2022

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
UNIVERSAL REGISTRATION DOCUMENT

Working

every day
in the interest of our customers and society

CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A.

Summary

WORKING EVERY DAY IN YOUR INTEREST
AND FOR SOCIETY

Annual financial report

Universal Registration Document 2022

AUTORITÉ DES MARCHÉS FINANCIERS

AMF

The English version of the Universal Registration Document was filed on 27 March 2023 with the AMF, as competent authority under Regulation (EU) 2017/1129, without prior approval pursuant to Article 9 of the said regulation.

The Universal Registration Document may be used for the purposes of an offer to the public of financial securities or admission of financial securities to trading on a regulate market if completed by a securities note and, if applicable, a summary and any amendments to the Universal Registration Document.

The whole is approved by the AMF in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1129. This is a translation into English of the Annual Financial Report/URD of the Company issued in French and it is available on the website of the Issuer.

Working every day in the interest of our customers and society

Interview with
Dominique Lefebvre Chairman of the Board of Directors
and Philippe Brassac Chief Executive Officer

What is your view on 2022? How did Crédit Agricole get through such an eventful year?

Dominique Lefebvre

Just as things were calming down on the health front, suggesting that the difficulties of 2022 would be phased out, the outbreak of the war in Ukraine changed everything. Not only were there uncertainties caused by supply chain issues against a backdrop of sustained inflation, but there was also a major energy crisis in Europe and historic tensions over commodities, particularly agricultural commodities, of which Ukraine is a major global producer. The consequences for our customers in Europe are well known: inflation hiked significantly, and thus interest rates. There are indications that both will peak in 2023, but their effects on the economy will continue. As for our retail banking business in France, our financial statements were impacted by specific consumer protection rules, particularly usury laws related mainly to fixed-rate loans and the method for remunerating regulated savings. But these rules also tempered the cost of risk by safeguarding borrowers' creditworthiness.

We have been suporting and financing Ukraine's agricultural sector ever since the beginning of the war, thanks to the exceptional efforts of our Crédit Agricole Ukraine employees. I would like to pay tribute to them and express my deep gratitude and admiration, sentiments that I know are shared by the entire Group. The huge outpouring of solidarity towards them, demonstrated across all Crédit Agricole entities, deserves to be highlighted, starting with the generosity shown by our colleagues at CA Bank Polska. I see this as a testimony of the vitality of our values which, combined with the strength of our business model, has served to demonstrate Crédit Agricole's resilience in a challenging environment as we continue to build for the future.

Have geopolitical upheavals swayed Crédit Agricole S.A.'s strategy?

Philippe Brassac

Gone are the days when globalisation had a beneficial effect on prices. We're living through military as well as commercial conflicts, and a globalisation movement has begun that is operating within a bloc state of mind. The goal of each bloc is to better control its sovereignty in areas such as food, energy, defence and digital technology. The way Europe has reacted to Russian oil and gas is an illustration of this. We are witnessing a new partition of the economy in a world with three zones of influence – the United States, China and Europe. Crédit Agricole, "natively" European, operates primarily in one of these three leading global economies, which also happen to be the three biggest global powers. This strategy is unchanged. Some business lines have extensions or growth drivers in other parts of the world, mainly in the US and Asia. Development in these regions will continue, but will be implemented using methods that will now have to incorporate geopolitical risk more concretely.

In such an environment, how well did Crédit Agricole S.A. do in 2022?

Philippe Brassac

Against this backdrop of extreme events and having to adapt to them, the Group's 2022 results were good and strong. In the fourth quarter, results were at an all-time high for Credit Agricole S.A., and we recorded further growth in our revenues thanks to dynamic activity within all business lines. This performance confirms the relevance of the customer relationship banking model, positioned to meet every need of every customer. Our organic growth drivers are working (1.9 million new customers for the full year) and we keep expanding, thanks to major strategic operations that are strengthening the leadership positions of a number of our business lines. Despite the uncertain environment, the Group is demonstrating good levels of profitability, financial strength and operational efficiency, among the best of the European banks. With a dividend of €1.05 per share to be proposed to the 2023 General Meeting, the Group is reiterating both its policy of distributing 50% of its earnings as well as its commitment to make up for the entire dividend not paid in 2019.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Philippe Brassac Chief Executive Officer and Dominique Lefebvre Chairman of the Board of Directors

Given that Crédit Agricole S.A.'s new MTP is starting out in an uncertain environment, how confident are you that the Group will be able to deliver the expected results?

Philippe Brassac

I am confident, not because I'm overly optimistic, but because Crédit Agricole Group is intrinsically resilient and is generating growth. Our Universality – the ability to offer all our customers the entire gamut of our business lines thanks to a comprehensive, customer-centric approach – and Usefulness – keeps us in tune with the expectations of our customers and society – so we have the means to grow even when the environment is uncertain. While past performance is not a guide to future performance, let us stress that all the previous MTP plan targets were met, whether commercial or financial, despite the lack of possible anticipation of COVID consequences. In the same way, we will meet our 2025 ambitious targets. We will keep expanding in two complementary directions, firstly, in customer-focused universal banking, which combines the expertise of the business lines with the power of the distribution networks, and secondly, in the business lines themselves, which, by their weight, are now able to develop on their own. Said differently, starting in 2023, we will be embarking on three important partnerships: one with Stellantis for CA Consumer Finance, one with RBC for CACEIS and one with Banco BPM for Crédit Agricole Assurances in non-life insurance in Italy. 2023 will also be the year of the operational start of our two new businesses, CA Santé et Territoires and CA Transitions et Energies. These two new businesses are designed to meet society's long-term needs. Although it's hard to know what will happen short term, what needs to be done in the very long term – 2030, 2040 – is paradoxically very clear: we need to build a carbon-free society that is more inclusive, more sovereign, and more in control of the major issues such as healthcare and ageing. These major societal challenges are opportunities for Crédit Agricole to expand in the coming years.

The impacts of climate change are now tangible. Do you think the Group's strategy in this area is appropriate to tackle the issues at stake?

Dominique Lefebvre

The climate emergency is a concern shared by the Board of Directors and Executive Management alike. For a customer-focused universal bank like Crédit Agricole, this means that all business lines must be fully committed to the transition to a low carbon economy. This is the meaning of the doctrine and action plan presented on 6 December 2022, which can be summed up in one sentence: accelerate the advent of green energies to replace fossil fuels while making the transition accessible to all. In the face of such urgency, we must act swiftly while setting credible, responsible trajectories. Since adopting a climate strategy in 2019, the Group has continued to enhance and adapt it to the issues at stake. The ten societal commitments made in December 2021 have been translated into action plans. They range from disengaging from unconventional hydrocarbons and excluding any direct financing of oil and gas projects in the Arctic, to launching a new green savings accounts. In December 2022, and after a thorough assessment, we created road maps for 2030 in line with the Net Zero Banking Alliance covering five sectors: oil and gas, power, automotive, commercial real estate and cement. Work will continue in 2023, aimed at defining road maps for sectors that account for over 75% of global greenhouse gas emissions and approximately 60% of the Group's exposure. I would also like to point out that with regard to investing, Amundi and CAA have also joined the Net Zero alliances in their respective sectors. But it is not enough for these commitments to permeate everything we do. We need to be able to monitor, measure and report on their implementation, including assessing the performance of the Group's executives against some of the targets. One thing I'm sure about is that in the face of these crucial global challenges, Crédit Agricole is ready to step up and play its full part by applying the principle of its *raison d'être*, which is to work every day in the interests of its customers and society.

Refer to the glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

The objectives of Crédit Agricole S.A. within the Crédit Agricole Group

Central body: represents the Credit Agricole Group before the monetary and banking authorities

- Application of laws or regulations pertaining to the Group
- Approval of the executives of the Regional Banks and of merger plans
- Bank supervision in collaboration with the regulatory authorities (Banque de France, AMF, ACPR, etc.)
- Audit of the accounts (accounting approval)
- Parent company of the business line subsidiaries

Central bank of the Crédit Agricole Group

- Guarantor for the financial unity of the Group
- Financial reconciling of resources and uses by the Regional Banks
- Group cash management

Head of the network: manages the domestic and international subsidiaries of the Group

- Creation of new products, promotion and coordination of commercial policy
- Managing the Crédit Agricole brand
- IT planning
- Monitoring of subsidiaries and of international developments

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Our universal customer-focused banking model – a global relationship bank for all

Crédit Agricole Group's universal customer-focused banking model is based on the close association of its retail banks with its specialised business lines. The Regional Banks, LCL and our international retail banks are at the heart of this model, based on recognised know-how in the distribution of all the financial products and services developed by the Group to all types of customers in France and internationally.

This model underscores the commitment of Crédit Agricole Group and its specialised subsidiaries to be the trusted partner of all of its customers and to cover the full breadth of their needs: financing, payment instruments, insurance, savings management, real estate, international expansion, energy transition support and technology services.

All of these services and skills are offered in a close relationship based on the Group's retail banks in France (Regional Banks, LCL, BforBank) and internationally (including Crédit Agricole Italia and CA Bank Polska etc.).

The contacts maintained by employees and elected representatives of Local and Regional Banks in the field provide solid knowledge of customers and their problems over the long term. This understanding of the expectations and needs of customers, together with the strength of the Group's networks, enable Crédit Agricole S.A.'s specialised business lines to constantly improve their offerings and their competitiveness.

This universal and customer-focused model demonstrated its strength, resilience and usefulness to all stakeholders, including during the unprecedented events of the last three years. The Group was thus able to support all of its customers through the difficult times, but also seize the opportunities of recovery. Such experience also serves to underscore the value of the Group's project, implemented in 2019, which focuses on customers, people and society, and which has been formalised in a ten year vision plan for Regional Banks, and in Crédit Agricole S.A. strategic plan "Ambitions 2025" launched in June 2022.

CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A. – RATINGS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

Ratings	LT/ST counterparty	Issuer/LT senior preferred debt	Outlook/Review	ST senior preferred debt	Date of last review	Rating action
S&P Global Ratings	AA-/A-1+ (RCR)	A+	Stable outlook	A-1	19/10/2022	▪ LT/ST ratings affirmed; outlook unchanged
Moody's	Aa2/P-1 (CRR)	Aa3	Stable outlook	P-1	15/12/2021	▪ LT/ST ratings affirmed; outlook unchanged
Fitch Ratings	AA- (DCR)	A+/AA-	Stable outlook	F1+	19/10/2022	▪ LT/ST ratings affirmed; outlook unchanged
DBRS	AA (high)/R-1 (high) (COR)	AA (low)	Stable outlook	R-1 (middle)	13/09/2022	▪ LT/ST ratings affirmed; outlook unchanged

ACTIVITIES AND ORGANISATION OF THE REGIONAL BANKS

The Crédit Agricole Regional Banks are cooperative entities and fully fledged banks that have a leading position in all their retail banking markets in France. With 21.2 million individual customers, the Regional Banks account for 24% of the French household bank deposit market and 23.9% of the French household credit market (source: Banque de France, December 2022). They are leaders in the retail market of individuals above 18 years old (source: Sofia Kantar TNS 2022), in the retail market of individuals under 18 years old (source: Baromètre Jeunes 2022 CSA), the agricultural market (85% market share; source: Adéquation 2022), SMEs and small businesses (32% penetration rate; source: Pépites CSA 2021-2022), and in second place on the corporate market (38%; source: Kantar 2021).

The marketing of products and services covering the financial and wealth management needs of their customers is based on a network of nearly 6,000 branches, about 5,000 Relais CA installed at small retailers and a full range of remote banking services.

Working

every day

in the interest of our customers and society

2022 Implementation of our raison d'être

In 2022, in a context of war in Ukraine, energy tensions and rising inflation, our customer-focused universal banking model has demonstrated its strength and Crédit Agricole's teams are more committed than ever to serving the economy by supporting our customers and society.

CRÉDIT AGRICOLE'S END PURPOSE

is to be a trusted partner to all its customers:

- Its solid position and the diversity of its expertise enable Crédit Agricole to offer all its customers ongoing support on a daily basis and for their projects in life, in particular by helping them to guard against uncertainties and to plan for the long term.
- Crédit Agricole is committed to seeking out and protecting its customers' interests in all it does. It advises them with transparency, loyalty and pedagogy.
- It places human responsibility at the heart of its model: it is committed to helping all its customers benefit from the best technological practices, while guaranteeing them access to competent, available local teams that can ensure all aspects of the customer relationship.

Proud of its cooperative and mutualist identity and drawing on a governance representing its customers, Crédit Agricole:

- Supports the economy, entrepreneurship and innovation in France and abroad. It is naturally committed to supporting its regions.
- Takes intentional action in societal and environment fields by supporting progress and transformations.
- Serves everyone: from the most modest to the wealthiest households, from local professionals to large international companies.

This is how Crédit Agricole demonstrates its usefulness and availability to its customers, and the commitment of its 145,000 employees to excellence in customer relations and operations.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Crédit Agricole Group

Crédit Agricole Group includes Crédit Agricole S.A., as well as all of the Regional Banks and local Banks and their subsidiaries.

FLOAT

29.6%
Institutional Investors

7%
Individual Shareholders

6%
Employee Share Ownership Plans (ESOP)

NS[(1)]
Treasury Shares

Holding
43.2%

REGIONAL BANKS

11.5 m
Mutual Shareholders
who hold mutual shares in:

2,401
Local Banks

39
Regional Banks
jointly holding the majority of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s share capital through SAS Rue La Boétie[(2)]

100% — Sacam Mutualisation
≃ 25% — Sacam Mutualisation

Political link — Fédération Nationale du Crédit Agricole (FNCA)

Holding
56.8%[(3)]

(1) Non-significant: 0.6% treasury shares, including buy-backs in 2022 that will be cancelled in 2023. Once 16,658,366 shares are cancelled, the treasury shares will be non-significant and SAS Rue de la Boétie's holding will account for about 57%.

(2) The Regional Bank of Corsica, 99.9% owned by Crédit Agricole S.A., is a shareholder of SACAM Mutualisation.

(3) Excluding information made to the market by SAS Rue La Boétie, in November 2022, regarding its intention to purchase by the end of the first half year of 2023 Crédit Agricole S.A. shares on the market for a maximum amount of one billion euros.

(4) Disposal of Crédit du Maroc in December 2022.

Refer to the glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

1

About Crédit Agricole S.A.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Rankings and key figures

NO. 1

provider of financing to the French economy(1)

Number 1

retail bank in the European Union based on number of customers

10th largest global bank by balance sheet size(2)

Number 1

insurer(3) and institutional investor(4) in renewable energy in France

Number 1

European asset manager(5)

53 million customers

Number 1

cooperative mutual bank in the world(6)

11.5 million

mutual shareholders

46 Countries

8,700 branches

including 7,100 in France (Regional Banks and LCL)

(1) Internal source: ECO 2022
(2) The Banker, 2022.
(3) L'Argus de l'Assurance 2022 (in revenues).
(4) CA Assurances, end 2022: 11,8 GW installed renewable energy capacity via CAA investments.
(5) IPE (Investment & Pensions Europe) 2022 Asset Management Guide.
(6) World Cooperative Monitor, November 2021 (in revenues).

Solid capital position, attractive shareholder returns

Stock Market and Shareholders

€1.05
Net dividend per share in 2022[1]

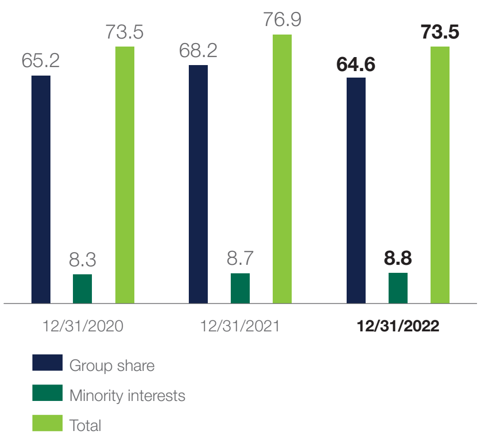
0.73
Price/tangible book-value per share

€29.9bn
Market capitalisation at end-2022

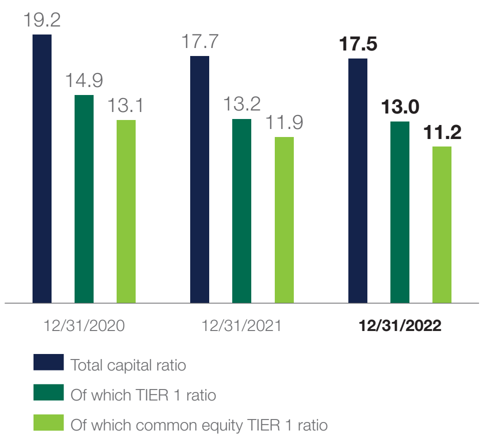
€13.40
Tangible book-value per share at end-2022

Financial structure

Total equity
(in billions of euros)



Phased-in solvency ratios
(percentage)



(1) The set-up will be submitted by the board of Credit Agricole S.A. to the General Assembly of 17 May 2023.

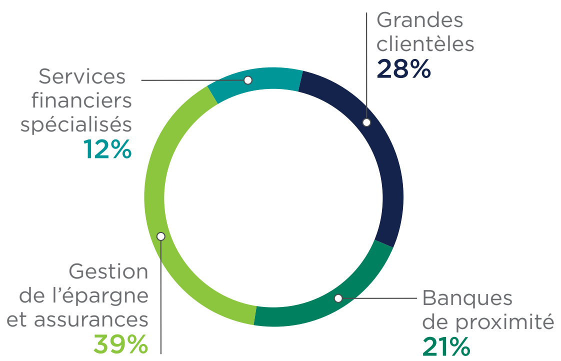
Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

BUSINESS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

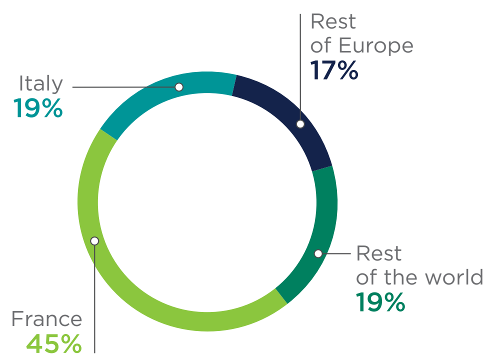
TOTAL BALANCE SHEET	GROSS LOANS[1]	CUSTOMER RESOURCES[2]
€2,168bn	€622.7bn	€1,099.9bn

RESULTS IN 2022

By business line[3]



By geographic area



TRENDS IN EARNINGS

Condensed income statement

(in millions of euros)	2020	2021	2022
Revenues	20,500	22,657	23,801
Gross Operating Income	7,609	8,836	9,222
Net income	3,238	6,849	6,316
Net income Group share	2,692	5,844	5,437

Net income Group share 2022

€5,437m[4]

Underlying return on tangible equity (underlying RoTE)

12.6%

(1) Gross value of loans and receivables due from credit institutions and customers.
(2) Debt to customers, debt to credit institutions (excluding Crédit Agricole internal transactions), debt securities (excluding bonds).
(3) Excluding the Corporate Centre division, underlying datas.
(4) Underlying net income Group share for 2022 stood at €5,468 million.

The Crédit Agricole Group 2022 business model for sustainable value creation

OUR RESOURCES

OUR DNA

A mutualist and cooperative Group serving all.

A DIVERSE GEOGRAPHIC FOOTPRINT

In France:
Operating at the heart of communities, and committed to the economy, social cohesion and the acceleration of sustainable transformations

39 Regional Banks, LCL and BforBank

7,100 retail banking branches

Abroad:

46 countries

51% of Crédit Agricole S.A. employees

OUR TALENT

145,000

Crédit Agricole Group employees

OUR TECHNOLOGICAL AND ENERGY EXPERTISE

A **single centre of IT expertise** serving all of the Group's business lines

Energy transition experts in the Group's various business lines, serving professional and individual customers

100% green electricity for Crédit Agricole S.A.

OUR GOVERNANCE

Solid majority shareholder, provinglong-term commitment

OUR MULTIPLE PARTNERS

An organic growth model reinforced by external expertise and distribution partnerships in France and abroad.

OUR CAPITAL

Equity Group share

Group: **€126.5bn**

Crédit Agricole S.A.: **€64.6bn**

OUR ACTIVITIES

Providing financing, savings and insurance solutions

Supporting and advising our customers throughout the various key moments in their lives

Our strategic commitments

Accessible to everyone, in all regions, via all channels

Protecting our customers' interests and assets

Human responsibility at the heart of our model

Sound and diverse range of expertise

Supporting the economy and social cohesion

Supporting the transition to other sources of energy

Contributing to the decarbonisation of society

(1) ECO, 2022 benchmark
(2) IPE (Investment & Pensions Europe) 2022 Asset Management Guide
(3) L'Argus de l'Assurance 2022 (2021 revenues)
(4) GCA – 2022 rankingOctober of recruiting corporates, Le Figaro, 15 February 2022
(5) GCA – Universum, 2021 survey
(6) Bloomberg

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Developing investment solutions

Offering complementary services

Payment instruments, real estate, healthcare etc.

Supporting the energy transition of all of our customers and contributing to the decarbonisation of society

Our foundation, the Regional Banks

That provide retail banking products and services to all customers, in all regions, as part of a global relationship.

"Working every day in the interest of our customers and society".

OUR VALUE CREATION

Customers

Number 1 funder of the French economy[1] (€796bn in outstanding loans in retail banking in the Crédit Agricole Group)

Number 1 asset manager in Europe[2] (€1,904bn in assets under management)

Number 1 insurer in France[3]

Employees

81% participation in the Empowerment Index (IMR – *Indice de mise en responsabilité,* an internal survey)

12 825 internal transfers for Crédit Agricole S.A., France and International

Number 1 recruiter[4] in financial services in France and number 5 in all categories

Most committed employer in CSR[5] in its sector in France and number 5 in the CAC 40

37.5% of Crédit Agricole S.A. Executive Committee members are women

Shareholders and investors

€37.7bn in Crédit Agricole Group revenues (underlying)

€29.9bn in Crédit Agricole S.A. market capitalisation

€5.5bn in Crédit Agricole S.A. net income (underlying)

€8.1bn in reported revenues for the CA Group, of which approximately 75% is retained for regional services

Public authorities and partners

Group procurement: **€6.8bn**

Group taxes and social security costs: **€7.4bn**

Civil society and the environment

$35.5bn in arrangements for green, social and sustainable bonds (number 3 in the world), CACIB[6]

€16bn in outstanding green loans, CACIB

€20.4bn in cash invested in green, social and sustainable bonds, Crédit Agricole Group

100% of open-ended actively managed funds include ESG criteria[7], Amundi

€2.5bn Number 1 private funder of renewable energy in France, CAL&F[8]

11.8 GW installed renewable energy capacity by equity financing, CA Assurances

3,700 overindebted customers helped by CA Consumer Finance Point Passerelle: **10,000 families** helped by Regional Banks in 2021

Carbon neutrality – our Net Zero Banking Alliance targets

60% of AUM covered by the Net Zero target from 2023, Crédit Agricole Group[9]

-25% of carbon emissions per million euros invested in 2025 compared to 2019, CA Assurances[10]

(7) Where an ESG rating methodology is technically applicable
(8) Sofergie ASF data at the end of 2021.
(9) Goal of carbon neutrality by 2050: Net Zero Banking Alliance target
(10) Net Zero Asset Owner Alliance target, for the carbon footprint of listed equity and corporate bond portfolios managed by Amundi for CAA (€127bn at 31/12/2021)

Crédit Agricole S.A. business lines at 31 December 2022

ASSET GATHERING

INSURANCE

MISSION: As France's leading insurer[1], Crédit Agricole Assurances is highly focused on the needs of its customers, whether they are individuals, SMEs and small businesses, corporates or farmers.

TARGET: To be useful and effective, from designing solutions and services to handling claims.

OUR OFFERING: A full and competitive range, tailored to customers' needs in terms of savings/retirement, death & disability/creditor/group and property & casualty insurance, and backed by the efficiency of the largest banking network in Europe and international partnerships outside the Group.

KEY FIGURES:

Revenues	Savings/retirement outstandings	Number of property and casualty insurance contracts
€35.3bn	€321bn	15.3 million

ASSET MANAGEMENT

MISSION: Amundi is the leading European asset manager in terms of assets under management and ranks in the top 10 worldwide[2]. The Group manages €1,904 billion[3] and has six main management platforms (Boston, Dublin, London, Milan, Paris and Tokyo).

OUR OFFERING: Amundi offers its customers in Europe, Asia Pacific, the Middle East and the Americas a full range of savings and investment solutions in active and passive management, in traditional or real assets. It constantly strives to have a positive impact on society and the environment. This offering includes services and technological tools covering the entire savings value chain.

KEY FIGURES:

Assets under management	No. 1	Present in
€1,904 bn[3]	European asset management company[2]	35 countries

WEALTH MANAGEMENT

MISSION: Indosuez Wealth Management comprises Crédit Agricole Group's wealth management activities[4] in Europe, the Middle East and Asia-Pacific. Renowned for the breadth of its offering and its international reach on a human scale, it operates in 10 territories around the world.

OUR OFFERING: Indosuez Wealth Management offers a tailored approach, allowing each of its customers to preserve and grow their wealth in a manner which best fits their aspirations. Embracing a global vision, its multidisciplinary teams draw on excellence, experience and expertise to provide customers with appropriate, sustainable solutions.

KEY FIGURES:

€130bn Assets under management[4]	€4.1bn in inflows	Present in 10 territories

RETAIL BANKING

LCL

MISSION: LCL is the only domestic network bank in France to focus exclusively on retail banking and insurance. It covers all markets: individual customers, SMEs and small businesses, and private and corporate banking, with strong positioning among urban customers.

OUR OFFERING: LCL provides a complete range of banking products and services, finance, insurance, savings and wealth management, payment services and cash flow management. With branches, especially in urban areas with high development potential, and an online banking service, it provides a close customer relationship (mobile app and website).

KEY FIGURES:

Loans outstanding	Total customer assets	
€164bn (including €101bn in home loans)	€236bn	≈ 6 million individual customers

INTERNATIONAL RETAIL BANKING

MISSION: Crédit Agricole's international customer-focused universal banks are located in Italy, Poland, Ukraine and Egypt. They serve all types of customers (individuals, small businesses, agricultural and food processing businesses, and corporates – from SMEs to multinationals), working closely with Group's specialised business lines and activities.

OUR OFFERING: The international retail banks offer a range of banking and specialised financial services as well as savings and insurance products, in synergy with Group's other business lines (Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, CAA, Amundi, CAL&F...).

KEY FIGURES:

Loans outstanding	Customer assets	
€66.3 billion	€72.1 billion	5 million customers

(1) Source: L'Argus de l'Assurance, 14 December 2022 (data at end-2021).
(2) Source: IPE "Top 500 Asset Managers" published in June 2022 and based on assets under management at 31 December 2021.
(3) Amundi data at 31 December 2021.
(4) Excluding LCL Private Banking, Regional Banks and private banking activities within International Retail Banking.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

SPECIALISED FINANCIAL SERVICES

CONSUMER FINANCE

MISSION: A major player in consumer finance in Europe, Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance offers its customers and partners a range of flexible, responsible financing and leasing solutions, tailored to their needs. Digital is a strategic priority, particularly through investments, in order to build with the clients a credit experience which meets their expectations and new consumption trends.

OUR OFFERING: A complete multi-channel range of financing, long- and short-term leasing, insurance and service solutions available online, in branches of CA Consumer Finance subsidiaries and at its banking, institutional, distribution and automotive partners.

KEY FIGURES:

Assets under management €103bn	Including €23.4bn on behalf of the Crédit Agricole Group	Present in 18 countries

LEASING, FACTORING AND FINANCE FOR ENERGIES AND REGIONS

MISSION: Crédit Agricole Leasing & Factoring (CAL&F) provides solutions for corporates of all sizes for their investment plans and the management of their trade receivables, through its offering of lease financing and factoring services in France and Europe. CAL&F is one of France's leading providers of finance for green energies and regions.

OUR OFFERING: In lease financing, CAL&F offers financing solutions to meet property and equipment investment and renewal requirements. In factoring, CAL&F provides trade receivable financing and management solutions for corporates, both for their day-to-day operations and for their expansion plans. Lastly, CAL&F, via its subsidiary Unifergie, helps corporates, local authorities and farmers to finance renewable energy, energy performance and sustainable infrastructure projects.

KEY FIGURES:

1st private investor in renewable energy financing in France[1]	€29.7bn in assets under management	256,000 customers including 87,200 abroad

LARGE CUSTOMERS

CORPORATE AND INVESTMENT BANKING

MISSION: Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank is the corporate and investment bank of Crédit Agricole Group, with a franchise known for serving corporates and financing activities through a powerful network in the major countries of Europe, the Americas, Asia-Pacific and the Middle East.

OUR OFFERING: products and services in investment banking, structured finance, international trade finance and commercial banking, capital market activities and syndication, and known worldwide "green" finance expertise.

KEY FIGURES:

$35.5bn Green, social, sustainable bonds bookrunner (top 5 worldwide, according to Bloomberg)	2nd largest bookrunner in syndicated loans for the EMEA region *(source: Refinitiv)*	More than 30 markets hedged

ASSET SERVICING

MISSION: CACEIS, a specialist asset servicing group, provides support to asset management companies, insurance companies, pension funds, private equity, real estate, infrastructure and private debt funds, banks, brokers and corporate clients from order execution to asset custody.

OUR OFFERING: With a network of offices across Europe, North America, South America and Asia, CACEIS offers asset servicing solutions across the entire life cycle of investment products and across all asset classes: execution, clearing, forex, securities lending, custody, depositary banking, fund administration, middle-office outsourcing solutions, fund distribution support and issuer services.

KEY FIGURES:

Assets under custody €4,090bn	Assets under administration €2,172bn	Assets under depositary €1,729bn

Specialised businesses and subsidiaries

Crédit Agricole Immobilier

- €1bn in annual fees
- ~3 million m^2 under management at end-2022
- Over 2,200 homes sold in 2022

Private equity (IDIA & CACIF)

- IDIA Capital Investissement: €2.0 billion in assets under management
- ~100 corporates given equity support

Crédit Agricole Payment Services

- France's leading provider of cardholder payment services with a 27.4%[2] market share and 22.8 million bank cards (payments and withdrawals)
- Merchant electronic payment systems[3]: sixth in Europe for card payment acquisition
- 13.6 billion[4] payment transactions processed (an average of 38 million per day)

Crédit Agricole Group Infrastructure Platform

- 17 sites in France
- 170,000 workstations/platform positions enabling the connection of 120,000 teleworkers in the Group
- Power usage effectiveness (PUE) *indicator of the* Chartres data centre: 1.35 (down from 2019 and below the Uptime Institute benchmark of 1.67)

Uni-médias

- 12 publications, most of them leaders in their sector, with nearly 1.5 million subscribers
- 16 million unique visitors per month[5]
- 21 million visits per month[5]

BforBank

- 211,000 customers
- Award-winning customer service: Moneyvox "Banking Quality" award winner for best Project Adviser

(1) Internal CAL&F source based on 2021 ASF Sofergie market data.
(2) Source: ECB and Banque de France 2022 (2021 data).
(3) Source: Nilson Report 2022 (2021 data).
(4) Source: Crédit Agricole Payment Services (2022 data).
(5) Source: Piano Analytics 2022.

Refer to the glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Asset Gathering

INSURANCE

Business and organisation

Crédit Agricole Assurances (CAA) is France's leading insurer[1] in terms of premium income and the leading bancassurer[2] in Europe.

Crédit Agricole Assurances's positions are supported by a full and competitive range of products, tailored to the specific requirements of each domestic market and each local partner, as well as by the power of Crédit Agricole Group distribution network.

Savings and retirement

Crédit Agricole Assurances confirmed its position as the leading personal insurer in France[3] in terms of revenues and outstandings.

It offers its customers a wide range of policies for saving, transmitting capital, financing projects or preparing for retirement.

In France, CAA primarily distributes its products to customers of Regional Banks and LCL: individual customers, high net worth customers, farmers, SMEs and small businesses and corporates.

Internationally, Crédit Agricole Assurances is present through the Crédit Agricole Group entities in Italy, Luxembourg and Poland, where it continues to export and adapt its bancassurer know-how. It is continuing its development via distribution agreements with external partners in Italy, Portugal, Japan and Luxembourg. In addition, it is expanding through other network types, such as independent wealth management advisers and BforBank.

Death & disability/creditor/group insurance

Crédit Agricole Assurances is the leading provider of individual death & disability insurance in France[4] and second-largest provider of creditor insurance.[5]

The group or death & disability/creditor insurance offering caters for customers wishing to:

- protect themselves and their families from the financial implications of a serious personal accident;
- repay a loan in the event of short-term disability, long-term disability, unemployment thanks to guarantees linked to consumer or home finance;
- provide employees with a supplementary group health and death & disability insurance contract.

The death & disability/health offering works through the Crédit Agricole banking networks both in France and abroad. In group insurance, CAA and Amundi have joined forces to become a leading provider of social protection for companies. With expertise in creditor insurance, CAA offers its services through around 50 partners, retail banks and specialised finance companies in seven countries.

Property & casualty insurance

Crédit Agricole Assurances is the leading car, home and healthcare bancassurer[6] and the sixth-largest insurer of property and liability in France[7].

It offers a full range of property and casualty insurance policies to individual customers, SMEs and small businesses: protection of personal property (car, home etc.), protection of farming and business assets, protection of mobile electronic devices in the home, legal protection, supplementary health insurance, personal accident cover, specialist policies for the agricultural market, professional liability insurance, card theft protection (in case of fraudulent use of lost or stolen payment instruments). In France, it markets its products to customers of the Regional Banks and LCL. Internationally, CAA is also capitalising on the success of its bancassurance model: in Spain, through a partnership agreement with the Abanca banking group; in Italy, CA Assicurazioni is supporting the development of the Group's banking networks by contributing its property and casualty insurance expertise.

2022 highlights

- Launch of *Crédit Agricole Assurances Retraite*, its supplementary occupational pension fund.
- Binding Memorandum of Understanding signed with Banco BPM for a long-term partnership for non-life and creditor insurance products and services in Italy.
- Completion of Crédit Agricole Assurances' disposal of La Médicale to Generali.
- Launch of €6/month home insurance for young adult tenants (early 2023).
- Integration of Insurance features in the new Ma Banque app.
- Launched in 2015, Crédit Agricole Assurances already has more than 1 million group insurance beneficiaries (group health, death & disability and pension schemes).
- Crédit Agricole Assurances is stepping up its commitment to a low-carbon economy as part of the Net Zero Asset Owners Alliance and has undertaken to meet the following targets: to reduce the carbon footprint of its listed investment portfolio in equities and corporate bonds by 25%; to increase its investment in renewable energy in order to contribute, in the long term, to the installation of a production capacity of 14 GW (vs 10.5 announced in 2021), i.e. the average annual energy consumption of 5 million French households.
- Crédit Agricole Assurances is investing in the world's largest clean hydrogen fund managed by Hy24, a joint venture between Ardian and FiveTHydrogen.

(1) Source: *L'Argus de l'Assurance*, 14 december 2022 (data at end 2021).
(2) Internal source (data at end-2021).
(3) Source: *L'Argus de l'Assurance*, 20 May 2022 (data at end-2021).
(4) Source: *L'Argus de l'Assurance*, 29 March 2022 (data at end-2021).
(5) Source: *L'Argus de l'Assurance*, 30 August 2022 (data at end-2021).
(6) Source: *L'Argus de l'Assurance*, 22 April 2022 (data at end-2021).
(7) Source: *L'Argus de l'Assurance*, 14 December 2022 (data at end-2021).

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

ASSET MANAGEMENT

Business and organisation

A customer-centric model

Amundi offers individual customers, institutional investors and corporates a rich and diverse offering of savings and investment solutions as well as services and technology.

Present in the main global financial markets, Amundi disseminates its know-how through all investment universes: active management strategies, including "alpha" management (bonds, equity or multi-asset), passive management (ETF, index management and Smart Beta), and real assets management (real estate, private equity, private debt, infrastructure), as well as services and consulting.

Amundi's know-how is further enhanced by its unique expertise in research and financial and non-financial analysis, allowing it to support its customers in their investment decisions without losing sight of its goal to have a positive impact on society and the environment.

For retail customers, Amundi distributes its savings products through close partnerships with retail banking partners within the Group, outside of it (Amundi's traditional way of operating), as well as through third-party distributors. In Europe, Asia-Pacific and North America, Amundi offers personalised savings solutions, innovative services and value-added investment advice; these offers are tailored to the needs and risk profile of individual customers. In a context of profound changes in the fund distribution market, Amundi has solid advantages to strengthen its relationships with third-party distributors, in particular a recognised ability to manage their "open architecture".

For its institutional and corporate customer base, Amundi draws on its extensive expertise, global presence and research-based investment culture to provide a comprehensive approach of investment products and solutions.

Listed since November 2015, Amundi remains the leading market capitalisation (€10.8 billion as at 31 December 2022) among listed asset managers in Europe. In bearish stock markets, Amundi's share price closed 2022 at €53, down -26.9% from end-2021.

Strategic achievements

Despite 2022 being marked by the war in Ukraine, the return of inflation and an increase in market volatility, Amundi posted solid results, maintaining a high level of profitability and operational efficiency.

With its unique business model, its industrial approach and its customer-centric organisation, boasting operational efficiency and combining a local presence with a global reach, Amundi is well placed to continue its profitable growth.

The operational integration of Lyxor, acquired at the end of 2021, was completed in 2022, with teams joining forces in the first quarter and the entities merging in the second quarter. The IT migration completed within six months (in September 2022). These milestones were achieved with no disruption to commercial activity. Amundi has become the European leader in the ETF market with €171 billion in assets under management at 31 December 2022.

Created in 2021, Amundi Technology continues to expand and reached 47 customers at end-December 2022 (versus 39 one year earlier).

2022 highlights

- 2025 new strategic plan announcement.
- Presentation to shareholders of its climate strategy ("Say on Climate"), a world first for an asset manager.
- Successful integration of Lyxor, making Amundi No. 2 in Europe in the ETF market. First effects of cost synergies recorded in the third quarter of 2022.
- Launch of ALTO Sustainability by Amundi Technology, an offering allowing institutional investors, asset managers and wealth managers to easily integrate sustainable investment indicators into the ALTO[1] platform and align their investment decisions with their sustainable investment goals.
- In Asia, the total assets under management have reached 378 billion euros as of 31st Dec 2022. thanks to an elevated money raising out of China: + 26 billion euros including +18 billion euros In India, +4,6 billion euros in Japan and +2,6 billion euros in South Korea. The local marlet share of the indian JV (joint venture) SBI MF reaches 17.7% of the open-fund market at the end of Dec 2022.
- Acquisition of the financial robot-advisor platform Savity in Austria. Savity uses a state of the art technology to build up individual portfolios for clients, with different risk profiles, taking into account their investment objectives and their preference in terms of durability and social responsability.

(1) ALTO: Amundi Leading Technologies & Operations

WEALTH MANAGEMENT

Business and organisation

Shaped by over 145 years of experience in supporting families and entrepreneurs worldwide, Indosuez Wealth Management offers a tailored, international approach across 10 territories, allowing each of its customers to preserve and grow their wealth in a manner which best fits their aspirations.

Embracing a global vision, its employees provide expert advice and first-class services in both private and professional wealth management.

2022 highlights

- Record new capital net inflows (€4.1 billion). Substantial increase in operating income and high level of net income demonstrating the appropriateness of the strategy, which has made Indosuez's business model more resilient.
- Continued deployment of a responsible offering across all asset classes. ESG criteria integrated into all client support methods, financia- product development and selection processes and the lending policy. Launch of Indosuez Blue Cycle, an investment solution co-designed with Crédit Agricole CIB, that includes donations to water and ocean preservation projects. Launch of Spain's first investment fund specialising in reforestation.
- Strengthening of the value proposition in customer segments such as family offices, third-party asset managers, NextGen and large customers (UHNWI), with the continued enrichment of the offering (drawing on the expertise of all Group entities and more particularly CACIB and Amundi).
- New digital service for customers with an advisory agreement, offering them access, via their e-banking space, to a wide range of financial instruments and the recommendations of Indosuez experts.
- Creation of a property segment.
- CFM Indosuez, voted best bank in Monaco by the international magazine *Global Finance* for the sixth consecutive year. Indosuez Wealth Management also voted best private bank in Luxembourg for the second consecutive year. Indosuez named Best Private Bank in Switzerland for the quality of its offering for ultra-high-net-worth clients (by Private Banker International).

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Retail banking

LCL

LCL is the only domestic network bank to focus exclusively on retail banking and insurance.

LCL's ambition is to be the leading bank and insurance company in the city, which cultivates and develops its expertise thanks to the excellence of its customer relations, in a collective dynamic of development to strengthen its attractiveness and sustainable profitability.

Business and organisation

As a universal bank, LCL meets the needs of all types of customer (individuals, small businesses, private banking and wealth management, corporates and institutional customers), drawing on its expertise and Crédit Agricole Group's wealth of know-how.

LCL's ambition is to offer customers a personalised relationship experience that is a combination of human contact and remote access. Its six million individual customers thus have the choice of using the bank how they want, where they want and when they want via their preferred channel.

Capitalising on its strategic urban presence, LCL has adapted its approach and services for comprehensive coverage.

LCL now has a network of nearly 1,400 branches, plus remote "LCL Mon Contact" customer service centres and digital solutions such as the "LCL Mes Comptes" app and websites, giving its customers complete freedom in using its banking services. Whether in-branch or online, LCL is committed to fully understanding the needs of its customers.

By rethinking and digitising certain processes such as opening an account or taking out a mortgage loan, a commercial loan or insurance, it seeks to facilitate subscription to its main products.

LCL Banque Privée has 222,000 private banking clients to whom it offers comprehensive, tailored property and financial advice on financing, day-to-day banking and wealth management through its 96 regional centres of expertise.

The 390,000 SMEs and small businesses – skilled craft workers, retailers, professionals and other small businesses – also benefit from the support of 1,240 specialist advisers and the creation of 97 "Espace Pros" business areas. Advisers serve as a single contact point to help their customers manage their daily business and achieve their business and personal projects. LCL is a major player in the financing of professionals, granting loans of €3,4 billion through its subsidiary Interfimo.

LCL Banque des Entreprises relies on its national network of 61 geographic locations to provide its 30,500 customers with its full range of expertise: corporate finance for SME takeovers and acquisitions, market activities, international trade and payments, employee savings. As a player of choice in the mid-cap sector, LCL is today the bank to nearly half of all mid-caps. *LCL Banque des Entreprises* also reaffirms its comprehensive approach and its desire to assist executives with their wealth management plans by expanding its Wealth Management teams in Paris and across France.

To assist the network, the back-office, electronic payments and flow management and support functions serve all customers and make an active contribution to operational excellence.

2022 highlights

- LCL continues to improve customer satisfaction and was ranked **second** in **Forrester's** 2022 **Customer Experience** Index which measures the customer journey in terms of efficiency and simplicity.
- LCL is pursuing a raft of digital initiatives including:
  - launch of ***Essentiel Pro***: a 100%-digital banking and non-banking service offering for micro-entrepreneurs and self-employed customers to simplify their day-to-day management tasks;
  - introduction of **FLEX**, an innovative instant mini-credit solution (in 3 minutes) through the LCL *Mes Comptes app*;
  - ongoing work to redesign the **main journeys related to:** credit, home loans, insurance, opening an account and savings to accelerate the digital transformation;
  - a new **digital process for opening an account aimed at those under the age of 18**: first rolled out in branches, then online on the LCL.fr website, and then on the LCL Mes Comptes app;
  - the constant upgrading of the features of our LCL Mes Comptes app, with the introduction of the customer's ability to block their card themselves and the availability of a virtual card;
  - the redesign of the website dedicated to individuals.
- Strengthening of staff autonomy and responsibility, most notably through:
  - the roll-out of ***Décid'Immo***, which allows advisers to respond more quickly to customers' mortgage loan applications by letting them make decisions about price and risk at the branch;
  - the introduction of ***Décid'Pro*** for pricing decisions on Pro loans in order to be more efficient when dealing with customers and prospects.
- **Support for customers in their energy transition** through new partnerships developed under the **Smart Business Corporates** and **Smartbusiness Pro** programmes (including Greenly, the leader in digital carbon assessment).
- Launch of the "LCL Better World" allocation, which is invested in themes whose activity is related to sustainable development goals. Enhancement of the investment ranges with new innovative offerings: "LCL Impact Climat" (LCL Climate Impact) and "LCL Impact Sociétal et Solidaire" (LCL Societal and Solidarity Impact).

INTERNATIONAL RETAIL BANKING

Business and organisation

At 31 December 2022, international retail banks were located in Italy, Poland, Ukraine and Egypt. Crédit Agricole S.A. has a non-controlling part of capital in Crédit du Maroc.

Within Crédit Agricole S.A., the International Retail Banking (IRB) division is responsible for the strategic supervision of subsidiaries within the customer-focused universal banking model abroad. It has three main tasks:

- to act on behalf of Crédit Agricole S.A. as shareholder and integrator with the Group's operations;
- to work with the subsidiaries in defining strategy and ensure that the guidelines set out in the Medium-Term Plan (MTP) are implemented and performance monitored;
- to support the subsidiaries in their development by:
  - assisting with major projects,
  - providing the Group's expertise and sharing best practices developed at international banks or other retail banks,
  - boosting synergies not only with the Group's business lines, LCL and the Regional Banks, but also among the various international banks.

Crédit Agricole Italia

With a longstanding presence in the country's most buoyant regions,CA Italia is the masthead for the Group's presence in Italy, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s second domestic market, where all the Group's business lines are present (consumer finance, corporate and investment banking, asset management, insurance, custody and fund administration, and private banking services).

CA Italia is a retail bank covering all market segments: individuals, small businesses, SMEs, large corporates, and agricultural and food processing businesses.

The synergies developed between the commercial network of the banks and the business lines enable Crédit Agricole S.A. to offer a wide and integrated product range in Italy, aimed at all economic players.

A key development in 2022 was the integration of the Credito Valtellinese banks and the merger of CA FriulAdria into CA Italia. This will lead to greater synergies with the other Crédit Agricole Group entities and a more competitive positioning for CA Italia, which is Italy's seventh largest bank (based on total assets and number of customers). Also in 2022, the *Banca Unica* Project was completed.

CA Italia plans to gain 150,000 new customers by 2025, pursue a major digital transformation with significant investments (€300 million between 2022 and 2025) and build up its product and service offering to support the ecological transition.

CA Italia has 1,120 branches and 12,180 employees and serves over 2.7 million customers, with a balance sheet totalling €96.2 billion[1].

2022 highlights

- Completion of the integration of Credito Valtellinese (CreVal).
- Expansion of the Le Village ecosystem: opening of a third facility in Padua (Triveneto region), specifically focused on ESG.
- Launch of the first two ESG-linked products dedicated to the agri-food sector (*Agri Energia* and *Agri Blu*); creation of a team dedicated to the NRRP (National Recovery and Resilience Plan); Ecobonus.
- Individual clients and companies support to deal with tyhe risong energy costs, including the suspension of loan repayments (up to 12 months) and the granting of reduced rate loans (16 billion ceiling for all these actions).
- Digital offering: streamlining and strengthening of remote non-life insurance sales; new savings management features for using bank account liquidity.
- Acceleration of intra-group synergies to develop cross-selling. Several examples of strategic projects with Crédit Agricole CIB (joint management of a group of corporate customers selected for a high-end offering); with CAA for non-life bancassurance and CAIWI for savings management.
- Doubling of parental leave for fathers from 2023.
- Ranked No 2 (among universal banks in Italy) on the Strategic Net Promoter Score with strong growth of its customer base in 2022 (150,761 new customers).

(1) 2022 D-15 data, awaiting final 2022 closing data.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Crédit Agricole Bank Polska

With nearly 3,800 employees, 265 branches[1] and more than 1.4 million individual, SME and small business, agricultural and corporate customers, Crédit Agricole Bank Polska, in synergy with the Group's other entities in Poland, is developing a customer-focused universal banking model with a strong position in the consumer finance market.

Since 2021, CABP has been engaged in a transformation programme with the "Accelerate" plan, in order to strengthen customer acquisition with, in particular, the overhaul of digital services (mobile and web), the consolidation of partnerships and the expansion of its offerings. CABP expects to gain 400,000 customers by 2025 (vs 2021).

The year 2022 was marked by strong customer acquisition, a strengthened positioning in consumer finance and the launch of the new mobile application "CA24 full of benefits".

2022 highlights

- Customer satisfaction: number 2 in the market in NPS (Dec. 2022).
- 2022 top employer in Poland (Forbes).
- Ranked first in 2022 for the third consecutive year in customer quality for consumer loans.
- First bank on the Polish market to launch contactless payment for SMEs and small businesses.
- CABP joins the *Climate Positive* programme, whose initiatives focus on climate action, green energy, water resource management and sustainable cities.
- Ten best practices were identified, including the promotion of sustainable transport, the #mniejplastiku (less plastic) educational campaign and the "I'm all ears" campaign to improve the accessibility of banking services for the hearing impaired. (source: report published by the Responsible Business Forum).

Crédit Agricole Egypt

Present in Egypt for more than 15 years, Crédit Agricole Egypt has 2,518 employees serving 416,000 customers through a network of 83 branches. CAE is developing a universal model with the Group's support through the development of services for corporates and individuals and the consolidation of its position as the leading European bank in Egypt.

2022 was marked by customers' increased digital use, expansion of the offering to corporates (e-commerce and regulatory payments) and the continued development of SMEs and individual customers.

2022 highlights

- Acquisition by Crédit Agricole S.A. of a 4.8% stake in Crédit Agricole Egypt, taking the Group's stake to 65.25%.
- Number 18 in the Forbes Middle East ranking of the "50 most powerful companies in Egypt in 2022".
- "Best Performing Egyptian Bank 2022" – International Business Magazine and "Most Innovative Retail Banking App Egypt 2022" – *Global Banking and Finance Review.*
- Egypt's best banking app – *Global Banking and Finance.*
- Facial recognition on the Bankimobile app.
- Launch of a personalised bank account for people with disabilities.
- Opening of three new branches based on the Banki Store concept (branches located in the heart of urban areas with innovative services and dedicated solutions).

Crédit Agricole Ukraine

Crédit Agricole Ukraine has 141 branches and 2,150 employees serving more than 400,000 individual, SME and small business, agricultural and agri-food, corporate and multinational customers.

Since the beginning of the war, priority has been given to the safety of employees and several evacuation operations from Kiev and Odessa were organised.

The Group wished to show its support and solidarity by setting up a Ukraine solidarity fund, endowed with €10 million. With this, the entire Group in France and abroad mobilised heavily to help Ukrainian employees with, for example, accommodation, job offers, setting up a welcome unit, sending essential products, generators etc.

Crédit Agricole Ukraine continues to support its Ukrainian customers and the Ukrainian economy:

- 80% of the branches have remained open and essential customer services were maintained. Various developments have even seen the light of day, starting with the CA+ mobile application (ranked first in app stores), which has added six new features since the beginning of the war, in order to enable customers to access all banking and non-banking services;
- Crédit Agricole Ukraine continues to support Ukrainian agriculture, notably by contributing €20 million to the government programme and signing a loan guarantee agreement with the EBRD.

Additionally, Crédit Agricole S.A. sold its Serbian subsidiary (Crédit Agricole Serbia) on 1 April 2022 and reduced its stake in Crédit du Maroc to 15% after selling 63.7% of its controlling interest in this subsidiary on 6 December 2022. The disposal of the remaining stake in Crédit du Maroc will take place 18 months after this initial disposal.

(1) Excluding 170 specialist branches.

Specialised Financial Services

CONSUMER FINANCE

Business and organisation

A major player in consumer finance in Europe, Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance (CA Consumer Finance) offers its customers and partners a range of flexible, responsible financing and short- and long-term leasing solutions that are tailored to their needs.

Present in 18 countries, in Europe as well as in China and Morocco, CA Consumer Finance draws on its know-how and expertise to improve customer satisfaction, commercial success and customer retention policies of its banking, institutional, distribution and automotive partners. Committed to helping its customers balance their budgets, the Group supports its most vulnerable customers by teaching them how to manage their finances and avoid taking on too much debt.

In 2022 CA Consumer Finance and Stellantis signed binding agreements providing firstly for the creation by the two partners of a European leader in long-term car leasing through the pooling of Leasys and Free2Move Lease, and secondly for the acquisition by CA Consumer Finance of 100% of the capital of FCA Bank and Leasys Rent. The aim is to create a pan-European player in car financing, leasing and mobility.

CA Consumer Finance is composed of the following entities: Agos[(1)] (Italy, 61% owned), Credibom (Portugal), CA Consumer Finance S.A. (activities in France, particularly through its Sofinco commercial brand), Creditplus Bank (Germany), Sofinco Spain (Spain), Wafasalaf (Morocco, 49% owned), FCA Bank[(2)] (50/50 joint venture with Fiat Chrysler Automobiles Italy, present in 17 countries in Europe and Morocco), GAC-Sofinco AFC[(2)] (50/50 joint venture with Guangzhou Automobile Group Co in China) and CA Mobility (50/50 joint venture with CAL&F).

CA Consumer Finance is a robust and socially cohesive company, with a strong customer base, solid and diversified partnerships and modern tools and processes. It knows how to anticipate new consumer trends and the expectations of its partners. CA Consumer Finance took action in 2022 to support the economic recovery and to further assist its customers, its partners and society in general with energy transition:

- **A leader in consumer finance in Europe, with employees fully committed to customers, partners and society:**
  - 16.7 million customers,
  - €103 billion in gross managed loans at end-2022 (of which €39 billion consolidated) with a comprehensive offering to meet new consumer uses, combining digitisation of processes, omni-channel points of contact and quality human support, a driver of the Crédit Agricole Group’s development,
  - €51.9 billion in car loans at end-2022 and a contribution to net income Group share from the automotive joint ventures that rose by 19% per year between 2014 and 2022;
- CA Consumer Finance aims to become the European leader in green mobility with targets of green vehicles representing 50% of new financed vehicles by 2025 and a reduction in the car carbon footprint of -50% by 2030. These targets will be achievable thanks to the agreement with Stellantis on long-term leasing, the full integration of FCA Bank, the development of Drivalia (formerly Leasys Rent), the signing of new partnerships with green manufacturers such as Vinfast, Tesla, MG, Fiscker etc., as well as the development of car financing in the legacy entities. (1 million vehicles by 2026 under the new JV with Stellantis and €10 billion in outstandings at FCA by 2025);
- CA Consumer Finance is also seeking to expand quickly as a result of new consumer needs. It is set to generate +€20 billion in assets under management by 2025 (vs 2021), including +€3 billion in AUM with Crédit Agricole Group banks. CA Consumer Finance will grow through support of the business activity at the Group’s banks, development of organic growth and through partnerships, plus through its targeted acquisition strategy.

2022 highlights

- **Binding agreements signed with Stellantis** providing for the creation of a European leader in long-term car leasing and for the acquisition by CA Consumer Finance of 100% of the capital of FCA Bank and Leasys Rent.
- **Service quality recognised by customers,** with CA Consumer Finance consistently one of the top 2 customer-recommended companies in its European markets.
- **Digital customer journeys still among the best in the sector**, recognised for their flow and the quality of the user experience (Sofinco.fr ranked number one in the Credit category of Google’s 2022 Benchmark UX Finance).
- **Pace of societal and environmental goals stepped up:**
  - reduction in the operating carbon footprint (-25% by 2025, -50% by 2030): at end-2022, the new Agos premises were operating on 100% renewable energy; in France, 100% electric or hybrid vehicles make up 79% of CA Consumer Finance’s car fleet;
  - launch of a lease option purchase offering with vehicles starting at €100/month; launch of the first subscription solution in Europe allowing 18 year-olds to lease a 100% electric compact car; launch of an AI school in France in partnership with Microsoft and Job Academy (monitoring programme for young people).

(1) Consolidated entity.
(2) Equity-accounted entity.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

LEASING & FACTORING

Business and organisation

With €29.7 billion in managed assets, 29% of which is international, Crédit Agricole Leasing & Factoring (CAL&F) is a major player in leasing, factoring and the financing of renewable energy in France and in Europe.

CAL&F supports companies of all sizes, both in their investment projects in equipment and real estate, and in the financing and management of their trade receivables.

CAL&F operates in 11 countries in Europe and Morocco and works closely with the Group's retail banks in France and internationally, as well as with non-banking partners.

Lease financing

CAL&F offers lease financing solutions designed to meet the needs of businesses looking to invest in and replace equipment. These include equipment lease financing, finance leasing, IT operational leasing and property lease financing.

Factoring

CAL&F provides trade receivable financing and management solutions for corporates and small businesses, both for their day-to-day operations and for their expansion plans, in France and internationally: financing, dunning and collection of trade receivables, guarantee against insolvency risk and managed services.

Through its international network, CAL&F supports its customers and partners in the main European countries and overseas.

Financing for energies and regions

Through its subsidiary Unifergie, CAL&F assists corporates, local authorities and farmers, actors in the energy transition, with the financing of renewable energy projects (wind or solar farms, biomass projects etc.) or energy efficiency schemes (cogeneration plants etc.), as well as public infrastructure projects (funding for local authorities or their private-sector partners in the context of public/private partnerships or public service outsourcing).

2022 highlights

- Increased market share in France at end-September 2022 compared to 2021 for factoring and equipment lease financing: 16.7% for factoring (+0.6 point vs end-September 2021); 12.3% for equipment lease financing (+0.1 point vs end-September 2021).
- NPS rising steadily over the past five years with CAL&F now one of the top customer-rated companies in France.
- Creation of the Energy Transition Hub which offers fully digital or people-centred services to SME, small business and corporate customers of Crédit Agricole Group, supporting them in their energy transition projects (online self-diagnosis platform supported by energy transition advisors in the Regional Banks who put customers in touch with a network of expert partners selected by the Energy Transition Hub).
- Acquisition by CAL&F of a stake in Watèa by Michelin, which offers commercial vehicle leasing agreements featuring a range of services related to electric mobility, enabling the financing and roll-out of low-carbon solutions.
- Acquisition by CAL&F, through CA Italia, of CrevalPiùFactor and merger with Eurofactor Italy S.p.A., reflecting its desire to be a major player in the consolidation of its markets in Europe.

Large customers

CORPORATE AND INVESTMENT BANKING

Business and organisation

Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank (Crédit Agricole CIB) offers corporate and financial institution customers of the Crédit Agricole Group a wide range of products and services in the areas of investment banking, structured finance, international transaction and commercial banking, capital markets and syndication. Crédit Agricole CIB model is based on a predominantly corporate client base (66% of the 2022 commercial revenues) and a powerful and coordinated international network (61% of revenues are generated outside of France).

Customer relations are the responsibility of senior bankers (Coverage teams) who work in the same division as the investment bank. The aim is to strengthen the customer-centric approach. A special Sustainable Banking team also advises and supports customers in their sustainable finance and energy transition activities by providing expertise that has been globally recognised for years. Lastly, a new team was added to the division in 2021, responsible for relationship and business development of mid-cap customers for the entire Crédit Agricole Group. Investment advisory expertise for these customers was further boosted in 2022 by the integration of SODICA, which has now become Crédit Agricole Midcap Advisors.

Corporate and investment banking is composed of two business divisions: financing activities (which includes structured finance and commercial banking) and capital markets and investment banking.

Financing activities

- The **Structured Finance** (SFI) division is primarily tasked both in France and abroad with originating, advising on, structuring and financing investment transactions that are typically backed by collateral, or providing similar services for complex and structured credit. It operates mainly in the mobility, real estate, natural resources, power and infrastructure sectors but is also involved in the energy transition. In 2022, against a backdrop of a worsening economy that was having a major impact on certain sectors, structured financing retained its market positioning while actively managing risks. In the second quarter of 2022, Leveraged & Telecom Finance activities were transferred from the Structured Finance division to the Corporate & Leveraged Finance division.
- The **commercial banking** division includes several businesses:
  – the ***Corporate & Leveraged Finance*** division, which comprises *Leveraged & Telecom Finance* activities as well as corporate debt origination activities. In 2022, the business line kept its leadership by maintaining its positions while at the same time supporting its customers. It was the leading bookrunner in France, second-largest bookrunner in EMEA by volume in 2022 in the syndicated loans segment[1], and ranked fourth in project finance loans worldwide[1];
  – the **International Trade & Transaction Banking** division, which is tasked with helping customers manage their cash flows, payment instruments and accounts in addition to supporting their international trade needs (financing and securing of customer activities abroad: guarantees, documentary and export credits: financing guaranteed by export credit agencies). Against the backdrop of a return to positive interest rates in 2022, business in this sector posted this year record growth this year, thanks mainly to the efforts of all the teams and to the roll-out of new offerings in the various geographic regions.

Capital markets and investment banking

- The main mission of the **Investment Bank** is to offer a full range of high value-added solutions to deal with the strategic issues of major customers. In 2022, business continued to grow, driven by momentum from M&A and equity-related structured financing activities. Crédit Agricole CIB has strengthened its sector expertise, and the integration of its international network enables it to support its customers in their domestic and cross-border transactions.
- **Capital markets banking** covers investment and hedging activities, specifically all sales, structuring and trading transactions in the fixed income, foreign exchange and credit markets. With regard to its financing activities, these consist of financing transactions in the credit, securitisation and treasury markets. Against a backdrop of market volatility, the capital markets business had a good year in 2022, thanks in particular to brisk commercial activity in interest-rate and currency hedging products and repos to meet the strong demand from Group customers. Despite a decline in issue volumes, Crédit Agricole CIB performed well in 2022, ranking first in French corporate issues for the fourth consecutive year[2]. Crédit Agricole CIB maintained its leadership positions in bond issues, ranking third worldwide in all bonds in euros[1] and first position in green, social & sustainable bonds in euros[3].

(1) Source: *Refinitiv*
(2) Source: *Dealogic*
(3) Source: *Bloomberg*

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

2022 highlights

- As part of its commitment to the Net Zero Banking Alliance, which aims at achieving carbon neutrality by 2050, Crédit Agricole Group has laid out its targets for 2030 in five sectors in which Crédit Agricole CIB is active (oil & gas, power, automotive, commercial property and cement). Thus, in the Oil & Gas sector[1], Crédit Agricole CIB has committed to reducing the absolute level of CO_2 equivalent of emissions financed on customers in their oil and gas activities (upstream, midstream, downstream) by -30% and to increasing its exposure[2] to low-carbon energy production by +60% between 2025 and 2050.
- In 2022, Crédit Agricole CIB reaffirmed its commitment to better serve its customers and society by helping with major transitions, including the energy transition, with the development of its expertise in new technologies (e.g. hydrogen) and the creation of a Sustainability Community of around 250 experts. The bank has set itself the goal of refocusing its European franchises on corporates and financial institutions in Europe and improving bottom-line activities (digitalisation and platformisation strategy).
- Strengthening of the M&A offer for Crédit Agricole Group's SME and mid-cap customers with the launch of Crédit Agricole Midcap Advisors (formerly SODICA Corporate Finance), which is attached to Crédit Agricole CIB's mid-cap division.
- ACT ("Augmented CACIB Transformation") Digital Transformation Programme, with major investment in the digitalisation of products and services and in innovation (AI and blockchain, for example). The goal is to provide customers, employees and partners with the best possible user experience.
- Project NOW "New ways of working", aiming at redefining a flexible work organization, with an emphasis on employees' responsibilities towards their clients and corporate culture.

ASSET SERVICING

Business and organisation

CACEIS is an international banking group and market leading custody and fund administration services provider in Europe, 69.5% owned by Crédit Agricole S.A. and 30.5% by Santander. CACEIS is a major partner in several Crédit Agricole S.A. Group entities.

With more than 4,600 employees in 15 countries, CACEIS offers a complete range of asset servicing solutions. The Group's competence centres in Europe provide uniform, reliable services to all its clients, whatever their geographical location. Each entity has local sales teams and local experts to ensure a close relationship with its clients.

CACEIS has a long-held commitment to digital transformation, both in terms of its own digital journey and that of its clients. The Group places clients at the heart of its product development process in order to ensure the client experience continuously improves.

2022 highlights

- Agreement signed with Royal Bank of Canada on the proposed acquisition of RBC Investor Services' European operations (France, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Belgium, Ireland, UK, Guernsey, Jersey) and its associated centre of excellence in Malaysia. These services will include asset custody and foreign exchange transactions, fund administration, transfer agent services, middle office and securities lending. The transaction would strengthen CACEIS's position as joint leader in asset servicing in Europe by making it No. 1 in fund administration and No. 2 in asset custody.
- Draft agreement signed and finalised on 1 January 2023 providing for the issuer services of CACEIS and BNP Paribas in France to be combined into a new structure, Uptevia, owned equally by the two banks.
- Agreement signed with Amundi providing for CACEIS to acquire 33.33% of the Fund Channel fund distribution platform.
- Creation of the CACEIS Connect Store, a private market place where customers are offered turnkey solutions developed by fintechs pre-selected by CACEIS.
- Transfer of the registered office to the new HQE- and BREEAM-certified Flores building located on Crédit Agricole's Evergreen Campus.

(1) Including scopes 1 and 2 emissions of all counterparties and scope 3 emissions for upstream actors on their balance sheet exposures.
(2) Ambition in EAD (exposure at default)

Corporate Centre

CACIF – CRÉDIT AGRICOLE CAPITAL INVESTISSEMENT & FINANCE

CACIF holds the investments of Crédit Agricole S.A. in funds managed by private equity management companies, almost exclusively through IDIA Capital Investissement, which invests in unlisted companies. Most of these investments are used to finance expansion capital transactions and buyouts in French SMEs and mid-caps and to a lesser extent in growth capital and innovation in targeted business sectors.

IDIA CAPITAL INVESTISSEMENT

Crédit Agricole Group is the leading private equity and quasi-equity financer of French corporates through its private equity management companies, with 102 transactions in 2021 representing €375 million invested.

Within this ecosystem, IDIA Capital Investissement is Crédit Agricole Group's national private equity management company, managing nearly €2 billion in assets. IDIA Capital Investissement invests an average of €150 million a year in expansion capital, buyout capital and growth capital transactions.

IDIA supports the development of French SMEs and mid-caps and their executives by investing Crédit Agricole Group equity in minority shareholdings, with a unit investment target in the range of €1 million to €50 million in all business sectors. The management company invests in expansion capital, buyout capital and growth capital and has recognised expertise in the agri-food, wine and energy transition sectors.

IDIA Capital Investissement is a forerunner in proprietary ESG private equity investing. It acts as a responsible investor and promotes green financing, as reflected in its signing of the Investors for Growth Commitment Charter of France Invest. In 2020 and 2021, IDIA Capital Investissement signed the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) and joined the initiative Climat International (iCI).

IDIA Capital Investissement also manages the land, forestry and wine-growing grouping of the Crédit Agricole Group and monitors the investments of Crédit Agricole S.A. in specific funds.

2022 highlights

- Over €180 million invested in 2022 in 20 new investments and around 10 reinvestments. IDIA was an active minority shareholder in more than 100 shareholdings at end-2022.
- Launch of a growth and buyout capital fund dedicated to agri-food transitions, thereby contributing to the goals of the Group's Societal Project, which aims to invest €1 billion to support agri-food transitions and biodiversity.
- Increased ESG guidance for IDIA's holdings, with more team members dedicated to this theme.
- Strengthened presence in the France Invest association, with the inclusion of the Ecological Transition Commission, the Industry Commission and the Talents & Diversité club.
- Overhaul of governance structure, with IDIA Capital Investissement becoming a wholly owned direct subsidiary of Crédit Agricole S.A.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

CRÉDIT AGRICOLE IMMOBILIER

As the Group's multi-business real estate specialist, Crédit Agricole Immobilier assists customers with their property projects throughout France, upholding three founding principles: sustainability and performance of buildings, environmental protection and decarbonisation, and inclusion and social cohesion.

As a trusted partner, it supports real estate projects of private individuals through its residential property development and property administration services (Crédit Agricole Immobilier and Square Habitat), while businesses, local authorities and institutions benefit from its office development, property management and commercial property services.

Its business is divided into two subsidiaries: Crédit Agricole Services Immobiliers, which provides services to individuals, and Crédit Agricole Immobilier Corporate & Promotion, which serves companies, institutions and local authorities.

2022 highlights

- Definition of 2025 ambition aimed at accelerating the development of the retail and corporate business subsidiaries. One of the stated targets is to double the market share of property services in France by 2025 (vs 2020).
- Launch of the "Banque-Immo" programme with the roll-out across Crédit Agricole Group branches of property services (transactions, leasing and lease management).
- Design of six low-carbon, BBCA-certified tertiary buildings to be used for claims management in partnership with Pacifica, a subsidiary of Crédit Agricole Assurances.
- Regeneration of the Porte de Montreuil district in Paris via a comprehensive Zero Carbon project that takes into account the impact of construction, how much energy the buildings will require and what modes of mobility will be used by the building's future occupants.
- Drafting of a decarbonisation plan for Crédit Agricole Immobilier and each of its business lines to help achieve carbon neutrality.
- Support for the societal challenges of local communities, in conjunction with the Regional Banks and local players, by developing senior housing and inclusive, social outreach programmes that include solutions for vulnerable populations.

CRÉDIT AGRICOLE PAYMENT SERVICES

Payments are central to the customer relationship and a key means of building loyalty and acquiring new customers. Crédit Agricole Payment Services (CAPS) designs payment solutions for Crédit Agricole customers, helps the Group's banks launch them on the market, and processes transactions. CAPS develops innovative service offerings that are both secure and easy to use and meet the highest market standards.

2022 highlights

- 10% volume growth on Payment activity of Crédit Agricole Group on all payments (excluding Swift).
- Enrolment of 1.8 million customers in the Mobile Payment app. Android and IOS ratings: 4.4/5.
- Roll-out of biometric cards.
- Digitalisation of customer journeys and total autonomy to manage their card services (temporary locking, personalised management and selection of card limits etc.).
- Roll-out of AMEX acceptance for the Group's merchant customers.
- 10% volume growth (excluding Swift) in the Crédit Agricole Group's merchant activity.
- Fraud prevention: real-time alerts (interactive text messaging), temporary card locking, cheque risk management, SécurIBAN process (verification in less than one minute that the IBAN matches the name of the account holder).
- Net Promoter Score (NPS) at a record high of +21.
- Gold EcoVadis certification.
- Launch of the pilot of the voice-activated payment solution for the visually impaired and introduction of the CSR card (which measures a transaction's carbon footprint).
- Communication of a 20% growth ambition for payments revenues of Regional banks and LCL by 2025.

CRÉDIT AGRICOLE GROUP INFRASTRUCTURE PLATFORM

The Crédit Agricole Group Infrastructure Platform (CA-GIP) brings together over 80% of the computing infrastructure and production of the Crédit Agricole Group.

CA-GIP aims to become a European benchmark for computing infrastructure and production by 2025. For this, a Together4tech transformation programme has been launched in 2022 through five performance challenges: service quality, risks and security, digital capabilities, performance and savings and the CA-GIP company (being a player in environmentally responsible production and becoming a reference employer). CA-GIP's goal is to stay close to its customer entities and work with them in an agile manner.

2022 highlights

- 100,000 Teams users in the month of May, representing over half of the Group's migrated employees.
- Opening of a new data centre: Normandie 2, a third availability zone to ensure that the Group's IT assets remain protected.
- CA-GIP's commitment to CSR: digital sobriety, digital responsibility, portraits of Women In Tech employees to increase female representation in IT professions, signing of a partnership with P-Tech to promote equal opportunities through mentorship of high school and university students.

UNI-MÉDIAS

Uni-médias, a press subsidiary of Crédit Agricole S.A., is one of the top eight magazine publishers in France (source: Plimsoll) and continues to be one of the most profitable in the industry, with revenues of €88 million.

Uni-médias is adopting a new positioning and becoming the media group that helps everybody to improve their daily lives and transform society.

On the digital front, Uni-médias is speeding up its transformation, with a growing presence online for its various brands.

2022 highlights

- Launch of a new publication: *Les Maternelles avec Agathe Lecaron.*
- *Dossier Familial* magazine changes to become *Merci Pour l'info*, giving it a huge digital boost (1 million digital subscribers).
- *Les Petits Plats de Laurent Mariotte* cookery magazine was the best-selling magazine in 2022 (source: *OJD*).
- No. 1 in their competition universe: *Merci Pour l'info, Santé Magazine, Parents, Maison créative, Détente Jardin, Régal, Détours en France, Secrets d'Histoire* and *Les Petits Plats de Laurent Mariotte.*
- More than 1 million subscribers to website push notifications for *Santé Magazine* and *Parents*.

BFORBANK

BforBank is Crédit Agricole Group's fully online bank.

Created in 2009, it offers everyday banking products (bank accounts, Visa Premier and Visa Infinite cards, insurance), a comprehensive and efficient savings solutions (savings accounts, brokerage accounts, money market accounts and life insurance), consumer finance and personalised services.

BforBank's customer service, which is based in France, is made up of multidisciplinary specialists who are available six days a week by telephone, email or chat.

BforBank offers its active mobile customers an innovative way to manage their personal finances and build their assets.

2022 highlights

- Happy Trainee accreditation for the second year in a row.
- Launch of a CSR policy.
- Multi-award-winning products: Trophée d'Or 2022 (Gold award) for life insurance policies awarded by *Le Revenu*; Honours award in the Grand Prix de l'assurance-vie 2022 (life insurance awards) awarded by *Mieux Vivre Votre Argent* in the Euro Funds category and Multi-media category.
- Award-winning customer service: Moneyvox Project Adviser Award in the Banking Quality Awards.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Highlights 2022

January

- Acquisition of La Fabrique by CA, Crédit Agricole Group's start-up studio, of SFPMEI, a major player in fintech and banking as a service
- Crédit Agricole Assurances launches its new vehicle insurance, featuring an inclusive offer under its EKO package, including essential services at an attractive price

February

- Crédit Agricole Leasing & Factoring launches a pan-European factoring platform

March

- Crédit Agricole Group opens a €10-million emergency solidarity fund, for victims of the conflict in Ukraine to support its 2,400 employees The Group and suspends operations in Russia

April

- Partnership framework agreements between Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance and Stellantis
- Acquisition of a 9.18% stake in Banco BPM
- Disposal of 78.7% of the capital of Crédit du Maroc to the Moroccan group Holmarcom

May

- Innovative offer from LCL called Flex, exclusively on the LCL "Mes Comptes" app, for small instant credit ranging from €200 to €2,000, available at any time and repayable in three instalments

June

- Crédit Agricole Assurances and Energy Infrastructure Partners acquire 25% of Repsol Renovables, the renewable energy arm of Repsol S.A.
- Crédit Agricole S.A. launches its "Ambitions 2025" Medium-Term Plan

July

- Disposal of La Médicale by Crédit Agricole Assurances to Generali

August

- Crédit Agricole Assurances and F2i acquire wind farms in northern Spain from the Villar Mir group

October

- Agreement between CACEIS and Royal Bank of Canada for the acquisition of RBC's asset servicing business in Europe
- LCL launches LCL Essentiel Pro and positions itself as a major player in the neo-pro market

December

- Crédit Agricole Leasing & Factoring acquires a stake in Watèa by Michelin to accelerate the "greening" of commercial vehicles weighing less than 3.5 tonnes
- Crédit Agricole S.A. details its interim targets and action plans for five sectors to reach carbon neutrality by 2050
- Agreement between Crédit Agricole Assurances and Banco BPM for a long-term partnership for non-life and creditor insurance products and services in Italy

The following press releases are incorporated by reference in this Universal Registration Document. WEB LINKS

Date of issuance	Press release title	Annex 1 2019/980 regulations
January 2022	Strong demand for Crédit Agricole S.A.'s issuance of US$1,250 million adjustable-rate Additional Tier 1 (AT1) perpetual super subordinated bonds https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/finance/financial-press-releases/strong-demand-for-credit-agricole-s.a.-s-issuance-of-usd-1-250m-undated-deeply-subordinated-additional-tier-1-at1-fixed-rate-resettable-notes	8.1
February 2022	Capital: maintaining the level of the additional requirement under Pillar 2 https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/finance/financial-press-releases/capital-ecb-pillar-2-capital-requirement-unchanged	8.1
March 2022	Update on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s financial situation in Ukraine and Russia https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/finance/financial-press-releases/update-on-credit-agricole-s.a.-s-financial-situation-in-ukraine-and-russia	7.2.1
	Crédit Agricole S.A. announces the reduction of its capital by cancelling treasury shares acquired under share buyback programmes https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/finance/financial-press-releases/credit-agricole-s.a.-announces-the-reduction-of-its-share-capital-through-the-cancellation-of-treasury-shares-acquired-under-share-repurchase-programs	8.1
April 2022	Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance and Stellantis sign framework agreements for their enhanced partnership https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/finance/financial-press-releases/credit-agricole-consumer-finance-and-stellantis-signed-binding-agreements-for-their-strengthened-partnership	5.7
	Crédit Agricole announces the acquisition of a 9.18% stake in Banco BPM, strengthening its long-standing relationship with Banco BPM SpA. https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/finance/financial-press-releases/credit-agricole-announces-the-purchase-of-a-9.18-stake-in-banco-bpm-s-share-capital-thereby-reinforcing-its-long-lasting-relationship-with-banco-b	5.7
	Crédit Agricole S.A. announces the signing of an agreement for the sale of 78.7% of the capital of its subsidiary Crédit du Maroc to the Moroccan group Holmarcom https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/finance/financial-press-releases/credit-agricole-s.a.-announces-the-signing-of-an-agreement-to-sell-78.7-of-the-capital-of-its-subsidiary-credit-du-maroc-to-the-moroccan-group-ho	5.7
	Crédit Agricole Group: Communication on the indicators required for global systemically important banks (G-SIB) https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/finance/financial-press-releases/credit-agricole-group-disclosure-on-global-systemically-important-banks-g-sibs-indicators9	9
May 2022	General Meeting of Crédit Agricole S.A. https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/finance/financial-press-releases/general-shareholder-s-meeting-of-credit-agricole-s.a2	19
	2022 capital increase reserved for Crédit Agricole Group employees https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/finance/financial-press-releases/2022-capital-increase-reserved-to-credit-agricole-group-employees	8.1
June 2022	Crédit Agricole S.A. launches its Medium-Term Plan for 2025 https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/finance/financial-press-releases/credit-agricole-s.a.-launches-its-2025-medium-term-plan	5.4
	New risk factors relating to the "Ambitions 2025" medium-term plan announced by Crédit Agricole S.A. on 22 June 2022 https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/finance/financial-press-releases/new-risk-factors-relating-to-the-medium-term-plan-2025-ambitions-announced-by-credit-agricole-s.a.-on-22-june-2022	5.4
August 2022	2022 capital increase reserved for employees https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/finance/financial-press-releases/2022-capital-increase-reserved-for-employees	8.1
October 2022	Signing of a Memorandum of Understanding for CACEIS' potential acquisition of RBC's investor services business in Europe https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/finance/financial-press-releases/caceis-and-royal-bank-of-canada-have-signed-a-memorandum-of-understanding-on-the-potential-acquisition-of-rbc-investor-services-operations-in-europe	5.7

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Date of issuance	Press release title	Annex 1 2019/980 regulations
November 2022	Crédit Agricole S.A. is launching a share buyback programme for up to 16,658,366 ordinary shares of Crédit Agricole S.A.: https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/finance/financial-press-releases/credit-agricole-s.a.-launches-a-share-repurchase-program-for-up-to-16-658-366-ordinary-shares-of-the-company	8.1
	Completion of the Crédit Agricole S.A. share buyback programme https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/finance/financial-press-releases/end-of-credit-agricole-s.a.-s-share-repurchase-program	8.1
December 2022	Crédit Agricole S.A. specifies the intermediate objectives and action plans of 5 sectors to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/finance/financial-press-releases/credit-agricole-s.a.-details-its-intermediary-targets-and-action-plans-to-reach-carbon-neutrality-by-2050-on-5-sectors	5.4
	Crédit Agricole S.A. completes the sale of the first tranche of 63.7% of its stake in Crédit du Maroc to the Moroccan group Holmarcom https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/finance/financial-press-releases/credit-agricole-s.a.-effectively-sold-the-first-tranche-of-63.7-of-its-stake-in-credit-du-maroc-to-the-moroccan-group-holmarcom	5.7
	Crédit Agricole S.A. announces the signing of a memorandum of understanding for a long-term partnership in non-life insurance and borrowers' insurance https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/finance/financial-press-releases/credit-agricole-s.a.-announces-the-signing-of-a-binding-term-sheet-for-a-long-term-partnership-in-italy-for-non-life-and-creditor-insurance-product	5.7

History

Creation

1885

Creation of the first Local Bank in Poligny (Jura)

1894 › 2001

1894 Law authorising the creation of the first "sociétés de crédit agricole", later named "Caisses locales de crédit agricole mutuel" (Local Banks of Crédit Agricole Mutuel).

1899 Law grouping the Local Banks into Crédit Agricole Regional Banks.

1920 Creation of Office National du Crédit Agricole, which became Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole (CNCA) in 1926.

1945 Creation of Fédération Nationale du Crédit Agricole (FNCA).

1959 Decree allowing Crédit Agricole to make home loans, in rural areas, to non-farm households.

1986 Creation of Predica, the life insurance company of the Group.

1988 Law reorganising CNCA as a mutual company, which became a French public limited company (société anonyme) owned by the Regional Banks and the Group's employees.

1990 Creation of Pacifica, a property and casualty insurance company of the Group.

1996 Acquisition of Banque Indosuez.

1999 Acquisition of Sofinco and an initial stake in Crédit Lyonnais.

2001 Reincorporation of CNCA as Crédit Agricole S.A. and initial public offering on 14 December 2001.

2003 › 2014

2003 Acquisition of Finaref and Crédit Lyonnais, now LCL.

2006 Acquisition of Cariparma, FriulAdria, 202 branches of Banca Intesa in Italy, and Emporiki Bank in Greece.

2009 Crédit Agricole Asset Management and Société Générale Asset Management combine to form Amundi.

2010 Creation of Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance (merger between Sofinco and Finaref) and Crédit Agricole Leasing & Factoring (merger between Crédit Agricole Leasing and Eurofactor).

2011 Acquisition in Italy of 172 branches from Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A.

2013 Disposal of Emporiki Group to Alpha Bank, disposal of the stockbrokers CLSA and Cheuvreux as well as Bankinter equity investments.

2014

- Disposal of the 50% stake in Newedge to Société Générale and simultaneous acquisition of an additional 5% stake in Amundi's capital (from then on 80% owned).
- Refocusing with the disposal of Nordic subsidiaries of Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance, Crédit Agricole Bulgaria and BNI Madagascar.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

2015 › 2018

2015

- Initial public offering of Amundi, with a reduction of Crédit Agricole Group's stake to 75%.
- Disposal of Crédit Agricole Albania to Corporate Commercial Bank AD.

2016 Announcement and completion of the transaction to simplify the Group's capital structure (Eurêka).

2017

- Finalisation of Amundi's acquisition of Pioneer Investments, with a reduction of the Crédit Agricole Group stake to 70%.
- Disposal of a part of the stake (16.2% of 31.1%) in Banque Saudi Fransi to Kingdom Holding Company (KHC).
- Acquisition of a stake of more than 95% in the Cesena, Rimini and San Miniato Savings Banks.

2018

- Creation of a joint venture in Spain in consumer credit between Bankia and Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance.
- Creation of Azqore, a joint technological platform between Capgemini and Indosuez Wealth Management.
- Closure of Indosuez Wealth Management's acquisition of Banca Leonardo in Italy.

2022 ›››

2019 › 2021

2019

- Presentation of the Group Project and of the 2022 Medium-Term Plan.
- Announcement and signing of an agreement between CACEIS and KAS Bank for a friendly takeover bid by CACEIS for the entire share capital of KAS Bank.
- Merger between CACEIS and Santander Securities Services to create a leading actor in institutional financial services.

2020

- Banco Sabadell and Amundi announce their strategic partnership in Spain and Amundi's acquisition of Sabadell Asset Management.
- Crédit Agricole Italia launches a cash voluntary public tender offer for all shares of Credito Valtellinese.
- €1bn for local, sustainable and inclusive growth in the regions: the Crédit Agricole Group carries out its first social bond issuances.
- Strategic partnership between Crédit Agricole Assurance and Europ Assistance.

2021

- Closure of Crédit Agricole Italia's acquisition of Credito Valtellinese.
- Crédit Agricole Group, Amundi and Crédit Agricole Assurances join the Net Zero Banking Alliance, Net Zero Asset Managers Initiative and Net Zero Asset Owner Alliance, respectively.
- Full unwinding of the Switch guarantee
- Crédit Agricole Leasing & Factoring acquires the European group Olinn.
- Announcement of the Crédit Agricole Group societal project: a 10-commitment plan that is the key focus of all Group operations.
- Disposal of La Médicale by Crédit Agricole Assurances to Generali.
- Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance and Stellantis join forces to create a European leader in long-term vehicle leasing.
- Closure of Amundi's acquisition of Lyxor.

Information on the share capital and shareholders

CHANGE IN SHARE OWNERSHIP OVER THE PAST THREE YEARS

The table below shows changes in the ownership of Crédit Agricole S.A. over the past three years:

	Position at 31/12/2022			Position at 31/12/2021	Position at 31/12/2020
Shareholders	Number of shares	% of voting rights(3)	% of share capital(4)	% of share capital	% of share capital
SAS Rue La Boétie(1)	1,726,880,218	57.11	56.76	55.46	55.29
Treasury shares(2)	18,994,580		0.62	2.84	0.04
Employees (FCPE, PEE)	181,574,181	6.01	5.97	5.08	5.79
Institutional investors(5)	901,570,497	29.82	29.63	29.35	30.88
Individual shareholders(5)	213,541,240	7.06	7.02	7.27	8.00
TOTAL	**3,042,560,716**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

(1) SAS Rue La Boétie is wholly owned by the Crédit Agricole Regional Banks.

(2) Treasury shares are directly held as part of share buyback programmes, recognised on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s balance sheet, designed to cover stock options and as part of a market-making agreement.

(3) % of voting rights corresponds to exercisable voting rights.

(4) % of share capital corresponds to theoretical voting rights.

(5) Euroclear France data may differ, non significantly, from real data of Credit Agricole SA on number of shares per type.

There is no significant difference between theoretical voting rights (% of share capital) and exercisable voting rights (% of voting rights), presented in the above table.

The ownership structure changed slightly in 2022

The Regional Banks maintain their investment in Crédit Agricole S.A. through SAS Rue La Boétie. Jointly and on a permanent basis, they own the majority of the share capital: 56.76% at end-2022, 55.46% at end-2021 and 55.29% at end-2020. On 10 November 2022 SAS Rue La Boétie informed Crédit Agricole S.A. that it would buy up to €1 billion of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s shares on the market by the end of the first half of 2023. The purpose of the transaction is to take advantage of the current market context to create wealth. SAS Rue La Boétie does not intend to increase its stake in Crédit Agricole S.A. to more than 65%.

Employee profit-sharing through the company savings plans (PEE) and employee share ownership plans (FCPE) increased up to 5.97% at end-2022 compared to 5.08% at end-2021, notably following the reserved capital increase in August 2022 (16,658,366 new shares).

The share of institutional investors was 29.63% compared to 29.35% at end-2021. The share of individual shareholders was at 7.02 compared to 7.27% at end-2021.

Overall, the free float was down slightly over the period, at 36.7% in 2022 versus 36.6% at end-2021.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

RECENT CHANGES IN SHARE CAPITAL

The table below shows changes in Crédit Agricole S.A.'s share capital over the past five years:

Date and type of transaction	Total of capital *(in euros)*	Number of shares
SHARE CAPITAL AT 31/12/2017	**8,538,313,578**	**2,846,104,526**
22/05/2018 Capital increase by awarding free shares to eligible shareholders *(no dividend increase)*	+19,590,132	+6,530,044
01/08/2018 Capital increase reserved for employees	+41,407,758	+13,802,586
SHARE CAPITAL AT 31/12/2018	**8,599,311,468**	**2,866,437,156**
01/08/2019 Capital increase reserved for employees	+54,754,668	+18,251,556
SHARE CAPITAL AT 31/12/2019	**8,654,066,136**	**2,884,688,712**
22/12/2020 Capital increase reserved for employees	+95,999,784	+31,999,928
SHARE CAPITAL AT 31/12/2020	**8,750,065,920**	**2,916,688,640**
09/06/2021 Scrip dividend payment	+525,992,553	175,330,851
14/12/2021 Capital increase reserved for employees	+64,668,300	21,556,100
SHARE CAPITAL AT 31/12/2021	**9,340,726,773**	**3,113,575,591**
10/03/2022 Capital reduction through the cancellation of shares	-263,019,723	87,673,241
30/08/2022 Capital increase reserved for employees*	+49,975,098	16,658,366
SHARE CAPITAL AT 31/12/2022	**9,127,682,148**	**3,042,560,716**

* *Capital reduction of an equivalent number of shares in January 2023. As part of the Ambitions 2025 Medium-Term Plan, the Group committed to offset the dilutive effect of the capital increases reserved for employees.*

On 31 December 2022, the share capital of Crédit Agricole S.A. amounted to €9,127,682,148, divided into 3,042,560,716 shares with a par value of €3 each. On 13 January 2023, the Chief Executive Officer, acting by delegation of the Board of Directors, noted the decrease in capital resulting from the cancellation of 16,658,366 treasury shares, purchased as part of the share buyback programme in 2022. As a result, as of 13 January 2023, the share capital of Crédit Agricole S.A. amounts to 9,077,707,050 euros divided into 3,025,902,350 shares.

DIVIDEND POLICY

The dividend policy is defined by the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. It may take into account, in particular, the Company's earnings and financial position, as well as the dividend policy practices of leading French and international companies in the sector. Crédit Agricole S.A. gives no guarantee as to the amount of the dividend which will be paid in any given financial year.

From 2013 to 2017, certain securities that met the conditions of eligibility on the payment date were also entitled to a loyalty dividend of 10%. To comply with a request of the European Central Bank, the General Meeting of 16 May 2018 voted to remove the statutory loyalty dividend clause as well as the terms and conditions of the compensation to be paid to beneficiaries.

For financial year 2018, the Board of Directors proposed a dividend of €0.69 per share to the General Meeting.

The intention to distribute dividends for financial year 2019 appeared incompatible with the European Central Bank's recommendations related to the public health crisis. Given these circumstances, the Crédit Agricole S.A. Board of Directors, which was consulted in writing on 1 April 2020 pursuant to the legal provisions on the functioning of deliberative bodies during the COVID-19 pandemic, moved to propose to the Annual General Meeting of 13 May 2020 that the entire profit for 2019 be allocated to a reserves' account.

For financial year 2020, the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. proposed to the General Meeting on 12 May 2021 to distribute a dividend of €0.80 per share (including €0.30 for the 2019 dividend catch-up), with a scrip dividend payment option to which SAS Rue La Boétie committed to subscribe. The subsequent dilution of capital was compensated by both share buyback programmes and Switch unwinding.

For financial year 2021, the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. proposed to the General Meeting on 24 May 2022 to distribute a dividend of €1.05 per share, of which €0.85 related to 50% pay-out policy and €0.20 of continued 2019 dividend catch-up.

For financial year 2022, the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. proposed to the General Meeting on 17 May 2023 to distribute a dividend of €1.05 per share, of which €0.85 related to 50% pay-out policy and €0.20 of finalized 2019 dividend catch-up finalization.

For the last five financial years, Crédit Agricole S.A. distributed the following dividends, as indicated in the table below:

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Net dividend per share (in euros)	1.05	1.05	0.80	-	0.69
Payout ratio(1)	62%	57%	66%	NA	50%

(1) Total dividends payable (ex. treasury shares) divided by net income Group share (net of AT1 coupons).

TABLE SUMMARISING AUTHORISATIONS IN FORCE AND THE USE MADE THEREOF DURING 2022

Type of authorisation	Purpose of authorisation	Validity of authorisation	Ceiling	Use during 2022
Share buyback	**Buy** Crédit Agricole S.A. ordinary shares.	**General Meeting of 24/05/2022** 23rd resolution Valid for a term of: 18 months Came into effect: 24/05/2022 Expiry: 24/11/2023	10% of the ordinary shares in the share capital.	See detailed information
Capital increase by means of the issue of ordinary shares	**Increase** share capital by issuing ordinary shares and/or securities conferring access to ordinary shares, with pre-emptive subscription rights.	**General Meeting of 24/05/2022** 24th resolution Valid for a term of: 26 months Expiry: 24/07/2024	€4.6 billion €9.2 billion in respect of debt securities Those of the 25th, 26th, 28th and 29th resolutions are offset against these ceilings.	None
	Increase share capital by issuing ordinary shares and/or securities conferring access to ordinary shares, without pre-emptive subscription rights, through offers to the public referred to in Article L.411-2-1 of the French Monetary and Financial Code.	**General Meeting of 24/05/2022** 25th resolution Valid for a term of: 26 months Expiry: 24/07/2024	€908 million €5 billion in respect of debt securities That stipulated by the 24thand 26th resolutions is offset against these ceilings.	None
	Increase share capital by issuing ordinary shares and/or securities conferring access to ordinary shares, without pre-emptive subscription rights, through offers to the public other than those referred to in Article L.411-2 1 of the French Monetary and Financial Code.	**General Meeting of 24/05/2022** 26th resolution Valid for a term of: 26 months Expiry: 24/07/2024	€908 million €5 billion in respect of debt securities That stipulated by the 24th resolution is offset against these ceilings.	None

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Type of authorisation	Purpose of authorisation	Validity of authorisation	Ceiling	Use during 2022
Capital increase by means of the issue of ordinary shares	**Increase** the amount of the initial issue in the case of issuing ordinary shares and/or securities conferring access to ordinary shares, with or without pre-emptive subscription rights, decided pursuant to the 24th, 25th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 32nd and 33rd resolutions.	**General Meeting of 24/05/2022** 27th resolution Valid for a term of: 26 months Expiry: 24/07/2024	15% of the initial issue within the limits of the ceilings stipulated by the 24th, 25th, 28th, 29th, 32nd and 33rd resolutions.	None
	Issue ordinary shares and/or other securities conferring access to capital, without pre-emptive subscription rights, in consideration for asset transfers to the Company, consisting of equity securities or other securities conferring access to capital, other than through a public exchange offer.	**General Meeting of 24/05/2022** 28th resolution Valid for a term of: 26 months Expiry: 24/07/2024	Within the limits of 10% of the share capital; this ceiling will be offset against that stipulated by the 24th and 26th resolutions.	None
	Set the price of issue of ordinary shares in the scope of repayment of contingent capital instruments ("CoCos") pursuant to the 25th and/or the 26th resolution, up to the annual limit of 10% of share capital.	**General Meeting of 24/05/2022** 29th resolution Valid for a term of: 26 months Expiry: 24/07/2024	€3 billion for debt securities. The total nominal amount of capital increase cannot exceed 10% of the share capital in any 12-month period. This ceiling is offset against that stipulated by the 25th or 26th resolution.	None
	Limit authorisations of issue, with or without pre-emptive subscription rights, as a consequence of the adoption of the 24th to 28th resolutions and of the 32nd and 33rd resolutions.	**General Meeting of 24/05/2022** 30th resolution	Maximum nominal amount of capital increase under the 24th to 28th and the 32nd and 33rd resolutions, at €4.6 bn	None
	Increase the share capital by capitalisation of reserves, earnings, share premiums or other items.	**General Meeting of 24/05/2022** 31th resolution Valid for a term of: 26 months Expiry: 24/07/2024	€1 billion, autonomous and distinct ceiling.	None
Transaction reserved for employees	**Increase** the share capital by issuing ordinary shares or securities, without pre-emptive subscription rights, reserved for Crédit Agricole Group employees who subscribe to an employee savings scheme.	**General Meeting of 24/05/2022** 32nd resolution Valid for a term of: 26 months Expiry: 24/07/2024	€300 million This ceiling is deducted from the ceiling provided for in 30th resolution.	Issuance of 16,658,366 new shares with a par value of €3 each, carried out on 30 August 2022
	Increase the share capital by issuing ordinary shares and/or securities, without pre-emptive subscription rights, reserved for a category of beneficiaries in the context of an employee shareholding transaction.	**General Meeting of 24/05/2022** 33rd resolution Valid for a term of: 18 months Expiry: 24/11/2023	€50 million This ceiling is deducted from the ceiling provided for in 30th resolution.	None
	Award performance shares, whether already issued or to be issued, to eligible employees or Corporate Officers.	**General Meeting of 13/05/2020** 39th resolution Valid for a term of: 38 months Expiry: 13/07/2023	0.75% of the share capital at the date of the Board of Directors' decision to award the shares.	▪ Award of 26,648 performance shares on 9 February 2022 ▪ Award of 373,692 performance shares on 13 April 2022
Cancellation of shares	**Cancel** shares acquired under the share buyback programme.	**General Meeting of 24/05/2022** 34th resolution Valid for a term of: 24 months Expiry: 24/07/2024	10% of the total number of shares in each 24-month period.	Cancellation of 87,673,241 shares with a par value of €3 each, carried out on 10 March 2022.

PURCHASE BY THE COMPANY OF ITS OWN SHARES IN 2022

The twenty-third resolution of the Ordinary General Meeting of Crédit Agricole S.A. of 24 May 2022 authorised the Board of Directors to trade in Crédit Agricole S.A. ordinary shares, in accordance with the General Regulation of the French Financial Market Authority (AMF) and with Article L.22-10-62 of the French Commercial Code (Code de Commerce).

The key provisions of this resolution, which is still valid, are as follows:

- the authorisation was granted for a period of 18 months;
- the Company may not, under any circumstances, hold more than 10% of the share capital;
- the number of shares purchased may not exceed 10% of the total number of ordinary shares at the date on which the said purchases are carried out;
- the maximum purchase price is €20;
- in any event, the maximum amount the Company may allocate to the buyback of its ordinary shares is €4.6 billion.

Information on the use of the share buyback programme, given to the General Meeting, in accordance with Article L.225-211 of the French Commercial Code (*Code de commerce*)

The Board of Directors informs the General Meeting of the following activities undertaken in accordance with the share buyback programme for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2022.

Transactions were carried out as part of the share buyback programme in order to:

- cancel a certain number of shares;
- create an active market for the shares through market-making by an investment services provider under a market-making agreement that complies with the AMAFI (the French Association of Financial Markets Professionals) Code of Conduct.

Number of shares registered in the Company's name at 31/12/2021	88,423,241
To proceed with the cancellation of the shares bought back	*87,673,241*
To provide volume to the market in the context of the market-making agreement	*750,000*
Number of shares bought in financial year 2022	**38,065,857**
To proceed with the cancellation of the shares bought back	*16,658,366*
To provide volume to the market in the context of the market-making agreement	*21,407,491*
Volume of shares used to achieve the purpose set(1)	-
To proceed with the cancellation of the shares bought back	16,658,366
Market-making agreement (purchases + disposals)	41,228,768
Number of shares reallocated for other purposes	-
Average purchase price of shares bought in 2022	€10.02
Value of shares bought in 2022 at purchase price	380,879,255
Trading costs	727,331
Number of shares sold in financial year 2022	**107,494,518**
To proceed with the cancellation of the shares bought back	*87,673,241*
To provide volume to the market in the context of the market-making agreement	*19,821,277*
Average price of shares sold in 2022	€10.27
Number of shares registered in the Company's name at 31/12/2022	**18,994,580**
To proceed with the cancellation of the shares bought back	*16,658,366*
To provide volume to the market in the context of the market-making agreement	*2,336,214*
Gross carrying amount per share(2)	-
To proceed with the cancellation of the shares bought back	*€9.83*
Shares bought as part of the market-making agreement (market price at 31/12/2022)	€9.83
Total gross carrying amount of shares	186,735,716
Par value	€3
Percentage of the share capital held by the Company at 31/12/2022	0.62%

(1) To cover commitments to employees and Corporate Officers, these are shares sold or transferred to beneficiaries after they exercise options on Crédit Agricole S.A. shares, or sold on the stock market for the surplus coverage recorded at the closing date of the plans, and shares purchased and delivered or sold under deferred compensation plans as performance shares; shares relating to the market-making agreement are shares bought and sold under the agreement during the period in question.

(2) Shares bought to cover commitments to employees and Corporate Officers are recognised as investment securities and valued at acquisition cost, less any impairment; shares purchased with a view to cancellation are recognised as financial fixed assets and valued at market value; shares purchased under the market-making agreement are recognised as trading securities and valued at market value at each reporting date.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

DESCRIPTION OF CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A. SHARE BUYBACK PROGRAMME FOR 2023 AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS

Pursuant to Article 241-2 of the AMF General Regulation, this document constitutes the description of the share buyback programme to be approved by the Ordinary General Meeting of 17 May 2023.

I. Number of shares and percentage of share capital directly owned by Crédit Agricole S.A.

At 31 January 2023, Crédit Agricole S.A. directly owned 18,319,580 shares, representing 0.60% of the share capital.

II. Breakdown of targets by equity securities held

At 31 January 2023, the shares held by Crédit Agricole S.A. broke down as follows:

- No shares earmarked to cover commitments to employees and Corporate Officers;
- 1,661,214 shares held under a market-making agreement to create an active market for the shares;
- 16,658,366 shares held for cancellation.

III. Purposes of the share buyback programme

The authority to be granted by the shareholders at the ordinary and extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of 17 May 2023 is designed to allow Crédit Agricole S.A. to trade in its own shares either on the stock market or over the counter for any purpose permitted or to be permitted by applicable laws or regulations.

In particular, Crédit Agricole S.A. may use this authorisation:

1. to implement stock option plans for some or all of the Company's employees and/or some or all of the eligible Corporate Officers of the Company or of the companies or groupings affiliated with it, now or in the future, under the conditions defined by Article L.225-180 of the French Commercial Code (Code de Commerce);
2. to allot or transfer shares to eligible Corporate Officers, employees and former employees of the Company or of the Group, or to certain categories thereof, as part of an employee profit-sharing or employee savings scheme, as provided for by law;
3. to award bonus shares under a bonus share plan as provided for by Articles L.225-197-1 et seq. and Article L.22-10-59 of the French Commercial Code (Code de Commerce) to some or all categories of eligible Corporate Officers and employees of the Company, and/or of companies and economic interest groupings affiliated to it pursuant to Article L.225-197-2 of the French Commercial Code (Code de Commerce); and, more generally, to honour obligations related to the allocation of Company shares to such employees and Corporate Officers, notably under variable compensation plans for employees who are financial market professionals and whose activities have a material impact on the Company's risk exposure, in which case such allocations are contingent upon such employees meeting performance conditions;
4. to ensure coverage of securities granting rights to Company shares;
5. to ensure an active secondary market or liquidity of shares is created by an investment services provider under a market-making agreement, in compliance with market practice permitted by the French Financial Market Authority;
6. to proceed with the full or partial cancellation of the shares bought back.

IV. Maximum percentage of share capital, maximum number and characteristics of shares that may be bought back and maximum purchase price

1. Maximum percentage of share capital to be bought back by Crédit Agricole S.A.

Crédit Agricole S.A. is authorised to acquire up to 10% of the total number of shares forming its share capital at the date of settlement of the purchases. However, the number of shares purchased by the Company and held with a view subsequently to exchanging them or using them to pay for a potential merger, spin-off or asset transfer shall not exceed 5% of the Company's share capital.

In addition, the maximum total amount that Crédit Agricole S.A. may allocate to the buyback of its shares during the term of the share buyback programme is €4.6 billion.

The Board of Directors shall ensure that these buybacks are carried out in accordance with regulatory prudential requirements as set by law and the European Central Bank.

2. Characteristics of the shares covered

Class of shares purchased: shares listed on Euronext Paris (Compartment A).

Name: Crédit Agricole S.A.

ISIN Code: FR 0000045072.

3. Maximum purchase price

The purchase price for Crédit Agricole S.A. shares under the share buyback programme may not exceed €20 per share.

V. Duration of programme

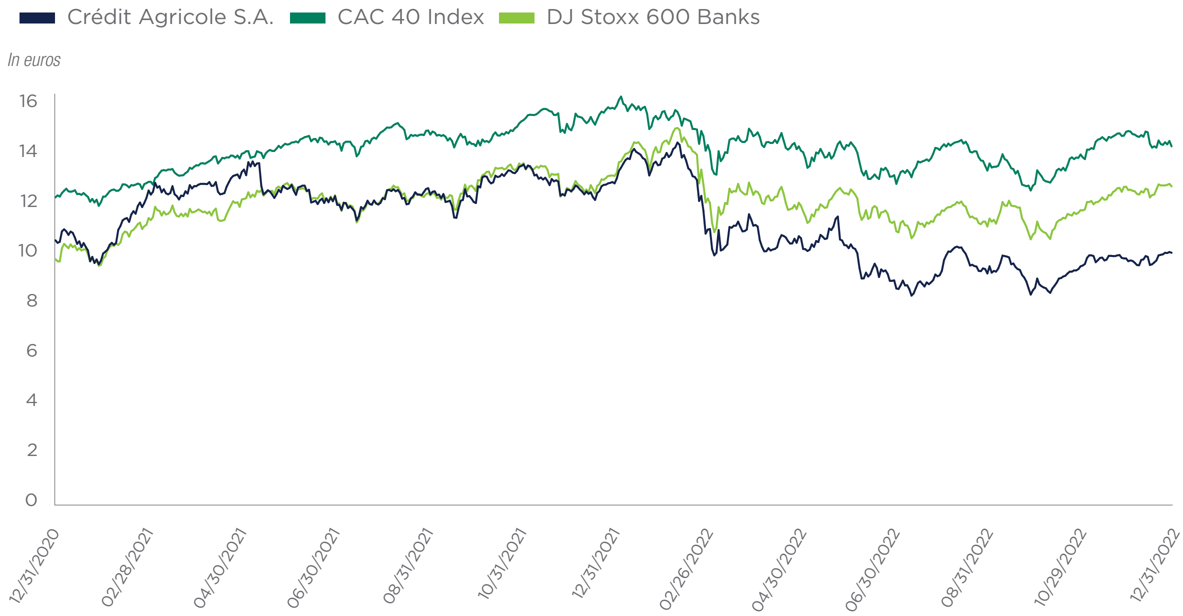
In accordance with Article L.22-10-62 of the French Commercial Code (Code de Commerce) and with the 27th resolution to be submitted to the Ordinary General Meeting of 17 May 2023, this share buyback programme replaces the unused portion of the programme approved by the Ordinary General Meeting of 24 May 2022, and may be implemented until it is renewed by a future General Meeting and, in any event, for a maximum term of 18 months as from the date of the Ordinary General Meeting, i.e. until 17 November 2024 at the latest.

Stock market data

CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A. SHARE

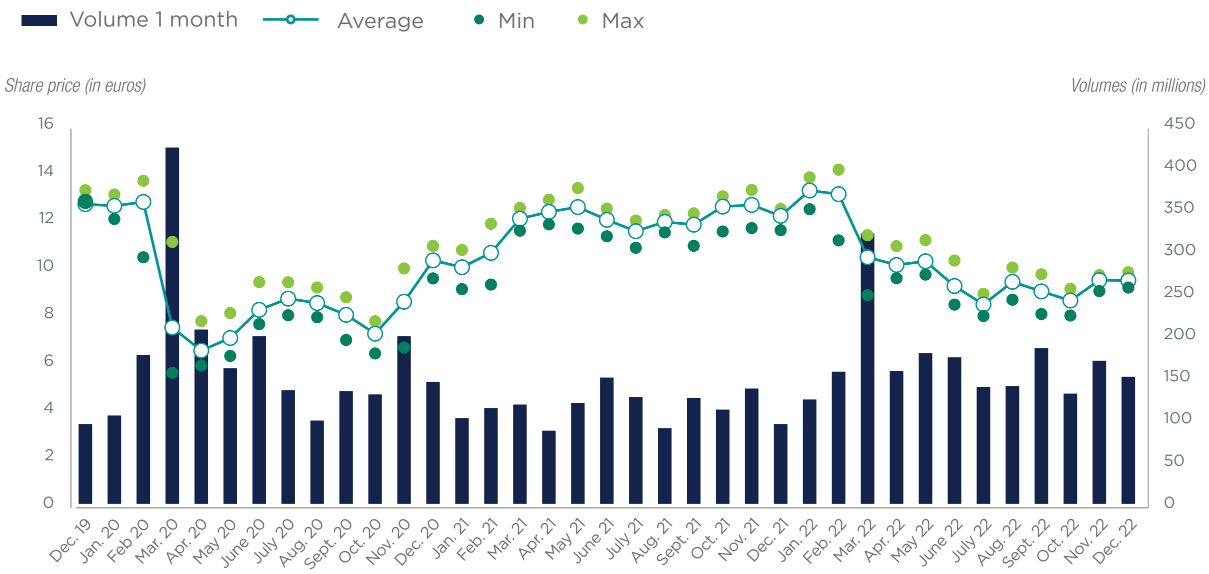
Stock market performance

— Share performance from 31 December 2020 to 31 December 2022



All curves are rebased on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s stock price at 31 December 2020.

— Monthly change in the share price and in the volume of shares traded



Between 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2022, the Crédit Agricole S.A. share price fell from €12.925 to €9.831, i.e. a decrease of -23.9% in three years.

Over the 2022 full year (31 December 2021 to 31 December 2022), the share price fell by -21.7%.

The total number of Crédit Agricole S.A. shares traded between 1 January and 31 December 2021 on Euronext Paris was 2.06 billion (1.41 billion in 2021), with a daily average of 8.03 million (5.48 million in 2021). Over this period, the stock traded at a high of €14.27 and a low of €8.09.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Stock market indexes

Crédit Agricole S.A. shares are listed on Euronext Paris, Compartment A, ISIN Code: FR0000045072.

They are included in several indexes: the CAC 40 (featuring the 40 most representative listed companies on the Paris Stock Exchange), the Stoxx Europe 600 Banks Index (made up of 48 banking institutions in Europe), and the FTSEurofirst 80 Index (representative of the largest companies in the eurozone by market capitalisation).

Crédit Agricole S.A. strengthens its global CSR performance and maintains itself in the main socially responsible indexes, which bring together the best performing companies according to strict ESG criteria. I has been in the FTSE4Good, for example, since 2004 and in the NYSE Euronext Vigeo Europe 120 Index since 2013. In 2014 it was included in the Stoxx Global ESG Leaders Index. With regard to themed indexes, Crédit Agricole S.A. shares are included in the MSCI ACWI Low Carbon Target Index and the Euronext CAC® 40 ESG Index.

Stock market data

	31/12/2022	31/12/2021	31/12/2020	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Number of shares in issue	3,042,560,716	3,113,575,591	2,916,688,640	2,884,688,712	2,866,437,156
Stock market capitalisation *(in billions of euros)*	29.9	39.1	30.1	37.2	27.0
Net earnings per share (NEPS) *(in euros)*	1.69	1.69	1.20	1.39	1.39
Net book value per share (NBVPS) *(in euros)*	19.5	19.2	19.0	19.0	18.2
Price/NBVPS	0.50	0.65	0.54	0.68	0.52
Net Tangible Book Value Per Share (NTBVPS) *(in euros)*[(1)]	13.4	13.0	13.0	12.8	11.3
Price/NTBVPS	0.73	0.97	0.79	1.01	0.83
PER (price/NEPS)	5.8	7.4	8.6	9.30	6.80
The stock's high and low during the year *(in euros)*					
High (during trading day)	14.27	13.49	13.80	13.40	15.54
Low (during trading day)	8.09	9.23	5.70	9.10	9.10
Close (closing price at 31 December)	9.83	12.55	10.32	12.93	9.43

(1) Net tangible value per share, after deduction of dividend to pay

Shareholder return

The table below shows the total shareholder return for retail investors in Crédit Agricole S.A. shares.

The calculation, which is based on the market price at the time of the investment (initial public offering on 14 December 2001, or the beginning of the year in other cases), takes into account the reinvestment of dividends received (until 2005, this included a tax credit for 2004, which accounted for 50% of the amount distributed), but does not include the loyalty dividend of €0.035 per share paid for 2014 and 2015. The valuations are based on the closing share price on the day of the investment.

The calculation also assumes that investors sold their pre-emptive subscription rights and used the proceeds to take up the rights issued at the end of October 2003, January 2007 and July 2008. All results are presented before tax impact.

Holding period	Average annualised return	Cumulative gross return
1 financial year (2022)	-13.55%	-13.55%
2 financial years (2021 and 2022)	+5.87%	+12.08%
3 financial years (2020 to 2022)	-3.63%	-10.51%
4 financial years (2019 to 2022)	+6.95%	+30.87%
5 financial years (2018 to 2022)	-1.26%	-6.17%
10 financial years (2013 to 2022)	+9.66%	+151.51%
Since the stock market listing (14/12/2001)	+2.13%	+55.92%

Refer to the glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

DIVIDEND CALENDAR

30 May 2023	Ex-dividend date
31 May 2023	At the end of the accounting day: Record date
1st June 2023	Dividend paid

2022 FINANCIAL COMMUNICATIONS CALENDAR

9 February	Publication of 2022 full-year results
10 May	Publication of 2023 first-quarter results
17 May	General Meeting of Shareholders
4 August	Publication of 2023 first-half results
8 November	Publication of 2023 nine-month results

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Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

2

Non financial performance

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Climate achievements and new commitments

Financing

Achievements

#1 Leading private investor in renewable energy in France

$35.5bn in green, social and sustainability bonds

€16.2bn in green loans (CACIB)

New commitments

>50% Sustainability Linked Loans[2] in LCL's new corporate loan production by 2025[3]

+60% Exposure to low-carbon energy (EAD) by 2025 (CACIB)

1 in 2 1 new green vehicle for every 2 financed by CACF by 2025

Net Zero Banking Alliance

60% of outstanding covered by theNet Zero 2050 target for 2030

Investment portfolio[4]

Achievements

#1 Leading institutional investor in renewable energy in France[5]

€20bn In cash invested by CAG in green, social and sustainability bonds[6]

New commitments

14 GW Contribution of CAA to the financing of such Renewable Energy installed capacity through its investments by 2025

Net Zero Asset Owner Alliance

25% reduction in carbon emissions per €m invested 2025 versus 2019[7]

Customer saving

Achievements

€440m invested by Amundi's AET funds[8]

€21bn in accredited, unit-linked securities under management[9] (CAA)

€2bn invested in LCL's "Impact Climat" funds[10]

New commitments

€20bn in impact investing (Amundi) via a range of impact solutions[11]

Setting an example

New commitments

-50% in our operational carbon footprint by 2030[12]

(1) Sofergie ASF data, end-2021.
(2) With at least one climate protection-related KPI in each SLL.
(3) Sustainability-linked loans or green loans, corporate loan production.
(4) On-balance sheet portfolio, including investments of CAA investors.
(5) Scope of application: Europe. Data at 30 September 2022, €4.4bn.
(6) Data at 30 June 2022.
(7) Carbon footprint target of the listed equity and corporate bond investment portfolio (excluding unit-linked securities) managed by Amundi for CAA.
(8) AET (Amundi Energy Transition) Funds, which invest in renewable energy production, distribution and consumption infrastructure.
(9) SRI, Greenfin, Finansol.
(10) Data at 31 October 2022.
(11) Including climate impact solutions.
(12) Reduction in absolute emissions related to Crédit Agricole S.A. energy consumption (scopes 1 and 2) and business travel between 2019 and 2030.
NB: unless otherwise stated, all indicators are as at 31 December 2022.

Inclusive and societal achievements

Universal offers

167,000
subscriptions to EKO offers

187,500
subscriptions to LCL Essentiel and LCL Flex

Impactful savings

1,253,409
Livret Engagé Sociétaire (savings accounts)

Support for vulnerable customers

CACF
6,793
customers

LCL
26,641
customers

Setting an example within Crédit Agricole S.A.

12,000 young people welcomed

37.5% women on the ExCom

2.17 million training hours

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

1. Business Model

The Business Model is presented in Chapter 1 of the 2022 Universal Registration Document.

2. Non-financial risks

2.1 CONSULTATION OF STAKEHOLDERS

The needs of stakeholders are constantly changing. Crédit Agricole S.A. listens to them in various ways:

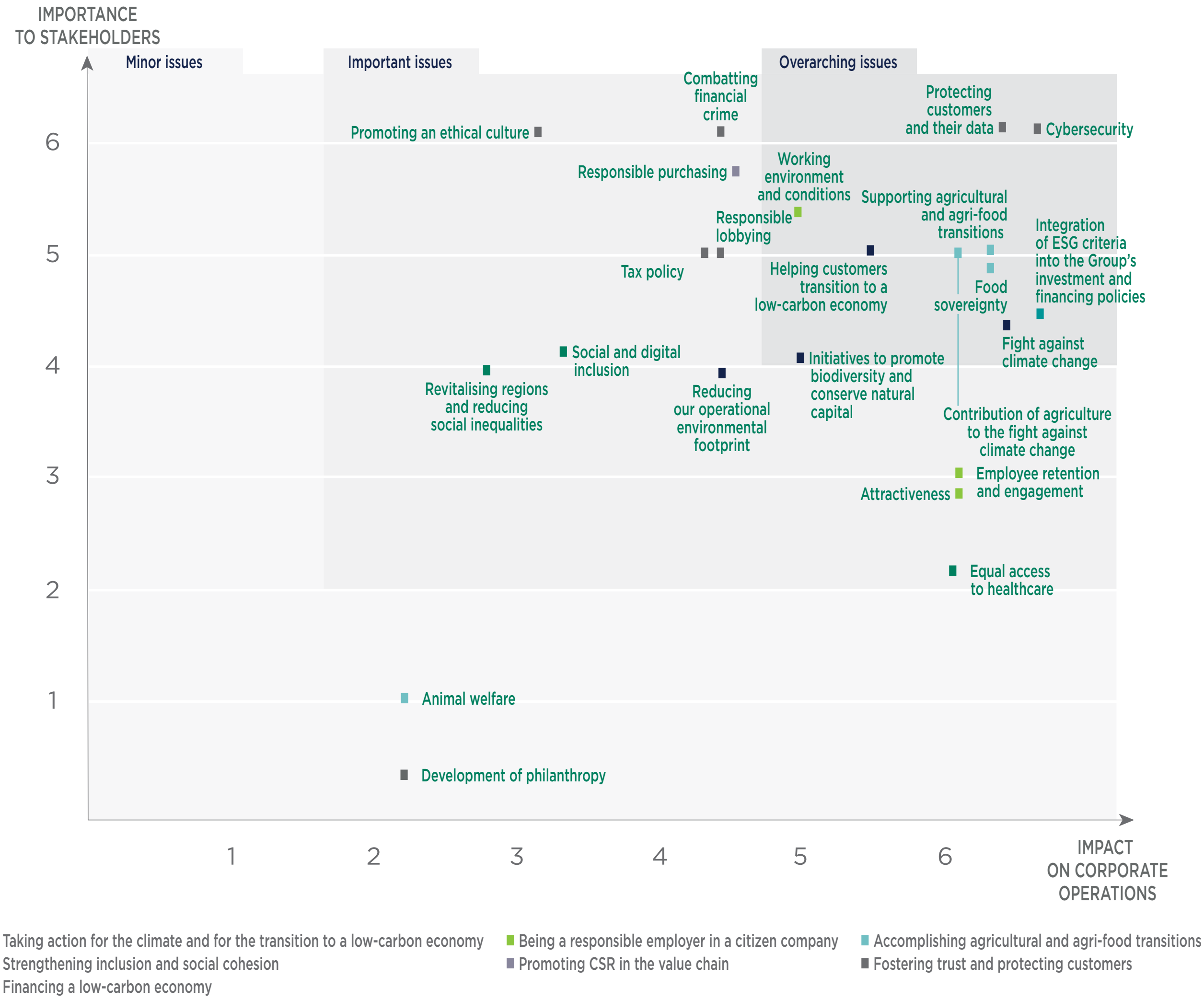
- regular meetings with civil society actors (professional unions, associations, NGOs);
- customer consultation (including through special questionnaires that enable the monitoring of Net Promoter Score (NPS)) and economic players (through participation in national or international working groups);
- regular consultation of employees through an annual questionnaire;
- the thorough handling of controversies by Crédit Agricole S.A.;
- relations with shareholders/investors;
- dialogue with the ECB and supervisory authorities;
- relations with the business partners and suppliers of Crédit Agricole S.A. as part of sustainable partnerships, an annual online satisfaction survey and an annual discussion day organised in hybrid mode to promote participation;
- assessment of stakeholder expectations identified through a national survey. Launched at the end of 2014, this consultation process is carried out every two years to identify changes in stakeholder expectations and the possible appearance of new challenges.

Even though Crédit Agricole's reputation and familiarity remain stable, its positive image is growing strongly and it ranks first in the banking sector[1].

(1) Source: CSA Research (2022). Crédit Agricole Group CSR Barometer.

2.2 MATERIALITY MATRIX

The results of this consultation and the analysis of the main non-financial issues and controversies made it possible to represent them in a materiality matrix structured along two axes: the intensity of stakeholder expectations and the impact of the risk determined by Crédit Agricole S.A.



2.3 ANALYSIS OF NON-FINANCIAL ISSUES AND RISKS

Methodology

In order to identify the Group's main non-financial risks with regard to its activities, business model, geographical locations and stakeholder expectations, Crédit Agricole's methodology is based on a structured step-by-step approach:

Step 1: Formalisation of non-financial areas defined by the Group's Raison d'Être[1]

In 2019, Crédit Agricole Group formalised its Raison d'Être, and on that basis, the Group Project was developed around three pillars defining a unique relationship model:

- excellence in customer relations: becoming the bank of preference for individuals, entrepreneurs and institutions;
- empowered teams for customers: supporting the digitisation of business lines by offering customers human and responsible skills;
- commitment to society: amplifying the Group's mutualist commitment by nurturing its position as the European leader in socially responsible investment.

These three areas were supplemented by the ten commitments of the Societal Project presented in December 2021, the societal dimension of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s "Ambitions 2025" Medium-Term Plan, and the details of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s climate strategy in December 2022.

Step 2: Complementary normative procedure to define a comprehensive scope for non-financial risks

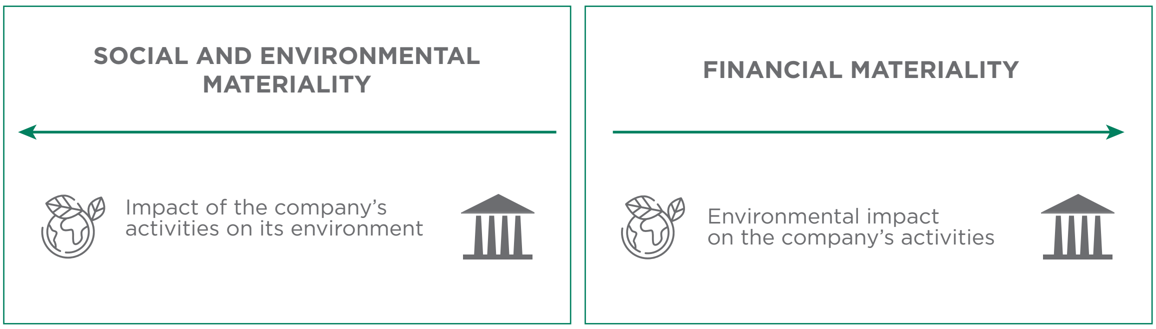
The issues defined in ISO 26000 and the subjects listed in section II, Article R. 225-105 were combined with the three pillars of the Group Project and the ten commitments of the Societal Project, which made it possible to identify some 20 non-financial risks.

Step 3: Selection of the main non-financial risks that could affect the Group's activities

This step made it possible to identify 21 significant short-, medium- or long-term risks for Crédit Agricole. The risks identified were assessed on the basis of two criteria: their potential severity and their probability of occurrence. A time dimension was also used for certain risk factors that are less important today but could become more significant in the future. The assessment was made using "gross criteria" that did not include the Group's risk mitigation mechanisms.

Step 4: Integration of stakeholder expectations

The results of the stakeholder consultation conducted in 2022 made it possible to add stakeholder expectations to the analysis described in the previous three steps. **Following this analysis, each of the non-financial themes was assessed on an intensity scale with six levels and represented in the materiality matrix here above. Following the integration of stakeholder expectations, 19 non-financial risks were identified as "significant" or "key" out of the 21 risks the Group had previously identified.** Two issues identified by Crédit Agricole S.A. were not considered material for the financial sector from the point of view of stakeholders, and are therefore not addressed in the Statement of Non-Financial Performance: animal welfare and corporate sponsorship. Nonetheless, the Group has taken action related to these two issues.



The non-financial themes identified at the end of Step 4 were analysed using the **principle of double materiality**. First, **social and environmental materiality** presents the impact, which may be positive or negative, of the activities of Crédit Agricole S.A. on its ecosystem. Second, **financial materiality** formalises the impact of the ecosystem on Crédit Agricole S.A. business lines. This work was carried out as part of a participatory process involving the Group's CSR, Risk, Compliance, Purchasing and HR departments[2]. This principle is also used to assess the material risks directly related to the activities of Crédit Agricole S.A. as part of the updating of the vigilance plan (see Chapter 3 "Corporate governance", part 1.4 "Vigilance plan"). This approach differs from that followed for the risk factors presented in Chapter 5 of the Universal Registration Document. Indeed, the risk factors correspond to risks specific to Crédit Agricole S.A. and the Crédit Agricole Group that are material to a decision to invest in securities issued by Crédit Agricole S.A. or for which Crédit Agricole S.A. is the guarantor. This may result in differences in the nature of the issues and risks identified in the Statement of Non-Financial Performance and such risk factors.

(1) Please refer to the glossary for the definition of Raison d'Être.
(2) As risk linked to tax avoidance is a requirement under the regulations pertaining to the Statement of Non-Financial Performance, Crédit Agricole S.A. has published a policy "3.6.2.1 Taxation and responsible lobbying policy" and an associated performance indicator.

Themes and contribution to SDGs	Issue	Social and environmental materiality	Financial materiality	Risks	Risk management policy
Taking action for the climate and transition to a low carbon economy	Fight against climate change	The activities of Crédit Agricole S.A. may have an impact on the climate, either directly (operational carbon footprint) or indirectly (indirect carbon footprint related to the financing and investment portfolios). Failure to take these negative externalities into account may generate an image risk for Crédit Agricole S.A. in the short, medium and long term.	Climate change is likely to have a direct impact on the financial statements of Crédit Agricole S.A. through image risk, which may involve litigation or fines, and indirectly through adverse effects on the financial position of its customers as a result of climate-related events. Climate risks include both physical and transition risks. These risks are considered material in the short term for acute physical risks, in the long term for chronic physical risks, and in the potentially short/medium or long term for transition risk.	Key risk with short-, medium- and long-term impact	3.4.1. Overview of climate strategy 3.4.2. Accelerating the advent of renewable energy 3.4.3. Making the transition accessible to all and entering a new era 3.4.5. *Net Zero Banking Alliance*: sector targets and commitments
	Reducing the operational environmental footprint **(Commitment #1)**	The planet faces many challenges related to human activities (greenhouse gas emissions, overexploitation of natural resources, rising costs of access to drinking water, air, water and land pollution, soil sealing etc.), directly impacting not only the economic activities of companies but also food and health security. Through the ecosystem services rendered to society (food, wood, soil formation, water and air quality etc.), the protection and rational use of natural resources are essential to maintain sustainable economic activities, prevent the emergence and spread of diseases and fight against climate change.	As an organisation that consumes natural resources and emit greenhouse gases, Crédit Agricole S.A. must ensure that these resources are used sustainably. Crédit Agricole S.A. must have an exemplary attitude towards its stakeholders with regard to the management of these resources, at the risk of suffering a deterioration of its reputation that could impact the Group's financial results (fines and penalties). Poor management could also lead to higher operating expenses (increased consumption and higher bills for water, electricity, paper etc.).	Significant risk with short-, medium- and long-term impact	3.4.7. Set targets for reducing the environmental footprint of operations
	Support all customers in their energy transition **(Commitment #2)**	As the leading financer of the French economy and one of the largest banks in Europe, Crédit Agricole plays a key role in implementing the energy transition and has made the ambitious choice to use the strength of its universal banking model to support all its customers during their transition process.	If Crédit Agricole is unable to develop an inclusive approach, it incurs a reputational risk that may materialise directly through litigation, through the loss of its role as the leading financer of the French economy, and indirectly through the weakening of the financial position of its customers, who might not be able to meet the challenges of the environmental transition.	Key risk with short-, medium- and long-term impact	3.4.3. Making the transition accessible to all and entering a new era
	Actions to promote biodiversity and conserve natural capital	According to the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), 75% of terrestrial environments and 66% of marine environments have been severely degraded by human activities. The current rate of species extinction is 100 to 1,000 times higher than the natural rate. The economic activities that Crédit Agricole S.A. finances or invests in, as well as its purchases, can have positive or negative impacts on nature and biodiversity.	The loss of biodiversity could have major implications for Crédit Agricole S.A. as a significant number of economic sectors (agriculture, industry etc.) depend on ecosystem services. In view of the composition of the financing portfolios of Crédit Agricole S.A. with respect to the sectors that may be directly affected by the loss of biodiversity, this is considered a material risk that may lead to financial losses in the medium and long term.	Key risk with short-, medium- and long-term impact	3.4.6. Take action to promote biodiversity and conserve natural capital 3.6. Support strategy for the agricultural and agri-food sectors

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Themes and contribution to SDGs	Issue	Social and environmental materiality	Financial materiality	Risks	Risk management policy
Accomplish agricultural and agri-food transitions	Support the evolution of techniques towards a competitive and sustainable agri-food system **(Commitment #8)**	According to the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, as much as 75% of the world's agricultural crops depend on pollination. The loss of biodiversity, soil compaction and the depletion of water resources have a direct impact on agricultural, agri-food and industrial activities. Agriculture is an activity that profoundly alters natural ecosystems and whose environmental impacts include loss of biodiversity, water and air pollution, soil erosion, climate change etc.	In view of the composition of the financing portfolios of Crédit Agricole S.A., such impacts are considered a material risk that could lead to financial losses in the medium and long term. This is a key issue for Crédit Agricole, the banker of nearly 85% of all farmers in France and a major player in the agri-food industry.	Significant risk with short-, medium- and long-term impact	3.6.2. Support the evolution of techniques towards a competitive and sustainable agri-food system
	Enable French agriculture to contribute actively to the fight against climate change **(Commitment #9)**	Agriculture is one of the sectors most affected by climate change due to the increase in periods of drought, frost, hail etc. Agricultural activities are one of the causes of climate change, but can have a positive effect through their role as a carbon sinks. Agriculture and forestry are thus a complement to the reduction of emissions to achieve carbon neutrality.	Physical climate risks are significant and likely to have a direct impact on Crédit Agricole's financial activity i) due to the composition of its financing portfolios, which could be affected by losses in the medium to long term, as well as ii) through its property and casualty insurance business, which is exposed to an increase in claims related to climate events. This is a key issue for Crédit Agricole, the banker of nearly 85% of all farmers in France.	Significant risk with short-, medium- and long-term impact	3.6.3. Enable French agriculture to contribute actively to the fight against climate change
	Contribute to strengthening food sovereignty **(Commitment #10)**	Food systems were subjected to major geopolitical, health and climatic upheavals in 2022, which had an impact on certain agricultural production. Production could also be affected by a shortage of qualified workers in the agricultural sector.	As the leading banker for farmers, Crédit Agricole is exposed to an image risk that could result in a loss of market share if it fails to contribute to strengthening food sovereignty by supporting farmers in meeting the challenges they face.	Limited risk with short-, medium- and long-term impact	3.6.4. Contribute to strengthening food sovereignty
Being a responsible employer in a citizen company	Attractiveness	As an employer, Crédit Agricole S.A. has a direct impact on local communities and the labour pool.	Crédit Agricole S.A. operates in highly competitive business sectors and is therefore committed to attracting the key skills needed to develop its business and improve its performance in all its areas of activity. If Crédit Agricole S.A. is unable to attract employees with these key skills, its competitiveness in both commercial and support activities may be impaired, resulting in lost market share or reduced operational efficiency.	Significant risk with short-, medium- and long-term impact	3.5.2. Be a responsible employer in a citizen company Multiple opportunities
	Employee retention and engagement	Changes in employee engagement can have an impact on the Group's operations, which can lead to a reduction in the quality of services and support provided to customers.	The Group's performance is based largely on the collective and individual engagement of its employees. Maintaining a high level of engagement enables Crédit Agricole S.A. to limit the impact on its commercial and financial performance. If Crédit Agricole S.A. is unable to retain employees with these key skills, the normal conduct of its business may be hampered in both business development and support functions, resulting in lost market share or reduced operational efficiency.	Significant risk with short-, medium- and long-term impact	3.5.2. Be a responsible employer in a citizen company
	Working environment and conditions	The failure to comply with regulations and the lack of a safe working environment could have negative impacts on the health and safety of employees and their trust in the organisation, and could contribute to a deterioration in local health conditions. By taking these considerations into account, the occupational well-being of employees is enhanced and local health conditions are maintained.	The Group ensures that it complies with regulations and maintains a good social dialogue, thus protecting itself from possible reputational risks, penalties or conflicts. Strengthening the social pact is an ongoing challenge for Crédit Agricole S.A.; this can be seen especially in the (re)negotiation of social agreements.	Key risk with short-, medium- and long-term impact	3.5.2. Be a responsible employer in a citizen company Attractive and secure working environment

Themes and contribution to SDGs	Issue	Social and environmental materiality	Financial materiality	Risks	Risk management policy
Strengthening inclusion and social cohesion	Social and digital inclusion **(Commitment #4)**	For Crédit Agricole, access to entry-level financial services and products (current accounts, payment instruments, credit, insurance) is one of the key drivers of social inclusion. For example, opening a savings account and being able to take out insurance are part of setting up personal or professional projects and make one more resilient to life's ups and downs. Because it compensates for the consequences of damage or loss, insurance contributes to a more resilient society.	In addition to the impact on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s reputation and loss of attractiveness, the exclusion of the most modest customer groups would result in a loss of market share and, by excluding people from economic and social life, heighten the fragility of the regions in which Crédit Agricole operates.	Significant risk with short-, medium- and long-term impact	3.5.1.2. Offer a range of products and services that do not exclude any customer in order to foster social and digital inclusion
	Revitalise the most vulnerable regions and reduce social inequalities: **(Commitment #5)**	For Crédit Agricole, a balanced economic development model based on a region's assets is a source of social cohesion, prevents fragility and promotes sustainable development.	Involvement by Crédit Agricole with local communities is a strong expectation of its stakeholders; its absence would have a negative impact on its attractiveness and reputation and would result in a loss of market share.	Significant risk with short-, medium- and long-term impact	3.5.1.3. Help to revitalise the most vulnerable regions and reduce social inequalities
	Enabling equal access to health care	Medical density is currently unable to keep pace with the growing demand for health care, and this is expected to remain the case until 2030. To date, 15 million French people live in a medical desert, 30 million in an area under strain, and 6 million do not have a regular doctor. The decrease in the number of doctors over the next decade combined with the ageing of the population will result in a significant increase in the demand for health care: senior citizens (over 60 years of age) use health care services three times more than the rest of the population.	Crédit Agricole S.A. must adapt to these demographic changes and offer solutions to best support its customers and society. If it fails to do so, it may lose market segments and have its reputation tarnished.	Significant risk with short-, medium- and long-term impact	3.5.1.2. Offer a range of products and services that do not exclude any customer in order to foster social and digital inclusion Improving access to care and healthy ageing
Promoting CSR in the value chain	Responsible purchasing	The supply and subcontracting chains are becoming increasingly long and complex, which inevitably brings with it a multiplication of risks for Crédit Agricole S.A. The identification and control of risks in its value chain with respect to human rights, health, safety, security and environmental protection are essential. An increase in trade and production leads to strong pressures on the environment and resources. It also creates risks for people in terms of working conditions and safety, especially in areas where local legislation does not guarantee respect for human rights.	If case of absence of identification and control of risks in its value chain, Crédit Agricole S.A. would be exposed to reputational and possibly regulatory risk in the form of potential litigation or fines.	Significant risk with short- and medium-term impact	3.5.3. Responsible purchasing
Fostering trust and protecting our customers	Combating financial crime	The fight against financial crime protects the financial system from involvement in criminal activities (money laundering, terrorism) and is essential to fostering society's confidence in financial institutions.	If Crédit Agricole S.A. does not manage this risk properly, it exposes itself to reputational risk and possible financial or regulatory sanctions, fines and litigation.	Significant risk with short-, medium- and long-term impact	3.3.1. Preventing and fighting financial crime
	Data protection	The alteration of customers' personal data (destruction, loss, theft, misuse, etc.) is likely to infringe on their rights and privacy.	Any lack of integrity or transparency with regard to these elements could result in image damage, significant financial risk through regulatory and financial sanctions, and litigation risks.	Key risk with short-, medium- and long-term impact	3.3.2. Protecting customers and their data

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Themes and contribution to SDGs	Issue	Social and environmental materiality	Financial materiality	Risks	Risk management policy
Fostering trust and protecting our customers	Promoting an ethical culture	Inappropriate behaviour by employees with regard to the Group's values and ethical rules may contribute to the failure of Crédit Agricole S.A. to comply with its commitments and may harm customers.	A breach of ethical principles by employees of Crédit Agricole S.A. could expose it to reputational risks, litigation and financial penalties.	Significant risk with short-, medium- and long-term impact	3.3.3. Promoting an ethical culture
	Tax policy	Crédit Agricole is one of the largest taxpayers in France, where it generates three-quarters of its revenue. Its economic activities and tax charges are correlated, and contribute to the financing and development of the regions and the economy.	Crédit Agricole pays taxes legally due in the jurisdictions in which it operates and ensures that the Group's tax practices have broad accountability and compliance objectives. The risk of potential penalties and the associated image risk are major ongoing issues for the Group, which could generate losses that Crédit Agricole is careful to protect itself from.	Significant risk with short-, medium- and long-term impact	3.5.5.1. Tax policy
	Responsible lobbying	As a leading financial institution, Crédit Agricole S.A. must manage its lobbying practices responsibly in order to positively influence the general public's perception of banks and thus foster the confidence of its customers and public stakeholders.	The activities of Crédit Agricole S.A., which is a major systemic player in the financing of the economy in France, are greatly affected by regulatory changes. It bears a great deal of responsibility with respect to the positions that are taken by the Public Affairs department, particularly in terms of financial stability. Potential reputational risks and conflicts of interest could lead to financial sanctions and tarnish the Group's image.	Significant risk with short-, medium- and long-term impact	3.5.5.2. Responsible lobbying
	Cybersecurity	A successful cyber-attack resulting in the theft or disclosure of customers' financial data and assets could cause them financial and moral damage. A major cyber-attack resulting in the sustained unavailability of certain banking and financial services provided by Crédit Agricole S.A. could also harm customers and disrupt the functioning of the financial markets or of the economy.	Any intrusion or attack against Crédit Agricole S.A.'s information systems and communication networks affecting the normal conduct of business and/or any resulting disclosure of confidential information of customers, counterparties or employees could cause significant losses and could have an adverse effect on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s reputation, operating results and financial position.	Key risk with short-, medium- and long-term impact	3.5.4. Cybersecurity and fighting cybercrime
Integrating ESG into financing and investments	Integration of ESG criteria in 100% of the analysis of financing (to businesses and farmers) and investments. **(Commitment #3)**	Financing and investment activities generate environmental and social externalities that have to be identified and assessed. The financial sector also has an ability to exert influence through the integration of ESG criteria in financing and investment decisions, which gradually orients the economy towards a more sustainable model.	The poor integration of ESG criteria in the analysis of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s financing (to companies and farmers) and investments exposes it to a reputational risk that may result in litigation and/or loss of market share.	Key risk with short-, medium- and long-term impact	4.2. Integration of ESG risks in investment and asset managem ent policies 4.3. Integration of ESG criteria into financing

3. ESG strategy

3.1 THE ESG STRATEGY: A LEVER FOR A JUST TRANSITION

If we are to adapt and contain the effects of climate change and its ecological, socio-economic and geopolitical consequences, our entire model of growth and progress must be critically examined in depth. The warnings addressed to leaders by the 6th climate assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) on the consequences of a global temperature rise of more than 2°C call for a global vision when thinking about the economy of the future. In the face of this challenge to our way of life, financial institutions must do their part to finance transitions in accordance with the most recent scientific data (e.g. a multiplication between 2 and 7 of financial flows for energy efficiency, and between 10 and 29 for agriculture[1]). Against this backdrop of change, Crédit Agricole's ESG strategy is intended to support a just climate transition. The achievement of climate targets cannot be separated from the continuous renewal of the commitment to social cohesion, ensuring protection for the most vulnerable economic actors, such as people on low incomes and small businesses made vulnerable by over-demanding clients. In order to shape this vision, Crédit Agricole S.A. has defined its ambitions via the Societal Project, a global framework for CSR actions, and presented its objectives in the "Ambitions 2025" Medium-Term Plan. These new initiatives promote the convergence of short- and medium-term issues with the long-term issues identified by the Group. To deploy this strategy, Crédit Agricole also relies on its historic strengths and its uniqueness as a universal retail bank: closeness to the regions thanks to its community of elected officials and members and the breadth of its network of branches, the universality of its offer aimed at all customer groups from the most modest to the most affluent, and its entrepreneurial spirit, which enables it to engage in powerful forms of cooperation with other actors who share common values. At the same time, Crédit Agricole S.A. is building up new strengths through the creation of Crédit Agricole Transitions & Énergies (Transitions & Energy) and Crédit Agricole Santé & Territoires (Health Care & Regions).

In line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, the ESG strategy revolves around five axes:

1. **Governance dedicated to thinking about the Societal Project and its implementation**
   - Conducted at the highest level by the Group's senior executives, the deployment of the Societal Project and the ESG strategy is driven by a dedicated governance structure, the Group Societal Project Committee, which more specifically monitors the implementation of the ten collective commitments defined in December 2021.
2. **Compliance for the benefit of customers and society**
   - Corporate social responsibility goes hand in hand with ethics to foster customer and societal trust in financial institutions. In this context, the Crédit Agricole Group is strengthening its measures to fight financial crime, protect customers and their data and promote a culture of ethics among its employees.
3. **An environmental strategy based on scientific facts**
   - Crédit Agricole S.A.'s environmental strategy is based on the following equation: accelerate the advent of renewable energy, gradually withdraw from fossil fuels, and equip society as a whole in order to assist it in the transition. The work done on thinking about environmental issues, the climate strategy, the development of dedicated tools and the sector policies are all based on academic input and scientific facts. They are also exposed to critical examination by the Scientific Committee made up of independent experts. The work of that Committee contributes to the corporate governance of Crédit Agricole S.A.
4. **A social strategy driven by utility and universality**
   - Faithful to its mutualist values of solidarity and in line with its Raison d'Être[2], Crédit Agricole adopts a universal approach and caters to all customers, from the most modest to the most affluent.
5. **A support strategy for the agricultural and agri-food sectors**
   - As the banker to nearly 85% of all farmers in France and a major player in the agri-food industry, the Crédit Agricole Group is committed to supporting its customers in the forthcoming transition to a more sustainable agricultural model.

(1) Source: IPCC (2022).
(2) Please refer to the glossary for the definition of Raison d'Être.

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

3.2 GOVERNANCE

3.2.1 Governance that is representative of the Group's identity and guarantees long-term commitments

The governance of Crédit Agricole S.A., which is the central body of the Crédit Agricole Group, a listed company that is a member of the CAC 40 index and the holding company for the business line subsidiaries, makes it possible to reconcile the interests of the customers, the consideration of social and environmental issues, and respect for the mutualist values that form the basis of Crédit Agricole's identity.

It has been based from the outset on a model that establishes a clear separation between executive and non-executive control and supervisory responsibilities, with a separation of the functions of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A. The Chairman of the Board of Directors is also Chairman of the Fédération Nationale du Crédit Agricole (FNCA), and as such plays a coordinating role between Crédit Agricole S.A. and the Regional Banks, the main shareholders of Crédit Agricole S.A. The majority representation of the Regional Banks on the Board of Directors reflects the Group's cooperative basis and ensures a sustainable and fair development model for the Crédit Agricole Group entities for the benefit of all stakeholders: customers, member customers, shareholders, investors, suppliers and employees.

The collective competence of the Board of Directors arises from the individual professional experience of its members. The Chairmen of Regional Banks who are Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. contribute to the Board of Directors their insights as entrepreneurs with strong ties to their regions in sectors other than banking. The Board also benefits from the technical expertise and managerial skills provided by the Chief Executive Officers of the Regional Banks and by the six independent directors who hold or have held senior positions in major international groups. Added to this is the operational knowledge of the business lines and the company as a whole of the three employee Directors. The Board integrates ESG/sustainable development expertise into the range of skills required for its proper functioning.

The Board has balanced representation of women (44% of members) and men[1]. With the exception of the Strategy and CSR Committee, which is chaired by the Chairman of the Board, the five other Specialised Committees of the Board are chaired by independent Directors. Detailed information on corporate governance and the composition of the Board can be found in Chapter 3 "Corporate Governance".

3.2.2 Governance of non-financial performance

At the Company's highest levels, **the Board of Directors** of Crédit Agricole S.A., a listed company and the central body of the Crédit Agricole Group, ensures that the Group's strategy and activities take environmental and social concerns and risks into account. It ensures the consistency of the Company's commitments and project as part of the monitoring of the implementation of the Societal Project. In June 2022, its strategic seminar was devoted to the "Ambitions 2025" strategic plan and in particular to its section on supporting societal transitions and developing the Group's new business lines. The Board takes environmental and social concerns and risks into account in its strategic decisions. To that end, it relies on the strategic analyses and risk management policies presented to it and on the review of the risk frameworks submitted for adoption. Finally, it reports on the Company's ESG strategy and non-financial performance to the General Meeting and ensures the transparency and fairness of that communication. The 2021 Statement of Non-Financial Performance was submitted to the Board of Directors prior to its meeting of 13 April 2022, in which it examined the Group's Climate Strategy. In 2023, the review of the 2022 Statement of Non-Financial Performance, which includes the Group's climate strategy, was carried out after analysis by the Strategy and CSR Committee.

In order to facilitate the inclusion of social and environmental concerns and risks in its decisions, the Board has chosen to entrust the review of its ESG strategy to a dedicated committee, the Strategy and CSR Committee, while maintaining a cross-functional approach that involves, depending on the topic, most of **its Specialised Committees**, in particular the Appointments and Governance Committee, the Risk Committee and the Compensation Committee:

- **the Strategy and CSR Committee**, chaired by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, reviews the Group's ESG strategy and analyses the results of all policies implemented and actions taken with regard to the Group's non-financial performance. The Committee's membership was expanded with the appointment of Eric Wilson, a director representing the employees, as a member of its Strategy and CSR Committee by the Board at its meeting on 9 November 2022;
- **the Appointments and Governance Committee** ensures that the collective competence of the Board is consistent with the issues facing the Group, including ESG issues; It periodically assesses the Board's structure, size, composition and effectiveness, as well as the Board's policies for the selection of Directors whose appointment falls within its powers;
- the **Risk Committee** reviews the overall strategy and risk appetite of Crédit Agricole S.A. and the Crédit Agricole Group, which includes social and environmental risks; It analyses the risk strategies of the entities and business lines before proposing their adoption to the Board, in particular the environmental risks strategy;
- the **Audit Committee**, **in a joint meeting with the Risk Committee**, examines the monitoring of the preparation of non-financial information and the evolution of non-financial ratings;
- the **Compensation Committee** assesses the general principles of the compensation policy applicable to all Crédit Agricole S.A. entities and monitors the implementation of that policy to ensure compliance with regulatory provisions, including the principle of fairness. It ensures that the Group's ESG criteria are taken into account in the compensation policy.

The non-financial performance of **Crédit Agricole S.A.** is supervised by **the Executive Committee,** which monitors the definition of the ESG strategy and its operational implementation as part of the steering of the Group Project and more specifically the Societal Project, which forms the subject of quarterly presentations and reporting.

Crédit Agricole S.A. has created a new organisation to meet the medium-term strategic and commercial ambitions set out in its "Ambitions 2025" plan. At its meeting on 3 August 2022, the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. appointed two new Deputy Chief Executive Officers, Jérôme Grivet, effective 1 September 2022, and Olivier Gavalda, effective 1 November 2022.

(1) At 31 December 2022, the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. included eight women out of 18 members named in the statutory list, which does not include the Directors elected by employees.

These appointments complete Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Executive Board, which now consists of three Deputy Chief Executive Officers, who are effective managers, alongside the Chief Executive Officer:

- Xavier Musca, Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A., in charge of **Large customers** and Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole CIB;
- Jérôme Grivet, Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A., in charge of **Steering** and **Control**;
- Olivier Gavalda, Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A., in charge of **Universal Banking.** The supervision of the **Group Project** is placed directly under his responsibility, with the four support departments of the three major axes of the Group Project: the **Societal Project Department**, the Customer Project Department and the Group Human Resources Department as well as the Group Project Steering and Impulsion Department.

The deployment of the ESG risk strategy and steering in the business lines is coordinated within **cross-functional committees**, placed under the authority of senior executives at the highest levels of the Crédit Agricole Group:

- the **Group Societal Project Committee**, which is chaired by a Regional Bank chairman, is made up of 12 members, half of whom are Chief Executive Officers of Crédit Agricole S.A. and the other half are Regional Bank senior managers. It monitors the implementation of the Group's employment-related commitments and the consistency of its ESG strategy. Meeting quarterly, it particularly monitors the implementation of the Group's climate strategy, relying on the work performed by two Specialised Committees: the **Scientific Committee** and the **Sponsor Net Zero Committee;**
- the **Group Risk Committee (CRG)**, chaired by Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Chief Executive Officer, defines the Group's risk policy and determines the Group's overall limits. It assesses the issues and monitors the Group's main risks with a cross-functional approach. It examines and validates the Group-level risk frameworks presented by the entities and business divisions (risk frameworks of subsidiaries or by sector of activity, geographic area, or issue). Within this framework, the environmental risk framework, constructed by the Risk Department in collaboration with the Societal Project Department and the Group's entities, is presented to it annually. This risk management framework determines the environmental risk roadmap for the coming year;
- for individual credit files requiring approval by the Executive Management, the **Group Level Individual Risk Committee (CRIG),** chaired by Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Chief Executive Officer, meets according to the scheduling needs. It examines any sensitive file submitted by the entities of Crédit Agricole S.A. that fall within the authority of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Chief Executive Officer, and also analyses individual alerts of any type according to their materiality for the Group. These files are made the subject of a Societal Project Department opinion for ESG issues. Decisions are formalised at meetings by the signing of a decision statement (see Chapter 5 "Risks and Pillar 3", part 2 "ESG Risk management");
- **the Sustainable Finance umbrella committee**, chaired by the Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A. in charge of **management** and **control** and made up of members of the Executive Committee of Crédit Agricole S.A., coordinates the implementation of the various ESG regulations in Group standards, provides deployment guidelines and monitors their progress in the different entities. To formulate sustainable finance guidelines, the umbrella committee relies on the Sustainable Finance Committee, which is made up of various representatives of Crédit Agricole S.A. departments.

The **Societal Project Department** of Crédit Agricole S.A. identifies the major societal issues for the Group, initiates and coordinates the implementation of the ESG strategy and oversees the implementation of the Societal Project among the CSR players in the Group. In order to further strengthen the human resources devoted to the development of the ESG strategy and to the monitoring of the non-financial performance of Crédit Agricole S.A., the Societal Project Department workforce has been increased from nine to 15 (after an increase from four experts to nine in 2020). This strong growth of the workforce is accompanied by a reorganisation of the Department, structured around four types of activities: establishment of the methodological framework (sector policy, standards) and regulatory oversight, ESG expertise, support for the business lines in the deployment of the ESG strategy, and production and analysis of non-financial information.

A network of 373 CSR players is responsible for disseminating the Group's ESG strategy to all employees, who all contribute to its implementation.

— Main ESG strategy and risk bodies

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Progress on the Societal Project and ESG strategy in 2022

The governance of the ESG strategy includes a special focus on the just transition The Group has established a dedicated governance structure with the specific mission of overseeing the implementation of this just transition:

- The **Group Societal Project Committee**, which oversees the implementation of the Societal Project at Crédit Agricole Group level, is its umbrella committee.
  - *In 2022, the work of the Group Societal Project Committee was devoted to monitoring the Societal Project through its 24 projects structured around its three priorities (climate transition, social cohesion and agricultural transitions). As part of its work, the Committee examined the steering indicators defined to enable this monitoring, the project to define the Group's* Net Zero *paths, as well as issues related to biodiversity and employment in the low-carbon transition.*
- **The *Net Zero Sponsor*** Committee was created in 2022 to be the steering body for the work on defining the *Net Zero* paths. It is made up of the CEOs of the Group's main subsidiaries, with representatives from the Regional Banks and Crédit Agricole S.A.
  - *In 2022, the Committee met ten times to decide on the major policy directions and their implications for the business lines, to validate public commitments and to make the necessary decisions.*
- **The Scientific Committee is a multidisciplinary body composed of 10 external members** who are recognised experts in climate and environmental issues (academic partners or individuals) and meet on a quarterly basis.

Philippe Drobinski	Professor at the École Polytechnique Director of the Dynamic Meteorology Laboratory of the Pierre Simon Laplace Institute (PSLI)
Jean-Charles Hourcade	Researcher at the International Centre for Research on Environment and Development (ICRED)
Pierre Jacquet	Professor at the École des Ponts ParisTech President of the Global Development Network
Sylvie Lemmet	Senior Advisor to the Court of Auditors Deputy Environmental Ambassador
Hervé Le Treut	Member of the Academy of Sciences Professor at the École Polytechnique and at the University of Paris Sorbonne
Emmanuelle Porcher	Deputy Director and Professor, National Museum of Natural History/Centre of Ecology and Conservation Sciences
Valérie Quiniou-Ramus	Foresight and Research Executive Director of ADEME (French Environment and Energy Management Agency)
Yves Samson	Deputy Director of Institutional Projects and Programmes Scientific Director. Technological research branch of the French Atomic Energy and Alternative Energies Commission (CEA)
André Sobczak	Academic and Research Director Holder of the CSR Chair of Audencia Business School, Nantes
Stéphane Voisin	Head of the interdisciplinary programme on green and sustainable finance at LBI (Louis Bachelier Institute)

Its mission is to shed light, through the specific expertise of each of its members, on issues related to the implementation of the climate strategy and to draft recommendations on its objectives for the Group Societal Project Committee.

- *In 2022, the Scientific Committee mainly worked on matters relating to the definition of* Net Zero *targets and decarbonisation trajectories that the Group had to tackle. The Committee thus reviewed the scientific foundations underlying the various climate scenarios (including those of the IPCC and the International Energy Agency, IEA), the concepts of carbon budget and climate target, as well as their differing application to companies and financial institutions. The Committee also shed light on a number of methodological issues arising in the context of the project (e.g. the choice of a carbon intensity or absolute emissions target).*

The climate strategy of Crédit Agricole S.A. is monitored by the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A., the central body of Crédit Agricole Group, through its **Strategy and CSR Committee.**

Presentations on the climate strategy are given to the Executive Committee and the Management Committee on at least a quarterly basis. The definition of the strategy as well as its operational implementation are discussed during these presentations.

Finally, the governance of climate risks, which could have a negative impact on the Group's activities, is dealt with in a section dedicated to ESG risk management (see Part 4 "ESG risk management").

Contribution of ESG performance to the compensation of executive corporate officers

Aligned with the Company's social interest, the reward policy for executive corporate officers takes into account the dimensions of sustainable performance beyond short-term economic results alone.

Thus, allocation of the annual variable compensation of the executive corporate officers for 2022 is subject to non-financial criteria, including those related to ESG performance and in particular to the implementation of the Societal Project and the human-centric project, which represent 16% of the targets for the Chief Executive Officer and 12% for the Deputy Chief Executive Officers.

In addition, the vesting of the long term incentive granted in the form of free performance shares is 33.33% conditioned on a target linked to Crédit Agricole S.A.'s corporate performance. It is measured by a target index to be achieved, which is calculated as part of the internal ESG performance reporting system (FReD).

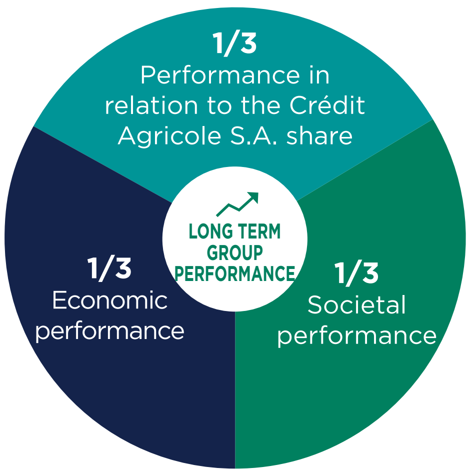
Detailed information on rewards for corporate officers is available in Chapter 3 "Corporate governance", part 4 "Rewards policy".

— Grant criteria applicable to the annual variable compensation for the year 2022

			P. Brassac CEO	X. Musca Deputy CEO in charge of the Large customers division	O. Gavalda Deputy CEO in charge of the Universal Banking division	J. Grivet Deputy CEO in charge of Steering and Control
FINANCIAL CRITERIA 60%	**Financial performance**	Net income Group share	20%	20%	20%	20%
		Cost/income ratio, excl. SRF	20%	20%	20%	20%
		Return on tangible equity	20%	20%	20%	20%
NON-FINANCIAL CRITERIA 40%	**3 pillars of the Medium-Term Plan**	Customer Project, excellence in customer relations	8%	6%	6%	6%
		Human-centric project, empowered teams for customers	8%	6%	6%	6%
		Societal Project, a commitment to society	8%	6%	6%	6%
	Digital and technological transformation		3%	9%	13%	5%
	Risk and compliance management		5%	10%	6%	14%
	Employee engagement with the Group		8%	3%	3%	3%

For 2023, the weighting of non-financial ESG criteria in the annual variable compensation of executive corporate officers has been harmonised for all of them (Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Executive Officers) and increased to 20% as explained in Chapter 3 "Corporate governance", part 4 "Reward policy". The weighting of criteria related to Social CSR is 10%; the weighting of criteria related to Environmental CSR is 10%.

— 2022 vesting criteria applicable to the long-term incentive



For 2023, the weighting of social and environmental performance is maintained at one third with criteria linked to the long-term objectives of the "Ambitions 2025" plan in connection with sector strategies and gender commitments, as detailed in Chapter 3 "Corporate governance", Part 4 "Reward policy".

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

3.2.3 Non-financial performance tool for employee contribution

Implemented in 2012, FReD is the Crédit Agricole S.A. internal system for disseminating ESG culture and its measurement. **Since 2019**, with the definition of the Group's Raison d'Être[(1)] and the integration of societal and environmental challenges in the "Ambitions 2025" Medium Term Plan, FReD has been positioned as a tool for the appropriation and operational application of the Group's ESG issues. For those entities that choose to participate, the approach allows each one to define a set of projects consistent with the Group Project that are then assigned to one of three types of respect: for the customer, for the employee and for the planet.

— FReD, 3 reference frames

A comprehensive approach... FReD APPROACH

...based on 3 frames of reference.

FIDES Respect for the client	RESPECT Respect for the employees	DEMETER Respect for the planet
Fraud	Acknowledgement	Dialogue
Customer interest	Equality	Externalities
Ethics	Security and Safety	Markets
Market balance	Profit-sharing	Ecosystems
Financial security	Equity	Transport
	Coherence	Energy
	Territory	Natural resources

Each of the 17 entities of Crédit Agricole S.A. participating in the FReD[(2)] scheme must carry out six actions (i.e. two for each type of respect):

- three of these six actions (one for each type of respect) are "Group" actions: they are defined by Crédit Agricole S.A. with the contribution of the entities and validated by the tool's Steering Committee. They are then assigned to categories by each entity;
- the other three of these six actions (one for each type of respect) are actions unique to each entity.

The progress of each project is measured by an index: projects start with a rating of 1 and achieve a rating of 4 when completed. Every year, the FReD index measures the progress made, project by project, by calculating the change in rating between years Y and Y-1 for each entity. The indices achieved are then consolidated to arrive at the Group index.

In order to ensure constant and sustained progress each year, the system provides for a target index to be achieved through the implementation of an action plan balanced between short-term (one year), medium-term (two years) and long-term (three years) actions. Each year, an audit is carried out by an independent firm to ensure the robustness of the action plans and the reliability of the assessment. The results are then presented to the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors and determine the payment of one-third of the deferred variable compensation of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s executive managers.

FReD is also used by several entities to calculate incentives and therefore affects the variable compensation of more than 27,000 employees. In 2022, 17 entities participated in this system and, for the ninth consecutive year, Crédit Agricole S.A. is publishing its FReD index, which was 1.40 in 2022 i.e. 108% of the 1.30 target.

(1) Please refer to the glossary for the definition of Raison d'Être.

(2) Amundi, Avem, Crédit Agricole Assurances, CA Bank Polska, CACEIS, Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance, Crédit Agricole CIB, Gruppo Bancario CA Italie, Crédit Agricole Immobilier, CA-GIP, CAL&F, Crédit Agricole Payment Services, Crédit Agricole S.A., Crédit du Maroc, CA Indosuez, LCL, Uni-médias.

Some of the initiatives carried out in 2022

The initiatives carried out under the FReD scheme serve to enhance the Group's ESG strategy

FIDES pillar
the G in ESG

Group initiatives to reduce "customer annoyances"

Continually improving customer satisfaction and relational excellence
(LCL, CA Indosuez Wealth Management, CAL&F, Amundi, CACIB, CA Italia)

Making our products and services accessible to as many people as possible
(CACF, Uni-Médias, CA Bank Polska, CA Immobilier)
Identifying customer vulnerability
(UES Crédit Agricole S.A.)

RESPECT pillar
the S in ESG

Group initiatives to help employees

Promoting the inclusion of people with disabilities
(UES Crédit Agricole S.A., CAPS, AVEM)

Providing training, especially ESG, to develop and strengthen skills
(Amundi, CACEIS, LCL)

Promoting the integration of young people
(CACF, CAL&F, CA Bank Polska)
Promoting responsible management **(Uni-Médias, CA Indosuez Wealth Management)**

DEMETER pillar
the E in ESG

Group initiatives to raise customers awareness of environmental issues

Reducing the operational environmental footprint
(CAPS, CAL&F, CAGIP, CA Indosuez, LCL, Uni-Médias)

Saving energy in the Group's buildings
(CA Immobilier, UES Crédit Agricole S.A., CAL&F, CAGIP)

Deploying sustainable mobility
(CAGIP, CAPS)

Raising customer and employee awareness of social and environmental issues
(CACF, CA Bank Polska)

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

3.3 COMPLIANCE IN THE INTEREST OF CUSTOMERS AND SOCIETY

The ambition of the Compliance business line is to implement within the Group a compliance that is useful to society through clear commitments to the prevention of and the fight against financial delinquency, in favour of sustainable finance that respects the Group's societal commitments while contributing to the protection of customers, their legitimate interests and their data.

Policies[1]

- Data protection policy
- Crédit Agricole Group's reporting tool.
- Code of Ethics
- Code of Conduct

3.3.1 Preventing and fighting financial crime

The fight against financial crime, which protects the financial system from criminal activity, is a high priority for the authorities and for the Group, particularly with regard to money laundering and the financing of terrorism, compliance with international sanctions and the fight against corruption and fraud.

- **Fight against the financing of terrorism, against money laundering, and compliance with international sanctions:** the Crédit Agricole Group regularly strengthens its financial security system, which is based on "Know Your Customer", the screening of customer files against regulatory lists, and monitoring measures for unusual transactions, particularly international ones. The detection of unusual transactions, which aims to report suspicious transactions to financial intelligence units, was improved in 2022 using the most advanced technologies, in particular for retail banking and the Group's subsidiaries.
- **The system for managing the risks of non-compliance with international sanctions** (prevention, detection, correction and reporting to governance bodies), which has been greatly enhanced in recent years with the remediation plan launched in 2015, is now fully operational. It has proven its robustness in the implementation and monitoring of sanctions against Russia. The commitment of all the compliance teams and the support of the real-time tools centralised and managed by the Group, as well as the involvement of the staff in charge of day-to-day operations, demonstrated the effectiveness of the system in the face of the largest sanctions programme ever put in place.
- **Protection of financial markets and investors (transparency and integrity of markets):** this is ensured by the existence of procedures for the oversight and management of inside information, by tools and dedicated governance for monitoring market abuse and by training the relevant people in the Group entities to ensure the efficiency of the system both at the retail banking level and at the level of Group subsidiaries.
- **Fraud prevention:** aims to protect customers and safeguard the Group's interests. The teams dedicated to fraud prevention have deployed more effective tools, detection and control procedures and employee training programmes. By the end of 2022, 97%[2] of Crédit Agricole employees had completed mandatory fraud prevention training.
- **Fighting corruption:** In line with the strengthening of French and international anti-corruption policies, the Group has been consolidating its anti-corruption measures since 2016. Strong and sustained action has been taken to implement AFA's (the French Anti-Corruption Agency) recommendations in particular.

  The Group's anti-corruption system, whose deployment is monitored by the highest governance bodies (including the Board of Directors), is based on (i) a zero tolerance policy, (ii) a dedicated procedure and governance, (iii) risk mapping, (iv) an anti-corruption Code of Conduct, (v) the strengthening of the whistleblower protection system, (vi) an assessment and due diligence system for third-party suppliers through the search for negative information, including in particular possible human rights violations. It also includes a training and awareness programme for employees on the risks of corruption. At end-2022, 97%[2] of the employees of Crédit Agricole had received anti-corruption training.

  Crédit Agricole Group was also the first French bank to receive ISO 37001 certification for its anti-corruption management system. This certification was renewed in 2019 and again in 2022, demonstrating the Group's commitment to sustainably uphold high international standards in the fight against corruption.
- **Whistleblower mechanism:** the preventive measures have been supplemented by the implementation of a whistleblower mechanism. Any employee who witnesses an irregularity, an offence or a crime within their entity can report it and benefit from the protection provided to whistleblowers.

(1) The texts are available on the website of Crédit Agricole S.A.: https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/group/ethics-compliance

(2) Achievement rate based on e-management, within the scope of Crédit Agricole S.A., LCL and Regional banks, calculated on the workforce present at the time and paid at 31 December 2022 for the reference period (three years). The majority of people who have not completed the training are newcomers still within the training period, people returning from long-term leave, people on parental leave, resignations, etc.

In the event that reporting through the hierarchy is deemed inappropriate in a given situation (fear of reprisals, pressure from the hierarchy, hierarchy involved etc.), since 2019 employees have been able to report via a secure platform accessible 24/7 from a work or personal computer[(1)]. This platform is technically administered and secured independently by the publisher BKMS. It is also open to certain third parties[(2)] and guarantees total confidentiality of the information provided as well as anonymity (when this option is chosen by the whistleblower).

The whistleblower can choose to communicate their name or remain anonymous, but they will be able to communicate at all times with the person in the Group who is responsible for handling whistleblowing via the secure "dialogue box".

This whistleblower mechanism, pursuant to the Sapin II Law of 9 December 2016, immediately incorporated the provisions of the Waserman Law of 21 March 2022 and the Decree of 3 October 2022. When the employee reports or discloses, without financial consideration and in good faith, information concerning a crime, an offence, a threat or harm to the general interest, a violation or an attempt to conceal a violation of international law, European Union law, the law or regulations, they and the facilitators[(3)] will benefit from the legal protection afforded to whistleblowers. The legal protection offered to whistleblowers who report internally is also granted to them if they turn to external authorities or if they opt for public disclosure (in case of serious and imminent danger, or if internal or external reporting does not allow for effective remediation, or if they are exposed to risks of reprisals).

The whistleblower system, available in nine languages, covers the entire Crédit Agricole Group, in France and abroad: around 150,000 employees in more than 300 entities, with 550 people authorised to handle whistleblowing reports. More than 320 whistleblowing reports have been received since the implementation of this system in 2019, including reports of facts related to the duty of vigilance. This system is also accessible to shareholders, directors and any external person with whom the Group has an established commercial relationship (supplier or third party).

3.3.2 Protecting customers and their data

Compliance helps to protect customers, their legitimate interests and their personal data through a transparent and fair relationship and advice focused on customer needs and satisfaction.

- **Quality of service and transparency towards customers, pricing:** the Crédit Agricole Group has implemented a system to reduce the reasons for customer dissatisfaction as part of its Excellence in Customer Relations approach. This approach is based in particular on the complaints handling process, the improvement of the information contained in the documentation on financial savings products and customer advice. Crédit Agricole has modified its advisory processes to integrate the assessment of its clients' ESG preferences into its systems. In this regard, the Group Compliance Department participates in the project to deploy the rules of sustainable finance, particularly on the component relating to the publication of information on the integration of sustainability risks in investment and insurance advice. Finally, with regard to pricing, the Group Compliance Department is closely associated with the work carried out by the Group on transparency of charges and on banking inclusion.
- **Primacy of customers' interests through the prevention of conflicts of interest:** the Crédit Agricole Group has a system for preventing and managing conflicts of interest that is based on procedures covering, in particular, benefits and compensation, gifts and benefits and barriers to information, as well as on monitoring tools and regular training of employees. The scheme is regularly updated to take account of regulatory changes. A project to overhaul the procedural framework aimed at making all entities aware of the system for preventing and detecting conflicts of interest was launched in 2022.
- **Protection of the privacy and personal data of the Crédit Agricole Group's stakeholders, particularly customers, in the framework of the GDPR.** In terms of personal data protection, the Group established an ethical framework in 2017 by adopting a Personal Data Charter jointly developed with a panel of customers. It is based on five key principles (data security, usefulness and fairness, ethics, transparency and education, control and monitoring by customers). The commitments made in this charter are fully consistent with the European Regulation on the protection of personal data (GDPR) which came into force in 2018: minimisation of data collection, data protection policy published on the Group's websites[(4)], information to third parties in case of data leaks concerning them, notification of incidents to the authorities, strengthened IT security policy (e.g. strong authentication, SécuriPass), clear retention policy, notification of the use of data for legal obligations and purging of personal data...

  Since then, all Crédit Agricole entities have adopted a set of procedures, tools and controls to improve the management and protection of personal data, including that of their employees and third parties (suppliers, agents etc.). The body of standards was fully updated during 2022 to incorporate new regulations (e.g. cookie management), case law from regulators and use cases encountered by the Group. In the same spirit, the mandatory training on personal data protection has been completely revamped. The information document on the collection and use of personal data, which is made available to all stakeholders via the Regional Banks' website, has been greatly expanded in order to better meet the requirement for transparency. Finally, diagnostics and control simulations are becoming widespread in the entities in order to measure the maturity of the personal data protection control system and, if necessary, to draw up action plans to strengthen the system.

  More generally, the protection of personal data is a priority addressed by the Group's highest decision-making bodies, such as the Data Coordination Committee and the Group Security Committee. Particular attention is paid to the proper use of customers' personal data and the minimisation of data collection, data security; and the proper exercise of people's rights (access, deletion etc.) with regard to the protection of privacy and individual freedoms.

(1) The tool is accessible on the website of Crédit Agricole S.A.: https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/group/ethics-compliance
(2) Former employees, job applicants, shareholders, members of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies, external and occasional employees, subcontractors and suppliers with whom the Group has an established business relationship.
(3) Natural persons or not-for-profit private legal entities who support the whistleblower in the reporting process.
(4) This policy is available on the website of Crédit Agricole S.A.: https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/group/ethics-compliance

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

3.3.3 Promoting an ethical culture

Ethics (i) helps maintain the trust of stakeholders in the bank, (ii) helps Crédit Agricole to be recognised as a responsible bank, concerned with the interests of its customers, and (iii) is a lever for strengthening employee engagement.

The implementation of the Crédit Agricole Group's ethical culture is based on an internal system of reference documents that, along with legal and regulatory requirements, is based on three levels of coverage:

- **the Code of Ethics**, which was made available to the public in 2017 and is the same for all Group entities, affirms its commitments, its identity and its values of local presence, responsibility and solidarity. It also highlights the principles of action to be respected every day with stakeholders by adopting ethical behaviour;
- **Codes of Conduct** that translate the principles of the Code of Ethics into operating standards to be applied operationally in a form adapted to the specific nature of each entity's activities, to guide the actions, decisions and behaviour of each individual on a daily basis. These Codes of Conduct also include a specific anti-corruption component pursuant to the requirements of the Sapin II Law;
- **the *Corpus Fides*** is a collection of standards and procedures that identify the rules that Group entities, executives and employees must follow, and which reflect compliance-related regulatory changes;
- Crédit Agricole S.A.'s commitments are also reflected in other documents such as charters (personal data protection charter, responsible lobbying charter, responsible purchasing charter etc.), sector policies (arms policy etc.) and a constant assessment of reputation risk.

Ethics is a priority held and monitored by the highest bodies of the Group. In 2021, **the Appointments and Governance Committee** has written its mission to monitor ethical issues in its Rules of Procedure.

Since 2019, the ethical approach has been organised at the level of Crédit Agricole S.A. with the aim of (i) preventing the risk of misconduct, and (ii) measuring, via common indicators, the level of employee awareness.

In 2022, this approach was stepped up and was marked in particular by (i) the creation of a network of ethics advisors at Group level, (ii) the integration in the recruitment process and in the mandatory training module "Daily compliance" of a certificate of awareness of the Group Ethics Charter by employees, (iii) the reinforcement of the ethics awareness programme for employees (including those working part-time), which takes the form of communications (newsletter, comic strips, a hybrid course including videos and podcasts, interviews with Crédit Agricole S.A. employees) and the renewal of the "Ethics and You" quiz for employees of entities involved in the FReD approach. Ethics is also one of the issues taken into account when analysing the risks of launching new products.

For example, in 2022, Crédit Agricole Italia created an "ambassadors' community", made up of about 50 employees who respect gender equality and are representative of the different profiles existing both within the network and in the central management. The aim of this community is to become a "sounding board" for the dissemination of the ethical and ESG culture within the bank and to get involved in initiatives that are useful for the development of the Group's ethical culture. The community regularly met with the Sustainable Development Department and attended specialised and ad hoc training courses on values and soft skills. The ambassadors contributed to the distribution of two explanatory documents: the "Manifesto" and the "Sustainable Development Brochure".

- **Training plan:** Five mandatory courses ("Everyday compliance", "Combatting money laundering and the financing of terrorism (LCB-FT)", "International sanctions", "Prevention of external fraud" and "Combating corruption") make up the basic requirements that must be taken by all Group employees.

  As of 31 December 2022, 97% of Group employees had been trained in the "Everyday Compliance"[(1)] module. This course will be supplemented in 2023 so as to accompany the Ethics Project, intended to create awareness of and acculturation to ethical behaviour among all Group employees. In this same regard, an awareness course is made available to all Group entities. The first two topics, "Ethics and social media" and "Ethics and diversity", were made available to the employees in 2022, and the next two topics will become available in 2023. At the end of the year an optional, test on ethics will round off the plan and measure the acculturation of employees.

  Finally, and in accordance with the guidelines of the European Banking Authority and the provisions of the French Monetary and Financial Code, all members of the Board of Directors are trained in current regulatory issues, with training materials tailored to whether they are newly appointed or already sitting members of the Board. In addition to the compliance of the Group's operations with regulations, the dissemination of a culture of ethics and anti-corruption among Directors and employees is a powerful vector of growth for the Group.
- **Innovation:** In order to make compliance simpler for employees and, at the same time, more fluid for customers, the Group's Compliance Department launched an in-house compliance process as well as a laboratory *(Compliance Valley)* that identified and tests innovative tech solutions.

  The aim of Native Compliance is to support the business lines in digitising their customer journey projects, from the design stage onwards, in order to natively integrate regulatory compliance requirements (in particular as regards customer protection, the fight against financial crime (i.e., money laundering and the financing of terrorism – "LCB-FT"), fraud and corruption).

  These two programmes enable the Compliance function to be a change agent by supplying solutions to end customers and to mobilise the Group's employees through an agile, up-to-date approach. All of these actions naturally include sustainable development objectives, compliance with ESG criteria and integration of the ethical values promoted by the Crédit Agricole Group.

(1) Achievement rate based on e-management, within the scope of Crédit Agricole S.A., LCL and Regional banks, calculated on the workforce present at the time and paid at 31 December 2022 for the reference period (three years). The majority of people who have not completed the training are newcomers still within the training period, people returning from long-term leave, people on parental leave, resignations, etc.

3.4 ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGY

The international consensus on the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions is driving society to accelerate the advent of low carbon energy. This now means replacing production methods, not simply adding renewable energies to today's energy mix.

The Group's environmental strategy puts this goal into practice through six main areas:

1. accelerating the advent of renewable energy:
   a) through financings,
   b) through investments,
   c) and through customers' savings;
2. making the climate transition accessible to all, and entering a new era thanks to new initiatives:
   a) solutions fostering innovation and access to green energy,
   b) solutions promoting low-carbon mobility,
   c) solutions focused on housing and construction,
   d) entering a new era by means of new and future initiatives;
3. gradually withdrawing from fossil fuels;
4. Net Zero Banking Alliance: define our targets and sector commitments;
5. taking action to promote biodiversity and conserve natural capital;
6. setting targets for reducing the environmental footprint of our own operations.

3.4.1 Overview of climate strategy

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s climate strategy, set out in December 2022, is based on the following equation: accelerating the advent of renewable energy, gradually withdrawing from fossil fuels, and equipping society as a whole in order to assist it in the transition. On the whole, the Group's climate strategy is designed to understand the impacts on climate of the activities carried out by Crédit Agricole ("environmental materiality" component as defined by the Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD)) to reduce the negative impacts and increase the positive impacts of these activities, and to identify opportunities related to climate transitions as defined by the TCFD (Task-Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures).

The analysis of the potential financial impacts of climate risks on the Group's activities ("financial materiality" component as defined by the NFRD) is dealt with in Part 4 (ESG risk management") of this Chapter.

Since June 2019, the Crédit Agricole Group has pursued a climate strategy aimed at gradually reallocating its financing and investment portfolios in line with the temperature goals of the 2015 Paris Agreement. This strategy was initially put in place through two series of structural decisions implemented throughout 2020 and 2021:

- adoption of the first structuring decarbonisation targets: withdrawal from coal by 2030 (EU and OECD) and 2040 (rest of world), significant increase in renewable energy financing, acceleration of responsible investment policies;
- creation of tools to meet these objectives: dedicated climate governance, reporting and non-financial monitoring tools etc.

In 2019, in line with its climate strategy and as part of Ambitions 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. had set several objectives for itself:

- finance one of every three renewable energy projects in France by 2022, to consolidate the Group's leading position in the French market and become a major player in the sector in Europe;
- double the size of the green loan portfolio to €13 billion by 2022 (€16 billion reached at 31 December 2022);
- establish a fund of €300 million to develop environmental transition projects;
- double the green investment portfolios for institutional customers to €12 billion and triple those of the retail offer to €10 billion.

Accelerated investment and financing in green energy is crucial to effectively contribute to the energy transition to replace fossil fuels. Merely stopping the financing of fossil fuels would make it possible to quickly "green" the Bank's balance sheet but would penalise all the people still dependent on such energy and leave them unsupported in making their own transition. Crédit Agricole has therefore made the demanding choice to use the strength of its universal banking model to support transitions for as many people as possible. By equipping all its customers, from large international corporates to the most financially modest households, with products and services that use low-carbon energy and by constantly striving for innovation and progress, Crédit Agricole is continuing its role as a company heavily involved in major societal changes.

Implementing the climate strategy

Crédit Agricole believes that, as a major player in the economy, it has a responsibility to provide support to all its customers (individuals, SMEs and small business, corporates or farmers) in their efforts to adapt to the challenges posed by climate change. This conviction, which has been the basis of its climate strategy since 2019, has led to the following action plans for the year 2022.

In 2022, the climate strategy was stepped up significantly following the Group's commitment in 2021 to help achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. This commitment involves most of the portfolios of Crédit Agricole S.A. through the membership of its business lines in the four "*Net Zero*" alliances in the financial sector (see below). In 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. announced decarbonisation pathways for financing portfolios in five key sectors of the economy (namely: oil and gas, automotive, power, commercial real estate and cement).

In parallel, sectoral policies spell out the social, environmental and societal criteria to be introduced into financing and investment policies. These criteria largely reflect the most critical challenges facing society, especially with regard to respect for human rights, the fight against climate change and the preservation of biodiversity (see below). The aim of sectoral policies is thus to lay out the principles and rules of non-financial intervention concerning financing and investments in the sectors concerned.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

3.4.2 Accelerating the advent of renewable energy (Commitment #1)

3.4.2.1 Supporting customers with financing solutions

Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance has set a strong objective of financing one out of every two new vehicles with a hybrid or electric engine by 2025. In 2022, to accelerate this transition, Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance pursued its strategy of developing partnerships with 100% electric or hybrid car makers by signing partnerships with Vinfast, MG, Fisker, Aixam (leader in licence-free vehicles) and extending its partnership with Tesla.

Crédit Agricole Leasing & Factoring, through its subsidiary **Unifergie,** has a team of highly qualified experts in project financing in the energy and environmental fields. Unifergie finances projects for farmers, corporates and public authorities and transition players in the fields of renewable energies, energy performance, the environment and land use planning. At 31 December 2022, Unifergie, together with the Group's banks (mainly the Regional Banks, LCL, the international retail banks), provided €1,012 million in funding (2022 production) to the energy sector (renewable energies and energy efficiency). These investments represented 865 megawatts (MW).

LCL is further involved in supporting the transition of its Corporate customers through impact financing, as an arranger or bilateral lender.

For its small and mid-cap customers, LCL structures and arranges "impact financing" in two categories:

- **targeted financing** – green loans/social loans where the funds are allocated directly to an asset or project with environmental or social benefit;
- **and indexed financing** or sustainability-linked loans – which are financing activities whose margin is indexed to the Corporate borrower's own ESG performance criteria.

Additionally, LCL supports its Corporate customers in their transition by offering targeted financing of projects identified as having an environmental benefit in line with the European taxonomy.

This exhautive offer allows customers to align their CSR strategy with the financing of their growth. LCL's objective is to achieve more than 50% of impact financing with respect to its corporate loan production by 2025. By the end of 2022, 26% of the financing provided to companies was impact financing.

For example, the amount of **financing for renewable energy projects** amounted to €298 million at the end of 2022.

Since September 2022, the LCL Green Equity programme, in partnership with Euronext, has been supporting companies preparing to go public by providing training led by ESG and financial market professionals.

Finally, **Crédit Agricole CIB** supports its customers in their transition through the financing of renewable energy projects, low-carbon assets and transmission in the various sectors (Real Estate, Transportation etc.) or energy efficiency. The portfolio of green and transition assets ("Green Loan Portfolio") financed by Crédit Agricole CIB totalled €16 billion at end 2022. Lastly, Crédit Agricole CIB has been developing innovative solutions for its customers for many years, for example, with the implementation of green repo transactions or investment solutions including a carbon offset mechanism over the course of 2022.

A global benchmark for green bonds

In addition to its project financing activities, **Crédit Agricole CIB** helps to finance the fight against climate change and the ecological transition through its **green bond arrangement business,** directing capital from bond markets towards environmental projects. Crédit Agricole CIB has been working in this market since 2010 and, in 2022, ranked as the third-largest book runner in the world, with $35.5 billion in green, social and sustainability bonds for its major customers (source: Bloomberg). Crédit Agricole CIB is regularly recognised for its commitment to sustainable finance (e.g. EMEA ESG Financing House *2022* by the prestigious International Financing Review (IFR)), Best Arranger of Green and ESG-linked loans in Western Europe and *Most innovative Bank for ESG lending* by *Global Capital*) and has been involved in many innovative transactions (e.g. the first bond with coupons indexed up and down on the environmental performance of the issuer).

In addition, Crédit Agricole CIB has been an issuer since 2013 of green notes dedicated to financing environmental projects and assets.

The Crédit Agricole Group Green Bond Framework

A Group Framework was established in 2018 at the time of the initial issue of green bonds from Crédit Agricole S.A. It defines a harmonised framework for all green bond and green note issues from the Crédit Agricole Group, including those of Crédit Agricole CIB.

Crédit Agricole Home Loan SFH completed its initial issue of green covered bonds in 2019, then Crédit Agricole Italia issued a first green covered bond in the first half of 2021 and Crédit Agricole next bank in the second half of 2021.

The Crédit Agricole Group's green bonds are presented along four structuring axes defines by the *Green Bond Principles*: use of funds, valuation and project selection processes, monitoring of the use of funds, and reporting.

The Green Bond Framework of Crédit Agricole consists of six different categories of eligible green loans:

1. renewable energy;
2. green real estate;
3. energy performance;
4. environmentally friendly transportation;
5. water and waste management;
6. sustainable agriculture and forest management.

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Green Bond Framework is available on the website of Crédit Agricole S.A.[1]. It received a second positive opinion from the rating agency Moody's Investor Services (ex Vigeo Eiris) which was updated in 2019. The experts of Moody's Investor Services (ex Vigeo Eiris) approved the methodology for identifying and selecting green assets included in the green portfolio, as well as the relevance of the eligible categories selected in the definition of green eligible loans.

(1) https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/finance/debt-and-ratings

Crédit Agricole Group's issues of green bonds

Other Crédit Agricole Group entities have joined Crédit Agricole S.A. in its approach to refinancing under the green bond format: Crédit Agricole Home Loan SFH completed its initial issue of green covered bonds in 2019, then Crédit Agricole Italia issued a first green covered bond in 2021 and Crédit Agricole next bank in 2021 and then in 2022 to refinance its Swiss green mortgage loans, including in particular its offer dedicated to the financing of eco-responsible projects and promoting the energy transition.

In 2021, Crédit Agricole CIB also offered its first Impact Transition issues to the high-net-worth customers and private banking customers of Crédit Agricole's Regional Banks, such as the Impact Green issues offered to the private banking and wealth management customers of the LCL network, the distribution of which, initiated in 2020, has continued. These products are available to customers via a unit-linked investment vehicle backed by Crédit Agricole Assurances' life insurance policies. The performance of the securities is linked to the performance of an equity index made up of French companies selected on the basis of ESG criteria.

Since 2019, Crédit Agricole S.A. has published a green bond report covering green bond issues as of June by all the entities (Crédit Agricole S.A., Crédit Agricole CIB, Crédit Agricole Home Loan SFH, Crédit Agricole Italia, and Crédit Agricole next bank). This reporting is available on the website of Crédit Agricole S.A.[1] and details the allocations of the funds raised by the issues of green bonds by Group entities in the green portfolio of Crédit Agricole and an estimate of the impact of the green projects financed in this way.

As at June 30, 2022, Crédit Agricole green bonds have enabled the financing of green projects, reducing greenhouse gas emissions by around 618 tonnes of CO_2eq per million euros invested/per year, and the Crédit Agricole CIB green notes have financed green projects reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 908 tonnes of CO_2eq per million euros/per year.

At 31 December 2022, green bond assets issued were as follows:

Issuer	Assets *(in millions of euros)*	Number of issuances
Crédit Agricole S.A. *Green Bonds*	2,000	2
Crédit Agricole CIB Green Notes	4,698	547
Crédit Agricole Home Loan SFH Green Covered Bond	1,250	1
Crédit Agricole Italia *Green Covered Bonds*	500	1
Crédit Agricole next bank *Green Covered Bonds*	255	2
TOTAL	**8,703**	**553**

At 31 December 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s green portfolio was centred on Crédit Agricole CIB (78%), followed by the Regional Banks (19%), LCL (3%) and CAL&F (0.5%). Nearly half of the green portfolio is located in France (40%) and the other half is split between the rest of Europe (29%), the Americas (16%), Asia (12%) and the Middle East and Africa (3%). Renewable energy is the most represented eligible category in the green portfolio (50%), followed by green real estate (34%), clean transport (12%), energy efficiency (2%) and water and waste management (2%). Crédit Agricole CIB's green portfolio is composed of assets distributed primarily in Europe (62%), including 24% of the portfolio in France, with the remainder split between the Americas (18%), Asia (16%) and the Middle East and Africa (4%). Renewable energy is the most represented eligible category in the green portfolio (41%), followed by green real estate (36%), clean transport (17%), energy efficiency (4%) and water and waste management (2%). The portfolio of the issuers of the Group's green covered bonds (Crédit Agricole Home Loan SFH, Crédit Agricole Italia and Crédit Agricole next bank) is composed of residential loans exclusively financing new homes belonging to the local top 15% of the most energy efficient buildings.

3.4.2.2 Supporting the transition through investments

As France's largest investor in renewable energy, **Crédit Agricole Assurances** continued to invest in it in 2022. **Crédit Agricole Assurances** has committed to increasing its investment in renewable energy between 2020 and 2025 to help finance 14 GW of installed capacity by 2025. At end 2022, installed capacity was over 11.8 GW.

Crédit Agricole S.A. also manages cash portfolios and increasingly invests in green, social and sustainability bonds. The target set in the Crédit Agricole Group's previous Medium Term Plan of €6 billion of green, social and sustainable securities in assets at end 2022 was widely exceeded, with a volume of €20.4 billion of securities at 31 December 2022, including €6.5 billion of green securities. Work is under way to have an ESG rating on all the Group's liquidity portfolios.

Amundi, furthermore, promotes environmental transition by prioritising responsible investment through the deployment of its ESG Ambitions 2025 strategy (see Part 4.2 Integration of ESG criteria in investment and asset management policies).

3.4.2.3 Offering clients savings solutions that support the transition

As part of its efforts to make the transition to a low-carbon economy accessible to all investors, Crédit Agricole S.A. has a range of offers available to its customers.

As part of its climate solutions package, Amundi offers a range of funds that support the climate transition in the main asset classes, thus making the fight against climate change accessible to all investors.

Amundi has decided to develop Net Zero transition products. As part of its "ESG Ambitions 2025" plan, Amundi has committed to offering a range of "Net Zero Ambition" open-end funds across all major asset classes. By providing an active range of transition funds, Amundi aims to guide savings towards investment solutions that support issuers' transition , while offering its customers the means to bring their portfolios in line with the Net Zero commitments they have made. Savers will thus have the choice of investing their savings in funds that completely meet this Net Zero transition objective. Amundi also continues to develop its range of climate products under passive management.

(1) https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/finance/debt-and-ratings

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

In 2022, Amundi accelerated the development of its *Net Zero* offer with the launch of the following investment solutions:

- the *Amundi Net Zero Ambition Global Corporate Bond* fund: launched in November 2022, it invests in bonds issued by companies around the world that are committed to a net zero path. Its goal is to assist the entire real economy reach carbon neutrality by investing in the most climate-friendly companies in each sector;
- the Amundi MSCI ACWI SRI PAB ETF, which enables Amundi to expand its range of Climate ETFs with the listing of a new ETF replicating an index aligned with the Paris Agreement;
- the *Amundi European Net Zero Ambition Real Estate* (ENZA RE) fund, an impact real estate fund fully committed to carbon neutrality by 2050 and guaranteeing a carbon pathway of its assets below the 1.5°C pathway of the CRREM reference model[1];
- the *Amundi Energy Transition (*AET) funds, which have invested over €440 million in renewable energy production and energy efficiency.

Beside the solutions specifically oriented to meet the challenge of complying with the *Net Zero* target, the announcement of the “ESG Ambitions 2025” strategic plan demonstrated a significant rise in Amundi’s ambitions in terms of responsible investment of its savings solutions, through firm, specific commitments. Amundi has notably committed to reach €20 billion in impact funds that invest in companies or finance projects with a positive environmental or social performance. This impact will be measured and reported annually. Amundi has also committed to having 40% of its ETF product range made up of ESG funds.

Furthermore, at its 2022 General Meeting, Amundi submitted its climate strategy to a consultative vote of its shareholders, thus becoming the first asset manager to offer a *Say on Climate*. The vote cast in favour of this resolution was 97.7%, reflecting strong support from shareholders. In addition to the need for a scientific approach and finding the social and economic progress that will guarantee the acceptability of the energy transition, Amundi’s climate strategy is based on the conviction that it is necessary to support companies in their transition, and to limit exclusions to high-emission business sectors for which large-scale alternatives exist.

Amundi believes that shareholders should be fully informed of how companies intend to contribute to the collective energy transition effort. As a shareholder, it encourages the companies in which it invests to submit their climate strategy to a consultative vote at their General Meeting. And as a listed company, Amundi felt it was also its responsibility to be transparent about its own climate strategy to its shareholders. With this in mind, Amundi decided that the tabling of a *Say on Climate* resolution at its 2022 General Meeting would be one of the ten commitments of its ESG Ambitions 2025 plan, presented in December 2021.

Other offers are also intended to make climate change savings accessible:

- **LCL** has designed the innovative “Impact Climat avec LCL” (Climate Impact with LCL) programme to enable its customers to direct their savings towards companies that are taking action against climate change. The first pillar of this programme, the LCL Placements Impact Climat range of products, is built around investment vehicles designed to combine the pursuit of performance with a commitment to supporting companies and projects that fight climate change. This first complete range of asset-based investments provides each major asset class (listed and unlisted equities, structured products, real estate) with support for solutions seeking to fight against global warming, that encourage the reduction, neutralisation or offsetting of CO_2 emissions. This range must be enhanced on a regular basis. At the end of 2022, inflows reached €1.7 billion;
- following the launch in November 2019 of the **Indosuez Objectif Terre** international equity fund, which invests in companies combating climate change and preserving natural resources.

3.4.3 Making the climate transition accessible to all and entering a new era made possible by new initiatives

Products

- Livret Engagé Sociétaire (savings account)
- J’écorénove
- Agilauto
- Platform dedicated to low carbon mobility
- Sofinco

As a cooperative mutual bank, Crédit Agricole helps its customers as much as possible to organise and finance their own energy transition by addressing all its customer segments, from individuals and households to large corporates as well as independent professionals, SMEs and institutional investors. Crédit Agricole is involved in all aspects of their energy transition, from developing their own access to low-carbon energy sources, to enabling them to use low-carbon mobility sources, to offering assistance with the renovation of commercial and residential buildings.

(1) *Carbon Risk Real Estate Monitor.*

In response to society's new expectations in these areas, Crédit Agricole offers a range of solutions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions:

- for SMEs and small businesses and their advisors, end-to-end support in terms of environmental and societal transition. This means implementing an approach that covers all aspects having an impact on the advisor's and the customer's/prospect's journey, from diagnosis to advice, that takes into account the specific needs of professionals, and that makes it possible to propose adapted solutions: partnerships/ecosystems, training/awareness-raising, product offerings, software/digitalisation, commercial approach and advice;
- for individual customers, the business lines and subsidiaries combine their efforts to advise and support them in their transition. Whether it is a question of a home energy renovation, sustainable mobility or savings geared to societal issues, the Group proposes offers and services so that each customer can act for their own environmental transaction and can contribute to the major transitions of the economy, agriculture and the regions.

3.4.3.1 Solutions fostering innovation and access to green energy

In 2022, as part of its efforts to support its customers in the ecological transition and enable them to fight climate change through their savings, Crédit Agricole has implemented its commitments through innovative projects relating to:

- the energy transition of its customers in specialised markets through the **Energy Transition Hub**;
- the provision of a committed savings product through the **Livret Engagé Sociétaire**;
- energy efficient home renovations through the **J'écorénove** platform.

The Energy Transition Hub: offering tailor-made solutions for all

The **Energy Transition Hub** is part of the Societal Project and helps all specialised market customers in their energy transition.

It is an innovative system that provides concrete solutions, first to corporates, then to professionals, farmers and local authorities:

- an informative digital platform with educational, useful and expert content, a presentation of the range of offers and a self-diagnosis area. The latter allows for a commercial upturn with the meeting of an energy transition advisor, a new profession created in the Regional Banks to bring expertise closer to the customers;
- a network of national, regional or local technical partners selected by the **Crédit Agricole Leasing & Factoring Hub**'s expert team for their skills and commitment to quality services: energy audit and assessment, green energy supply, energy efficiency, solar self-consumption and mobility, providing a wide range of products to customers that are complemented by Crédit Agricole's financing solutions (leasing, loans).

Eight Regional Banks and Crédit Agricole Leasing & Factoring have been testing this new system since May 2022.

The Livret Engagé Sociétaire: enabling everyone to contribute to the ecological transition

In 2022, Crédit Agricole wished to strengthen its commitment and that of its customer-members - currently more than 12 million - to the climate and the transition to a low-carbon economy, to the success of agricultural and food industry transitions, to support food sovereignty, and to strengthen social cohesion and inclusion. By upgrading its Livret Sociétaire Account product, the Group now offers holders of the Livret Engagé Sociétaire[1] the opportunity to help finance projects in these areas by depositing their savings in this accessible, flexible, risk-free account with guaranteed principal. Crédit Agricole's social commitment is set out in a transparent manner in a Customer Charter and illustrated in concrete terms by representative examples in the regions (creation of a shared house for senior citizens, installation of photovoltaic panels on co-working buildings, financing of a short supply chain, responsibly-operated dairy farm etc.).

With the Livret Engagé Sociétaire, Crédit Agricole is one of the first major banks to offer a bank savings product with a strong, measurable promise: every euro in this account actually contributes to the financing of an eligible project and no others. A system has been put in place within Crédit Agricole to ensure that the commitment announced is respected over time, in particular by monitoring the nature, content and use of the financing granted. The transformation of the existing Livret Sociétaires into a Livret Engagé Sociétaire now guarantees a financial resource of more than €12 billion euros for the identified thematic areas.

J'écorénove mon logement (Green-Renovating My Home): assisting customers in their energy renovations

In 2022, as part of its Societal Project, Crédit Agricole supported all private individuals in the area of home energy renovation by offering them end-to-end support with access to educational content. The Crédit Agricole Group thus provides an information and incentive tool for customers and prospects likely to be affected by the constraints of the French Climate and Resilience Law, as well as for those who are sensitive to the issue of energy transition and the reduction of their energy bills.

This strong commitment took form in the launch of the **J'écorénove mon logement** website (https://j-ecorenove.credit-agricole.fr/), where customers, prospective customers and advisors will have access to:

- an unprecedented and exhaustive documentary database on energy renovation;
- an improvements simulator that estimates the energy label of the property concerned and recommends the work to be carried out (as well as an estimate of costs);
- a simulator for national (CEE and Ma Prime Renov) and local aid;
- a financing simulator;
- a directory of professionals certified as Recognised Guarantor of the Environment (RGE).

Promoting access to green energy

The LCL **Smart Business** programme supports corporate customers (SMEs, mid-caps, large corporates and professionals) in their transformations, particularly in the area of energy transition, with partners:

- GreenFlex, for advice on energy, environmental and societal transition issues;
- Voltalia for Corporate Power Purchase Agreements (CPPAs), which add value to the customers' core business;
- Global Climate Initiatives (GCI) for measuring and reducing their environmental impact;
- Tennaxia, for software to manage CSR indicators;
- Greenly, to carry out a digital carbon assessment and an associated action plan to reduce their carbon footprint;
- Ekwateur, a supplier of green energy.

(1) Sample Livret Engagé Sociétaire: https://www.credit-agricole.fr/ca-normandie/particulier/epargne/livret-epargne-logement/livret-societaires.html

Crédit Agricole Italia offers innovative products and services based on ESG criteria and objectives defined with corporate customers. The products make it possible, for example, to benefit from preferential terms based on ESG performance or the achievement of targeted ESG objectives. The services promote the sustainable transformation of a sector (supply chain platform associated with ESG scoring) or help to improve the customers' ESG positioning (well-being, training etc.).

Crédit Agricole Leasing & Factoring provides the Regional Banks with **Green Solutions**, an approached co-built with the Banks, which integrates:

- the Green Academy: a digital training course dedicated to the first-level energy transition to encourage greater expertise in the distribution networks of the Regional Banks and tools to assist in sales;
- a range of low-carbon leasing offerings to finance the equipment related to energy transition for corporates, professionals and farmers who want to:
  - reduce their energy bill and their carbon footprint,
  - anticipate environmental regulations,
  - place the question of the environment at the centre of their brand identity and their business model;
- added-value content designed for customers: educational guides, simulators and more.

Green Solutions are now in wide use across the Regional Banks.

Finally, to assist its customers in their transition, **Crédit Agricole CIB** employs a unit dedicated to hydrogen issues. Crédit Agricole CIB, as announced in December 2021, strengthened its organisation in 2022 by creating a Climate & Sustainability Strategy team dedicated to the bank's transition and by developing its network of 250 Sustainable Finance Coordinators*,* experts in responsible finance and climate transition financing.

3.4.3.2 Solutions promoting low-carbon mobility

Low emission zones (LEZs), which aim to ban the most polluting vehicles, are gradually coming into force in Europe, particularly in France, which has 11 such zones currently and plans for 45 of them by 2025. In France, over 12 million vehicles will no longer be allowed on the road in these zones in 2024. To meet these new challenges, **Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance** and **Crédit Agricole Leasing & Factoring** created CA Mobility, which offers long-term automobile leasing to all customers (individuals, SMEs and small businesses and corporates) of the retail banks under the Agilauto brand (https://www.agilauto.fr/), including an integrated "low-carbon" leasing offer that combines the vehicle and the charging station. With a leasing product starting at €100 per month, Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance responds both individually to each of its customers by removing a financial barrier to access to soft mobility and, more collectively speaking, contributes to the acceleration of the energy transition of society. Sofinco, the French commercial brand of Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance, launched a new Internet platform dedicated to low-carbon mobility to help the French make these changes. The *You R Mobile* platform is a simulator enabling anyone to assess the impact of taking such new measures on their daily lives.

Along with that, Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance is introducing a car-sharing solution for electric vehicles in rural France. At the same time, FCA Bank, a joint venture between Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance and Stellantis, announced the creation of Drivalia (formerly Leasys Rent), which aims to develop a complete range of sustainable mobility solutions such as car-sharing of electric vehicles, subscriptions and short, medium and long-term rental. In 2022, Drivalia launched the Drivalia Recharge application in partnership with Bosch, providing access to a network of 489 charging points in Turin.

3.4.3.3 Solutions focused on housing and construction

Crédit Agricole Immobilier, through its subsidiary Crédit Agricole Services Immobiliers, also provides specific assistance to commonholds managed by the Square Habitat branch network. Launched in 2022, this offer consists of encouraging the commitment of commonhold owners to energy renovation work by assisting them right from the technical diagnosis through to the completion of the work, including a financial engineering solution (obtaining subsidies and collective financing of the improvements).

In France, at the end of December 2022, **Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance** had financed €375 million in energy renovation loans (+31.1% vs 2021). To support its ambitions to give these projects the best possible assistance, in November 2022, Sofinco launched the Internet platform *You Renov*. Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance has set itself the goal of providing €1 billion in financing by 2025, including €800 million in the French market. In Italy, Agos provides its customers with access to GREEN BEES (*Building Energy Efficiency Simulator*) directly from the Agos website. This platform, developed by the CRIF (Italian credit bureau), allows any person to simulate free of charge, simply and securely, the subsidies that can be obtained for energy renovation work.

The Regional Bank network markets various loans that help finance the work intended to improve home energy performance, such as:

- the interest-free eco-loan (Eco-PTZ); since 1 January 2022 and until the end of September 2022, 19,753 loans were processed by the Crédit Agricole Regional Banks, totalling more than €255.5 million. The Crédit Agricole Group's market share of interest-free eco-loan reached 34.59% in the third quarter of 2022;
- Green Home Loans: for financing energy renovation works (primary, secondary and rental residences) at preferential rates through the Regional Banks, for a total amount of more than €287 million since the creation of the consumer loans up to the end of December 2022;
- Since November 2019, the **Crédit Agricole Regional Banks** have deployed the Habiter Mieux (Live Better) eco-loan in collaboration with their partner SOLIHA. This eco-renovation offer is designed for modest households, subject to resource conditions of the Agence nationale de l'habitat (National Housing Agency - ANAH). This offer is intended to finance the remaining costs of households once all aid, grants or premiums are deducted from the cost of financing of the operation to improve the planned energy performance of the home. Crédit Agricole is only bank to roll out this offer. At 31 December 2022, 387 Habiter Mieux eco-loans have been reported.

Crédit Agricole Immobilier is developing “low carbon” real estate

As a real estate operator of the Crédit Agricole Group, **Crédit Agricole Immobilier** deployed solutions that limit the carbon impact of its activities. Given a more stringent legislative context[(1)] as well as the climate emergency, waste is becoming the primary resource for this sector, which produces 42 million tonnes of waste per year. In 2021 Crédit Agricole Immobilier participated in the DEMOCLES call for bids from 50 exemplary project owners in building waste management. Co-financed by ADEME and ecosystem, this collaborative platform encourages the development of the circular economy for the waste originating from demolition or rehabilitation projects.

As an extension of this initiative and of regulatory requirements, Crédit Agricole Immobilier is involved in a systematic PEMD (Products, Equipment, Materials, Waste) diagnostic process that makes it possible to precisely identify the recovery potential of demolished materials and equipment, according to a waste treatment hierarchy, i.e., re-use (same use), re-use (different use), material recovery (recycling) and energy recovery (heat production), and thus to set recovery objectives on rehabilitation sites for project managers and corporate customers.

Crédit Agricole Immobilier remained active in the ”re-use booster”and was actively involved in the demand for reused materials, along with many property owners, by registering six real estate operations on the “looping” digital platform in 2022, both for tertiary and residential properties. “Looping” makes the demand visible from the point of view of property owners, thus facilitating the link with the supply of reconditioned materials. Through the Booster, A4MT (*Action for Market Transformation*) and the IFPEB (French institute for building performance) assist and advise property owners with regard to these new practices. Re-use is the most virtuous method of managing resources since it replaces the production of new materials. In this way, it avoid the production of waste, the emission of CO_2eq and the consumption of natural resources like water. In addition, this platform, which prioritises the circular economy supports the development of companies and emerging streams for re-use, those of the Social and Solidarity Economy in particular.

In addition, in 2022, Crédit Agricole Immobilier signed the Bois-Biosourcés Pact supported by FIBOIS Île-de-France. This aims to create a virtuous ecosystem by bringing together all the players in the wood industry, whether upstream or downstream: foresters, processors and manufacturers. Alongside the other signatories, Crédit Agricole Immobilier has made a four-year commitment to produce 10% of its new and refurbished buildings from wood and bio-sourced materials[(2)], including 30% from France. This approach is consistent with the objectives of the RE2020[(3)] and is already illustrated by a partnership between Crédit Agricole Immobilier and Wall’up, a manufacturer of wood-frame and hemp concrete walls in the Seine-et-Marne region of France, which are being used in a collective residence of more than 80 housing units in the Woodi eco-district in Melun. These “low carbon” pre-fabricated walls, made in a loop circuit with bio-sourced and geo-sourced materials, have high performance thermal characteristics. Upstream of this application, Crédit Agricole Immobilier, a partner in a network of operators from the hemp cross-industry, organised an eco-construction stream. Since 2018, more than 50 hectares of hemp have been planted, at a rate of 10 hectares per year, on land awaiting construction in the eco-district.

Lastly, at the request of Crédit Agricole Assurances, Crédit Agricole Immobilier is developing the first six BBCA-certified tertiary projects, which will house the claims management units of Pacifica (Crédit Agricole Assurances’ property and casualty insurance subsidiary) and will be located throughout France. These low-carbon office buildings are expected to become a replicable industrial concept, combining controlled carbon emissions, consideration of biodiversity, energy performance in operation and optimal quality of use.

3.4.3.4 Crédit Agricole Transitions & Énergies: launch of a new business line

Combating climate change is the great challenge of our century. France has recently defined its energy strategy accordingly. It is based on two major projects of colossal scope: achieving “frugal” growth and massively producing decarbonised energy. The energy savings sought are based on a major overhaul of the production processes of goods and services, on the sustainable adoption of eco-behaviours, the widespread continuation of housing renovations, the replacement of cars on the road and, more broadly, on the decarbonisation of all sectors of our economy.

To better serve customers and support the economic development of the regions, discussions held as part of the latest Ambitions 2025 medium-term plan have led to the positioning, in addition to the amplification and acceleration of Crédit Agricole’s development pathway by 2025, of a new business line for the Group: Crédit Agricole Transitions & Énergies.

The announcement of the creation of this business line is the result of a strong, sincere strategic desire on the part of the Group, which fully embodies its Raison d’Être.

Crédit Agricole Transitions & Energies is thus a major development for the Group, which is positioning itself in the sustainable energy sector. While this creation undeniably holds the promise of strong growth, it also requires investment and resilience capacities, as well as governance and proximity to the territories, which, with the exception of Crédit Agricole, very few private players are able to provide. Investing in the sustainable energy value chain is a strategic move for Crédit Agricole to establish itself as a leader in the low-carbon economy. To take on and assert this new role, Crédit Agricole must be able to support the transformation of economic players, whether private or public, individuals or legal entities, towards decarbonisation and adaptation to climate change, and at the same time produce and supply renewable energy to promote its use.

(1) Law 2020-105 of 10 February 2020 on waste reduction and the circular economy (AGEC) creates an obligation of Diagnostic Resources or PEMD (Produits Équipements Matériaux Déchets – Waste Materials Equipment Products) for surface areas greater than 1,000 m^2 (Decree 2021-825 of 25 June 2021).

(2) The Low Carbon Building label, issued by the BBCA association, attests to the exemplary nature of a building in terms of its carbon footprint and concerns new or renovated buildings. It certifies all approaches that contribute to limiting CO_2 emissions in the construction, operation, carbon storage and circular economy phases.

(3) The RE 2020 Decree n° 2021-1004 published on 31 July 2021 and applicable from 1 January 2022 sets out the new energy and environmental performance requirements for new constructions for residential, office and educational buildings.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Crédit Agricole Transitions & Énergies was created in September 2022. This new business line complements and coordinates the Group's existing ecosystem of transitions. It is thanks to this entire ecosystem, at all levels, local, regional and national, that Crédit Agricole's support for transitions will be useful and universal by offering the entire value chain to all its customers and in all its territories. Crédit Agricole Transitions & Énergies will therefore head up the Group's network and perform two new functions:

- **the function of Head of Network** will endow the Group with greater consistency and effectiveness:
  - **by being the Group's point of reference and consistency** on the issue of transitions and new energy sources (expertise, dedicated offers, legal support, forum for discussion on best practice, coordination of major partnerships, R&D capacity, exploration of new territories, etc.). Give the Group greater visibility and transparency,
  - **drive "policies" and guidelines** to guide the various players in the Group facing increasingly complex strategic decisions that will have a long-term impact on the low-carbon economy and energy. These guidelines are important both to support each of the players in their specific areas of activity, and also to provide the Group as a whole with a common and coherent framework, capable of giving it the impetus that its leading position in the French market requires,
  - **be structured efficiently**, in particular with the Group's specialised subsidiaries which are already present in some of the business lines (CAL&F, IDIA, Crédit Agricole CIB, LCL etc.), either directly or via equity investments;
- **the transition consulting function:** the goal is to assist all the customers in their transition process and to capture the value linked to this transformation with internalisation of the transition consulting value chain;
- **the business of producing and supplying decarbonised energy,** in which Crédit Agricole is already closely involved through its role as a financier of low-carbon production infrastructure in the regions (as reflected in the Group's strong positions, in particular, in the financing of photovoltaic and wind energy production capacity). The mission of this business line is to support the deployment of the integrated energy model in the regions and to promote access to energy for customers thanks to the implementation of an organisation adapted to the speed of the market and the internalisation of the business of renewable energy producer. To do this, we want to increase our capacity to identify and finance renewable energy production assets in the regions in order to support the growth of the market and become a producer in order to accelerate the energy transition in the regions, create a new profitable business line, a growth driver, and promote customers' access to low-carbon energy.

3.4.4 Gradually phasing out fossil fuels

For several years, Crédit Agricole S.A. has been committed to a gradual withdrawal from fossil fuels. This was first demonstrated in 2015 by a commitment to end funding for coal mining and subsequently, in 2019, by the announcement of the end of funding for thermal coal (mines, power plants, dedicated transport infrastructure) by 2030 (in UE and OECD countries) and 2040 (in the rest of the world).

In 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. went further in this direction, announcing several commitments:

- 25% reduction in carbon emissions per million euros invested by Crédit Agricole Assurances[(1)] (2025 compared to 2019);
- **oil and gas:** 25% reduction in Crédit Agricole CIB's exposure[(2)] to oil extraction and production by 2025; no new direct financing of new oil extraction projects; exclusion of direct financing of non-conventional oil and gas extraction (shale oil and gas, tar sands); exclusion of direct financing of oil and gas extraction in the Arctic[(3)]; annual analysis of the transition plan of oil and gas clients, based mainly on the choice of a reference scenario (vs. Net Zero 2050 scenario) and on the strategy of divestment from carbon energies and investment in decarbonisation;
- **power:** target of tripling renewable energy financing and multiplying by 3.6 the financed TWh of renewable energy by 2030; broadening the customer base, including new customers to better reflect the growing diversity of the sector; finalising the withdrawal from coal-fired power plants; increased selectivity and reduction in gas-fired power plant financing.

These objectives are part of a broader approach embodied by the decarbonisation pathways resulting from membership in the *Net Zero Banking Alliance* (see below).

3.4.5 Net Zero Banking Alliance: spell out our targets and commitments by sector

3.4.5.1 Net Zero commitments for financing activities as part of a broader approach

Adopted by a growing number of international players, both government and private, as COP26 approached in November 2021, this target, known as "Net Zero 2050", represented a decisive milestone on the path to be followed at the global level so that global warming does not exceed 1.5°C by 2100. This path is that of a gradual, but constant and massive, reduction in greenhouse gas emissions up until 2050, the year of the balance point between the greenhouse gases emitted and the greenhouse gases absorbed by natural or technological carbon sinks.

Participation in ambitious coalitions

In 2021 and 2022 Crédit Agricole S.A. decided to join four coalitions of financial institutions committed to carbon neutrality by 2050:

- the **Net Zero Banking Alliance** for banking business lines;
- the **Net Zero Asset-Managers Initiative** for its asset management business line, headed by Amundi;
- the **Net Zero Asset Owner Alliance** and the **Net Zero Insurance Alliance** for Crédit Agricole Assurances.

(1) Carbon footprint of the directly held equity and corporate bond investment portfolio.
(2) The exposure used is the Exposure At Default (EAD). The allocation percentage is on capital expenditure.
(3) AMAP for the terrestrial Arctic and beyond the Köppen Line in the marine Arctic.

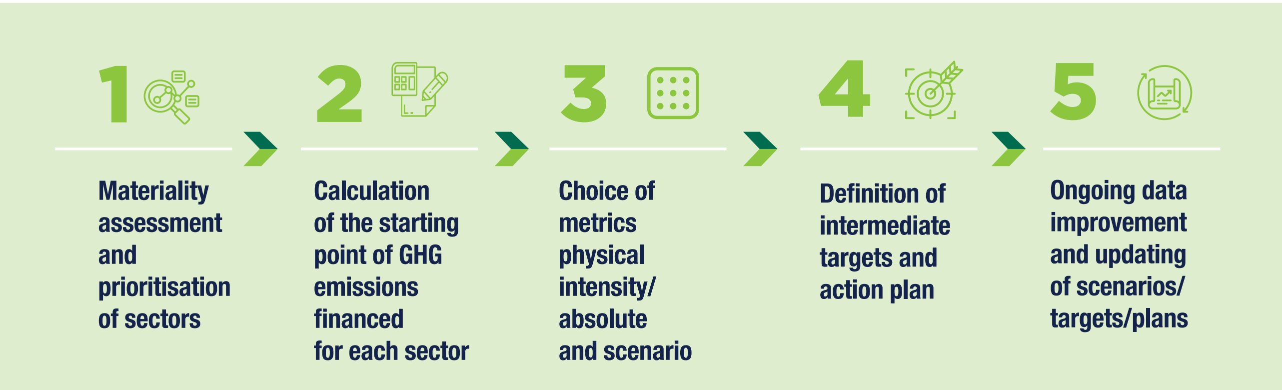
While each of the coalitions implies commitments specific to each business line, certain requirements form a common base: the setting of both long term (2050) and short-medium term (2025, 2030) targets with intermediate milestones; the establishment of a baseline year for annual measurement of emissions; the choice of a stringent decarbonisation scenario recognised by science; and the validation of targets and trajectories by the highest governance bodies.

Crédit Agricole S.A. is convinced that each sector has a role to play in the energy transition to a low-carbon world, with its own specificities and its own levers of action. Accordingly, carbon emission reduction targets have been defined at the level of each sector. Based on a materiality analysis, ten sectors have been defined, covering 80% of the Group's financed emissions and 60% of the outstanding. These sectors will be the first to be analysed in 2022 and 2023 in order to determine a pathway through to 2030. In the coming years, the entire portfolio will be aligned on a Net Zero pathway. Those first 10 sectors are: Fossil fuels, Automotive, Power, Real estate (commercial and residential), Shipping, Aviation, Steel, Cement and Agriculture. These 10 sectors account for 75% of worldwide greenhouse gas emissions.

3.4.5.2 Methodological principles

With this background, Crédit Agricole S.A. decided to provide itself with extensive resources to define targets and pathways in line with a net zero scenario:

- in 2021 and 2022, Crédit Agricole began a major methodology project, grouping together all Group entities (subsidiaries of Crédit Agricole S.A. and the Regional banks), with the support of external consultants, intended to define decarbonisation pathways for each business line and entity for the main sectors of the economy financed by the bank. Within this framework, analyses are being conducted to take account of the varying levels of expertise, resources and experience of the entities composing the Group with regard to this climate goal, using an approach that ensures methodological consistency at Group level in tandem with the operational effectiveness of these pathways in each of its major business lines (financing, investment and insurance);
- in 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. defined a net zero methodology in five main stages, each of which involved a series of key methodological choices:



1. to align portfolios with the objective of limiting global warming to 1.5°C, Crédit Agricole S.A. based its pathways on the work of the International Energy Agency (NZE 2050 scenario), with the guidance of an ad hoc scientific committee. The NZE 2050 scenario will be replaced in some sectors by specific scenarios, which are more granular (geographically or by asset type) but respecting the 1.5°C pathway,
2. for each sector, one or more indicators have been or will be defined to capture the performance and progress of enterprises towards decarbonisation. These indicators will be tracked and monitored so as to engage customers in ongoing dialogue and to make informed financing decisions,
3. determining the starting point of emissions by sector requires collecting and refining multiple sources of data. The quantity and quality of available data can have a considerable impact on these baseline figures. Given the gaps that currently exist in the available data, Crédit Agricole S.A. plans to update its methodology as the data improves. To establish achievable targets, baselines of financed emissions have been established for each sector under consideration. To calculate these baselines, Crédit Agricole S.A. adopted the PCAF methodology (Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry), which attributes customers' emissions to the institutions that finance them, using the following formula: Financed emissions = (Group exposure)/(Value of the enterprise or of the asset financed) x (GHG emissions of the customer or of the asset financed) Moreover, all corporate loans are taken into consideration, prioritising medium- and long-term loans (> 1 year) to start with. Finally, in order to measure the Group's exposure to each customer, and for measures in physical intensity, all committed funds were considered (the total credit that Crédit Agricole extends to a customer), and not just funds drawn down (i.e., actually debited from the credit available to a customer). As a consequence, this raises the emissions baseline. This approach cannot be used for metrics in absolute terms, for which only drawn funds are taken into account,
4. a methodological document customarily called a "white paper", explaining the climate strategy, detailing the commitment choices and listing the achievements, will be published in 2023,
5. as far as possible with the available data, carbon credits that customers might buy to offset their emissions are not taken into account: only the capture and sequestration of CO2 directly in the customers' operations is accounted, since that directly reduces their scope 1 emissions (where CO_2 is not emitted into the atmosphere). The decision not to consider carbon credits is justified by the fact that the reduction pathways on which Crédit Agricole SA is aligned are scientifically calculated on the basis of carbon budgets and emission reductions for each sector that do not rely on the purchase of carbon credits. This is the most robust and ambitious scientific approach to a carbon neutrality target. Crédit Agricole S.A. nevertheless remains involved in the work of financial markets to define standards for the separate accounting of customers' carbon credits. At the same time, the Crédit Agricole Group means to play an important role in the development and financing of carbon sequestration.

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

3.4.5.3 Interim targets and action plans in five sectors to help achieve carbon neutrality by 2050

Crédit Agricole S.A. made a commitment in June 2022 in its Medium Term Plan with the announcement of decarbonisation targets in two key sectors (Oil & Gas, Automotive) and completed its commitments in December 2022 (Commercial Real Estate, Power Generation, Cement).

	Indicator	Scope	Baseline scenario(1)	Crédit Agricole S.A.'s baselines and targets: 2020 baseline(2)	Reduction target for 2030	2030 Target	Target baseline scenario(1)	Entities concerned(3)
Oil & Gas	Absolute amount of greenhouse gas emissions related to financing of clients involved in oil & gas activities	Entire value chain (Exploration, Production, Refining, Transport, Distribution, Service, Trading) in scopes 1, 2 for all segments except exploration and production (scopes 1, 2 and 3)	-	26.9 $MtCO_2e$	-30%	18.8 $MtCO_2e$	-	CACIB
Automotive	Amount in intensity (gCO_2/km) of greenhouse gas emissions related to the financing of vehicles put into service under a car loan or a leasing contract and vehicles sold by customers	Scope 3 of car makers and scope 1 of private individuals	200 gCO_2/km (NZE IEA)	190 gCO_2/km	-50%	95 gCO_2/km	106 gCO_2/km (NZE IEA)	CACIB CACF CAL&F
Commercial real estate	Amount in intensity ($kgCO_2e/m^2$) of greenhouse gas emissions related to financing of buildings for SMEs and Corporates	Scopes 1 and 2	46 $kgCO_2e/m^2$ (CRREM)	46 $kgCO_2e/m^2$	-40%	28 $kgCO_2e/m^2$	28 $kgCO_2e/m^2$ (CRREM)	CACIB LCL CAL&F CA Italia
Power	Amount in intensity (gCO_2e/kWh) of greenhouse gas emissions related to financing of customers involved in power generation	Scope 1	459 gCO_2e/kWh (NZE IEA)	224 gCO_2e/kWh	-58%	95 gCO_2e/kWh	138 gCO_2e/kWh (NZE IEA)	CACIB Unifergie
Cement	Amount in gross intensity (tonne of cementitious material) of greenhouse gas emissions related to the financing of customers producers of cement	Scopes 1 and 2	-	671 $kgCO_2e$ /t(4)	-20%	537 $kgCO_2e$ /t	-	CACIB

(1) *Carbon intensity of the baseline scenario used in each sector. Net Zero Emission (NZE) of the International Energy Agency (IEA) and Carbon Risk Real Estate Monitor (CRREM).*
(2) *Baseline emissions or carbon intensity in 2020 for the entities concerned in each sector considered.*
(3) *Crédit Agricole CIB (CACIB); Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance (CACF); Crédit Agricole Leasing & Factoring (CAL&F); Crédit Agricole Italia (CA Italia)*
(4) *Physical production is in tonnes of cementitious material, which avoids double counting and defines a comparable intensity between producers, in line with the recommendations of the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA).*

Crédit Agricole is working on similar targets for other sectors such as shipping, aviation, steel, residential real estate and agriculture, which will be made public in 2023. For more information: Climate Workshop of 6 December 2022[1].

To achieve these reduction pathways, Crédit Agricole S.A. has defined action plans presented at a climate workshop on 6 December 2022. Sector and business line objectives have also been formulated for investment and financing activities.

(1) Available on the website of Crédit Agricole S.A.: https://www.credit-agricole.com/pdfPreview/196183

Intermediate targets and action plans by business line and sector to reach the 2030 targets

Activity	**Amundi**	▪ **investment target by 2025, €20 billion in impact funds** that invest in companies or finance projects with a positive environmental or social performance. This target will be measured annually.
	Crédit Agricole Assurances	▪ **increased investments** in renewable energy between 2020 and 2025 to help finance 14 GW of installed capacity by 2025; ▪ **25% reduction of carbon emissions per million euros invested**[2] (2025 vs. 2019).
	Crédit Agricole CIB	▪ **60% growth in low-carbon energy exposure**[3] (production and storage) by 2025 (vs. 2020); ▪ continued development of the advisory and financing activities for **hydrogen projects.**
	Unifergie	▪ **50% increase in the financing of renewable energy projects** in France by 2025.
Industries	**Oil & Gas**	**Action plan** ▪ continue to phase out financing of oil extraction and production: 25% reduction in Crédit Agricole CIB's exposure[4] to oil extraction and production by 2025 (compared to 2020). The sector's financed emissions have already fallen by -11% in 2021 compared to 2020[5], thanks to a proactive approach following the commitment made in October 2021, which includes in particular withdrawing from non-aligned customers; ▪ 80% of financing and advising concerning assets[6] of customers in the Oil & Gas sector involving either green assets[7] or natural gas assets (2023-2025); ▪ no financing of new oil extraction projects; ▪ withdraw from unconventional hydrocarbons[8] and exclude financing of projects in the Arctic[9]; ▪ prioritise customers who are strongly committed to reducing their carbon footprint, and who act as catalysts for the development of decarbonisation solutions; ▪ include an analysis of their transition plan in the annual evaluation of funded companies. This analysis will be based mainly on a) the quality of the baseline scenario and in particular in comparison with the Net Zero 2050 scenario, including the willingness expressed and the means adopted to comply with it, and b) their strategy of divesting from carbon energies and investing in decarbonisation (decarbonised energy production, storage and distribution infrastructures, carbon capture etc.); ▪ support and finance customers who are committed to the energy transition and support their investments in green technologies, such as renewable energy, carbon capture and storage technologies, hydrogen production.
	Automotive	**Action plan** ▪ promote the transition of private individuals and companies to electric vehicles and alternative mobility through tools such as short- and long-term rentals, social leasing or innovative initatives such as partnerships with new players in the electric segment (Agilauto, youRmobile, JV with Watèa, Agilauto-partage etc.); ▪ support the transformation of the sector by financing new players, such as battery manufacturers and recharging solution operators, carmakers exclusively dedicated to electric vehicles and with a close monitoring of carmakers' carbon emission trajectories.
	Commercial real estate	**Action plan** ▪ play a major role in financing the massive need for renovation work, by supporting customers and taking advantage of local regulations: for Crédit Agricole CIB, increase exposure to green buildings by 50% (in 2025, compared to 2020) and double exposure to dark green buildings[10] (in 2030, compared to 2020); for LCL, reach more than €4 billion in new green financing[11] over the period 2023-2030; ▪ put energy efficiency at the heart of business efforts and risk policies by developing all-in-one, turnkey solutions to facilitate energy management in all buildings; ▪ continue to improve the quality of data to supplement knowledge of customers' portfolios and efforts.
	Power	**Action plan** ▪ significantly increase the financing of renewable energies by taking advantage of the Crédit Agricole Group's unique positioning, which enables it to identify projects both locally and globally: triple the financing of renewable energies and increase the financed TWh of renewable energy by 3.6 times by 2030; ▪ expand the customer base, bringing in new customers to better reflect the growing diversity of the sector; ▪ selectively withdraw from fossil fuel-based generation units by completing the exit from coal by 2030 (EU and OECD) and 2040 (rest of the world); ▪ increase selectivity and reduction in financing gas-fired power plants.
	Cement	**Action plan** ▪ engage in a sustained dialogue with customers to encourage the adoption of intensity targets below 500 kgCO_2e/t of cement, for gross emissions of scopes 1 and 2; ▪ continue to support the significant financing needs of its customers to achieve their decarbonisation objectives (new infrastructure, CCUS development[12], electrification); ▪ steer the cement portfolio, taking into account the CO_2e intensity targets set by customers, by reallocating assets in favour of cement producers with the most ambitious decarbonisation strategies.

(1) Carbon footprint of the investment portfolio of directly held rated corporate bonds and equities.
(2) The exposure used is the Exposure At Default (EAD). The allocation percentage is based on turnover.
(3) The exposure used is the Exposure At Default (EAD). The allocation percentage is on capital expenditure
(4) Excluding external effects such as change in the EVIC or exchange rates.
(5) Assessed on the value of the assets.
(6) As defined in the Crédit Agricole Group's Green Bond Framework.
(7) Or those of counterparties whose revenues from such activities exceeds 30%; shale oil and gas, tar sands oil, extra-heavy oil, etc.
(8) AMAP area for the terrestrial Arctic and beyond the Köppen line for the maritime Arctic.
(9) Provided the eligibility rules remain unchanged and the market grows sufficiently.
(10) Green: energy performance certificate (DPE) > D.
(11) Carbon capture, use and storage.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

3.4.6 Take action to promote biodiversity and conserve natural capital

3.4.6.1 Nature and biodiversity

Nature: nature is a broader concept than biodiversity; it includes non-living elements of the physical world, such as water, land, minerals and air. Biodiversity is part of nature.

Biodiversity: biodiversity refers to all living things. According to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the three levels of life are: ecosystems, species and genetic resources.

Natural capital: a store of renewable and non-renewable resources which, in combination, provide services to humanity.

Taking action in support of nature and biodiversity[(1)] is essential to Crédit Agricole's environmental strategy. In addition to the challenge posed by climate change, we are facing another crisis: the collapse of biodiversity and the loss of nature.

According to international experts, 75% of terrestrial environments and 66% of marine ecosystems are severely degraded[(2)], with one million species threatened at a rate of 100 to 1,000 times the natural rate of extinction. According to a study[(3)] of 163 sectors and their value chains, **half of the world's GDP, or $44 trillion, is moderately or highly dependent on nature and its ecosystem services.** Given the link between the economy, finance and nature, financial institutions have a role to play in the protection and preservation of biodiversity and conservation of natural capital[(4)].

In accordance with the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD, 1992), **Crédit Agricole S.A.** recognises the central role of biodiversity conservation for humanity and the importance of preserving it in connection with climate change. Crédit Agricole is aware that the loss of nature is mainly caused by human activities, such as unsustainable use of land, water, and energy and climate change[(5)].

3.4.6.2 Assessing the impact of nature and biodiversity loss on our activities

As with climate change, economic players can be affected by biodiversity loss and nature degradation, such as reduced agricultural yields and coastal erosion. These events can also have negative impacts on biodiversity itself, such as deforestation and fragmentation of ecosystems. A significant challenge for financial institutions is to measure the **impacts** (negative or positive) and **dependencies** of their customers on ecosystem services in their financing and investment portfolios.

There is no single metric, as is the case for climate with CO2e emissions, to measure impacts and dependencies on nature. Nevertheless, **Crédit Agricole S.A.** has begun to explore and evaluate tools capable of aggregating several biodiversity-related indicators, such as those that integrate the five pressures contributing to its loss from the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). In 2022, several tools were tested on an experimental basis, such as ENCORE (Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure), BIA-GBS (Biodiversity Impact Analytics powered by the Global Biodiversity Score) and Corporate Biodiversity Footprint (Iceberg Data Lab), in order to carry out an initial mapping of potential impacts and dependencies on nature and biodiversity and to better guide the Group's thinking on the subject.

Crédit Agricole S.A. is already committed to environmental issues, and in 2022 it initiated a preliminary assessment of the impacts and dependencies of its financing portfolio on biodiversity and ecosystem services using the ENCORE methodology. This initial assessment made it possible to identify sectors that have an impact on and/or depend heavily on biodiversity. Based on the preliminary results of this ENCORE analysis, Crédit Agricole S.A. has been participating in **pilots of the Taskforce on Nature-Related Financial Disclosures** (TNFD) since 2022 to test and provide feedback on the voluntary reporting framework currently being finalised. The results of some of these pilots with national and international partners will be made public in 2023.

3.4.6.3 Integration of biodiversity preservation measures into financing and investment policies

Within the financing and investment portfolios, **Crédit Agricole S.A.** has undertaken various actions to manage biodiversity-related risks and minimise the negative impacts of its activities.

The protection of ecosystems is one of the major ESG analysis themes for **Amundi**.

In 2022, Amundi continued its actions to integrate biodiversity more effectively in the analysis and investment processes. Amundi has maintained its engagement campaign on biodiversity strategy in eight different sectors. Because of the limitations on the data available on the subject, the first objective of this engagement is to establish an inventory of the way in which companies take biodiversity into consideration, and then to ask them to assess the sensitivity of their activities to this loss of biodiversity and to manage the impact of their activities and products on biodiversity. In 2022, 119 companies have been engaged on their biodiversity strategy[(6)]. As part of its engagement, Amundi provides recommendations for better integration of this theme into their strategy.

For **Crédit Agricole CIB,** biodiversity preservation issues have been increasingly integrated into the financing policies of large corporates. For example, sector policies make explicit reference to the International Finance Corporation's Performance Standard 6, and exclusion criteria are built into policies for financing projects or activities in protected areas (UNESCO World Heritage, Ramsar sites, etc.). Customers in the forestry and palm oil sectors are expected to implement a certification process for their plantations.

The list of sector policies can be accessed on the Crédit Agricole S.A. website: https://www.credit-agricole.com/en.

(1) See the definition of "biodiversity" under the Convention on Biological Diversity: https://www.un.org/observances/biological-diversity-day/convention
(2) Qu'est-ce que la biodiversité ?, Regional Ministries of Ecology and Energy: https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr
(3) Half of World's GDP Moderately or Highly Dependent on Nature, Says New Report, World Economic Forum: https://www.weforum.org/press/2020/01/half-of-world-s-gdp-moderately-or-highly-dependent-on-nature-says-new-report
(4) "Natural capital" is defined by Capitals Coalition (formerly Natural Capital Protocol in 2016).
(5) Some scientists believe that we are entering the 6th mass extinction, the last of which occurred 66 million years ago with the extinction of the dinosaurs.
(6) This figure also includes engagement on ocean preservation.

3.4.6.4 Support for collective initiatives to fight nature degradation and biodiversity loss

Within the framework of the French government's National Biodiversity Strategy 2030[1], and the Kunming-Montreal Global Framework for Biodiversity (GBF), **Crédit Agricole S.A.** works with national and international coalitions to better understand the impacts and risks of the degradation of nature and biodiversity, as well as the opportunities to participate in their preservation, conservation and restoration. Crédit Agricole S.A. participates in the following coalitions in particular:

Initiatives	Description of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s commitment
Taskforce on Nature-Related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)	■ As a member of the Forum since 2022, **Crédit Agricole S.A.** participates in discussions with other Forum members on the proposed voluntary framework. In addition, Crédit Agricole is part of France's Consultation Group with Entreprise pour l'Environnement (EpE), working to better identify, assess, manage and report on nature-related risks and opportunities. Crédit Agricole S.A. participates in TNFD pilots to test and provide feedback on this framework.
Finance for Biodiversity Pledge	■ This collective initiative of financial institutions, which was signed by **Amundi** in 2021, works to implement a consistent and effective approach to analysing and integrating biodiversity into their portfolios, with a commitment to knowledge sharing, engagement with portfolio companies, impact assessment, setting biodiversity targets, and public communication by 2025.
PRB Biodiversity Community, UNEP-FI	■ **Crédit Agricole S.A.** is a member of the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative's Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB Biodiversity Community, UNEP-FI) to guide the Group's approach to biodiversity in order to better understand and integrate nature-related issues into its environmental strategy
Biodiversity Impulsion Group	■ Since 2021, **Crédit Agricole Immobilier** and **Amundi Immobilier** have been partners in the Biodiversity Impulsion Group (BIG), an applied research programme on the biodiversity footprint of real estate projects. In November 2022, BIG announced the opening of a platform integrating the first indicators to assess the state of biodiversity of the environment in which a real estate project is located.

3.4.6.5 Launch of innovative products and projects in support of nature and biodiversity

Although common metrics, indicators and standards for biodiversity are less advanced than for climate change, **Crédit Agricole S.A.** is already acting in favour of it through its financing, investments and by supporting projects in order to raise awareness among employees and to assist customers on these issues.

The table below highlights the key activities (by product or project) of business lines related to nature and biodiversity.

Business lines	Actions in 2022
Amundi	■ Biodiversity integrated into Amundi's ESG analysis of issuers. This is reflected in the methodological grid via the "Biodiversity and pollution" criterion, thus contributing to the calculation of issuers' ESG ratings. ■ Conducting active shareholder dialogue on the subject of biodiversity and thematic campaigns (implementation of a specific strategy on biodiversity, deforestation, plastics, etc.) with the companies in which Amundi is invested. ■ Launch of the roll-out of data to calculate the biodiversity footprint of Amundi's portfolios. The metric used to display the biodiversity footprint is MSAppb* per billion euros[1]. This makes it possible to quantify the impact of companies' activities and their value chain on their environment. ■ Engagement in local initiatives and working groups dedicated to biodiversity. After joining the collective investor initiative Finance for Biodiversity Pledge in 2021, Amundi joined a pilot group in 2022 led by UNEP-FI and CDC Biodiversité, designed to test the feasibility of the TNFD approach, and more specifically the application of the GBS (Global Biodiversity Score) for financial institutions.
Crédit Agricole Assurances	■ Initiation of an impact and dependency assessment of investment portfolios in 2021 using the ENCORE methodology. The target was to measure the biodiversity footprint of investments in order to identify the sectors that impact it or are highly dependent on it. ■ Providing customers with a range of property and casualty insurance products dedicated to the forest, which provide coverage against the effects of fire and/or storms to ensure the long-term survival of French forests and support the timber industry. ■ Continued commitment to forests through the planting or protection of a tree with each subscription of an eligible savings or insurance contract since 2019 (in partnership with Reforest'action) and sponsorship of an annual tree-planting programme in France (in partnership with Plantons pour l'avenir (Plant for the Future)). The target is to reach a total of 4 million trees planted or protected by 2025.

(1) National Biodiversity Strategy 2030 – Regional Ministries of Ecology and Energy (https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/strategie-nationale-biodiversite)

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Business lines	Actions in 2022
Crédit Agricole CIB	■ In 2022, Crédit Agricole CIB worked on defining two biodiversity-related indices that aim to assess customers' dependence on biodiversity and their impact on it for corporate portfolios[3]. ■ This work on biodiversity complements the work carried out previously. Starting in 2016, a mapping of the sectors and regions most exposed to the challenges related to access to water and water pollution was introduced. Since 2018, customers operating in these sectors and regions have been subject to special analyses in this regard. ■ Innovative transactions for nature in 2022: – Blue Bond in China issued by Hainan Province; – Sustainability Linked Revolving Credit Facility with an innovative biodiversity indicator for Reden Solar.
Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance	■ In partnership with Reforest'Action, 70,000 trees were planted in eight projects in France. ■ In Portugal, Credibom offers customers who subscribe to a new contract the opportunity to plant a tree[4] in order to regenerate the forests of Portugal, which have been severely affected by fires. ■ In Germany, beehives were installed to raise awareness during workshops, and donations were made to a certified reforestation project in Uganda to offset part of its emissions and support the local ecosystem.
Crédit Agricole Immobilier	■ In support of biodiversity, the "Nature in the City" initiative integrates nature and its benefits into the property development and management programmes of Crédit Agricole Immobilier: fruit trees, shared plots, rooftop gardens, biodiversity refuges, eco-pastures, etc. – More than 60% of the residential programmes delivered in 2022 incorporate a "Nature in the City" initiative, and more than 70% of the programmes will offer it by 2023. ■ Completion in 2022 of the "Sky Line" complex[5], which offers its residents shared gardens, fruit trees, rooftop gardens and trees, as well as three pools providing a variety of habitats that promote biodiversity and islands of coolness in the heart of the complex. ■ Assisting its customers[6], whether owners or investors, in obtaining the "BiodiverCity" labels (construction or operation) issued by the International Biodiversity & Property Council (CIBI) of which Crédit Agricole Immobilier is a member. – In 2022, Crédit Agricole Immobilier won second place in CIBI's "BiodiverCity – Maître d'ouvrage mobilisé" award, with nine projects certified or in the process of being certified.
Crédit Agricole Indosuez	■ Launch of a structured social product "Indosuez Blue Cycle", which has an eight-year term and is based on three pillars: 1) green note issuance programme[7]; 2) benchmarking to the performance of the MSCI Europe Select Blue Cycle 50 index; 3) social component in the form of donations[8]. ■ Launch of a first investment fund in Spain, in partnership with Repsol Fundación and Portobello Capital, with the aim of creating forests and reforesting burnt or uncultivated land in Spain and Portugal (goal of planting 24,000 hectares to absorb 6 $MtCO_2$). ■ Support for nature projects on the topic of the sea: breeding and re-planting of coral in French Polynesia with Coral Gardener, and installation of access points to drinking water with the Zeine association[9][10] to help displaced populations in Burkina Faso.

(1) MSAppb/EUR billion (BIA, Biodiversity Impacts Analytics - Carbone 4 Finance): aggregates both static and dynamic data from terrestrial and aquatic environments: (1) Static impacts result from the past accumulation of biodiversity losses; (2) Dynamic impacts represent impacts that occurred in the year under consideration; (3) MSAppb* at enterprise value is equal to the biodiversity footprint of a company, MSA.ppb*/EUR billion.*

(2) Enhanced testing will be introduced above a threshold in 2023. The indices were defined at a sector/country level (product of a common geographical component for both indices and a specific sectoral component).

(3) No additional costs.

(4) More information on the Crédit Agricole Immobilier website: https://www.ca-immobilier.fr/nous-connaitre/projets/ivry-sur-seine/residence-skyline

(5) In the context of the management or construction of commercial buildings.

(6) By Crédit Agricole CIB.

(7) Depending on the country of marketing. The three organisations selected for the social component were: Fondation de la Mer, Plastic Odyssey and the Oceanographic Institute of Monaco.

(8) Gorom-Gorom, Burkina Faso.

(9) Through the Cuomo Foundation.

Biodiversity and nature management at the Group's sites is discussed in section 3.4.7. Set targets for reducing the environmental footprint of operations.

3.4.7 Set targets for reducing the environmental footprint of operations

The Group's structural commitments

After joining the Net Zero Banking Alliance in July 2021 and in line with the announcements in the Societal Project to contribute to carbon neutrality by 2050, Crédit Agricole S.A. is continuing its efforts to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions linked to its own operations.

Ambitious reduction targets

In line with the latest scientific evidence, Crédit Agricole S.A. submitted its reduction pathways to the Science-Based Target initiative (SBTi) in October 2022.

These reduction targets are as follows:

- **-50% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions related to energy consumption by buildings and the vehicle fleet** (scopes 1 and 2) between 2019 and 2030 (absolute target);
- **-50% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions linked to business travel** (scope 3 category 6) between 2019 and 2030 (absolute target).

With targets to halve emissions in these three areas, Crédit Agricole S.A. is committed to a pathway that goes beyond the minimum requirements of the SBTi methodology:

- by committing to a greater reduction than required (-50% vs. -46.2% according to SBTi);
- by choosing a target in absolute terms for all its objectives(1).

This reflects the commitment of Crédit Agricole S.A. to limit global warming to below 1.5°C by 2100.

Crédit Agricole Group remains committed to using less carbon-intensive electricity, with the aim of achieving 100% renewable electricity by 2030 at all its French and international sites.

Stepping up actions to reduce the environmental impact of Crédit Agricole S.A.

Energy efficiency

- In September 2022, Crédit Agricole Group committed to an energy efficiency plan:
  - adaptation of lighting (adaptation of lighting periods in common areas and switching off lights in unoccupied premises; modernisation and increased use of LED lighting);
  - aligning temperatures with those recommended by ADEME: heating buildings to 19°C and air conditioning to 26°C; reducing temperatures to 16°C in premises unoccupied for 48 hours;
  - optimising energy consumption on its two largest campuses – totalling 300,000 m^2 – making it possible to target an overall energy saving of 14% by the end of 2024 compared to 2019 (7% obtained through operational actions and a further 7% through the efforts of its employees).
- Adherence to the EcoWatt Commitment Charter, developed by RTE and ADEME, which aims to reduce or shift electricity consumption in France during periods of high demand on the electricity system.
- Rolling out best practices to employees and starting a programme to transform energy consumption. An information-consultation process with the social and economic committees (SEC) was launched in November 2022 to present the early warning mechanism and its consequences on the organisation of work. A weekly monitoring committee has been set up.

Building operations

- Approval and beginning of the operational phase of Crédit Agricole S.A. Île-de-France's real estate master plan for the Evergreen and SQY Park campuses, making it possible to integrate: new ways of working, the objectives of the commercial real estate decree and Crédit Agricole S.A.'s ambitions in terms of reducing greenhouse gas emissions (Crédit Agricole S.A.'s subsidiaries located in the Île-de-France region outside of the two campuses are conducting their own trajectories in line with the principles of the master plan).
- A contract with a bonus/malus scheme for energy savings was set up in 2019 with the maintenance company for the largest buildings.
- Costing of the work required to achieve the established targets, allowing the roll-out of various optimisation scenarios.
- Crédit Agricole Immobilier launched the Efficient Building Use Competition (known as CUBE, organised by IFPEB(2)) across two buildings, Silvae and Alsace, combining inter-company and inter-entity competition. This approach has encouraged employee ambassadors to promote more sustainable behaviour and enabled them to achieve a place on the podium at the national competition at the end of 2022. In 2023, Crédit Agricole S.A. will enter twelve buildings in this competition.
- 40 events offered throughout the year to campus employees to raise awareness of pond and garden maintenance, water and waste management, and bicycle repair.

(1) The GHG Protocol allows for rebasing in case of acquisition.
(2) French Institute for Building Efficiency.

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Data centre operations

- Dedicated environmental protection policy for Greenfield, the Group's data centre (established by Crédit Agricole Group Infrastructure Platform and Crédit Agricole Immobilier).
- Continuous improvement of the data centre's energy optimisation (ISO 9001 –- DIMEX certification since 2015 and ISO 50001 since 2017).
- Optimisation through indirect free-cooling (use of external cold to replace the use of air conditioners): computer rooms are cooled 81.2% of the time without air conditioning.
- Energy performance indicator (PUE) has been kept below 1.4 for several years.
- Monitoring of energy and water saving measures using the IPMVP (International Performance Measurement and Verification Protocol), a method recognised by ADEME.
- Extension of the Voltaire Project (launched in 2019) consisting of immersing servers in oil in order to cool them (oil conducts heat 1,500 times better than air, and thus naturally captures the heat released while maintaining an even temperature), which provides several benefits: machines are protected from thermal shocks, pollutants and oxidants present in the air, and the energy consumption of immersed servers is reduced by 30% compared to cooling by air.

Biodiversity at Crédit Agricole S.A. sites

- The Montrouge (Evergreen) and Saint-Quentin (SQY Park) sites have been awarded the "Refuges LPO" label, recognition of Crédit Agricole's commitment to preserving and providing a home for local biodiversity.
- The SQY Park site has been awarded the EcoJardin label.
- The Evergreen site has been awarded the BiodiverCity Life label (among the first French sites to obtain the label[1]).

Business travel

- Once the need for travel has been established, the travel policy prioritises rail travel for trips up to four hours (in line with the recommendations of the Citizens' Climate Convention).
- Roll-out of a new booking tool to make travellers aware of the emissions generated by their journey, as soon as they book.
- Received the highest grade (A) in the NGO Transport & Environment's ranking[2] for Crédit Agricole S.A.'s ambitious policy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (out of 230 companies rated, only eight received the highest grade).

Preservation of natural resources

- Sustainable use through innovative infrastructure, property and furniture investments.
- Recycling and recovery of waste while limiting its production.
- Installation of a bio-waste composter on the Evergreen campus: the compost obtained is used to enrich the campus gardens and is distributed to employees. Surplus compost is given to the town of Montrouge for its gardens. Eventually, a quarter of the waste from peelings (from the kitchens of company restaurants), i.e. 35 to 40 tonnes, will be composted; the remaining 100 tonnes will be treated by methanisation.
- Fight against food waste: average annual ratio of 41 g/diner/day[3] (versus a required national ratio of 94 g/diner/day maximum).

Voluntary contribution to carbon neutrality

In the transition period towards the Net Zero target and alongside actions to reduce its emissions, Crédit Agricole is contributing to global carbon neutrality by offsetting part of its residual emissions, by financing environmental projects that promote the reduction of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere or their sequestration. Since they were launched in 2011, Crédit Agricole has invested in the Livelihoods Carbon Funds, which finance projects that help fight climate change, restore and protect natural ecosystems with high potential and improve the living conditions of rural communities. The Livelihoods Funds finance projects for reforestation and restoration of degraded ecosystems, agroforestry, regenerative agriculture, and small-scale rural energy (improved stoves) in Africa, Asia, Latin America and, since 2021, in France (Sols de Bretagne). Following the decision of its Executive Committee in June 2021, Crédit Agricole CIB now offsets 100% of its operating footprint: a portion via Livelihoods, the balance via the purchase of carbon credits.

(1) This label recognises concrete actions for the sustainable maintenance of green spaces, combined with a programme of activities offered to employees. Employees have also been encouraged to contribute to the protection of biodiversity on the site via a dedicated digital tool.
(2) The ranking is available on the following website https://travelsmartcampaign.org/ranking/
(3) This weight includes food that has been prepared, presented for more than two hours but not eaten (unsold) and leftovers from trays.

A voluntary approach to carbon neutrality: the Livelihoods Carbon Funds

The methodology used by the Livelihoods Carbon Funds is based on six main principles:

1. REDUCING CO_2 FIRST AND FOREMOST	2. IMPACT	3. LARGE-SCALE PROJECTS
All Livelihoods investors and partner companies must have an ambitious policy to reduce CO_2 emissions. Carbon offsetting only occurs after this reduction.	All Livelihoods projects have a positive environmental or social impact on the countries or regions where they are implemented, and they contribute to the fight against global warming.	Livelihoods funds provide seed funding to NGOs seeking to implement large-scale projects.
4. RISK MANAGEMENT	**5. LONG-TERM PROJECTS**	**6. DIRECT BENEFICIARIES**
Livelihoods is not a commercial organisation and does not buy carbon credits to resell directly to businesses. It is a mutual fund created by companies that invest in high-risk stocks and earn carbon credits.	Livelihoods funds are a long-term investment vehicle. Contracts are drawn up based on projects that will be spread over 10 or 20 years.	The value created by Livelihoods Funds stays in the regions where it works. Livelihoods does not own any land, trees or crops.

Inflows to the funds come from investors who pre-finance projects and recover Verra and Gold Standard certified carbon credits. Since 2011, Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB have invested €13 million in two funds (LCF 1 and LCF 2). Eight projects were audited in 2022: Araku in India, Tiipaalga in Burkina Faso, ITYF in Peru, Vi Agroforestry and Hifahdi in Kenya for LCF1. Yagasu2 in Indonesia, Pradan in India and Rural Energy (UP) in Malawi for LCF2. These projects will generate carbon credits of 126,849 tonnes of CO_2 (estimated as at January 2023), of which 76,323 tonnes will be used to offset the equivalent of the residual internal emissions related to energy and business travel (air and rail) of Crédit Agricole S.A. and all its subsidiaries (in France and abroad).

3.5 SOCIAL STRATEGY

3.5.1 Utility and universality

At the heart of Crédit Agricole's business model since it was founded, utility and universality are now essential values in an environment of profound societal changes that generate uncertainty and require support and inclusion for all.

It is the Group's ambition to be able to respond to all the financial concerns of all of its customers, from the most financially modest to the most affluent.

The societal benefits that underpinned Crédit Agricole's emergence as a major financial institution have been particularly evident in recent years. Whether it is by supporting all customers during the health crisis or in the unsettled context of inflation, Crédit Agricole stands by its customers and supports them at every stage of their lives. In 2022, this concern was also illustrated by the maintenance – wherever possible – of Crédit Agricole's operations in Ukraine to ensure maximum support for its customers and employees in the wake of the Russian invasion.

At the same time, the universality of Crédit Agricole, based on its cooperative and mutualist values, means that it serves everyone, in every region, and responds to all the financial concerns of its customers through all channels.

As a result, Crédit Agricole, through all of its subsidiaries, offers environmental and social services to all of its customer segments so that all players in the economy and the regions are assisted and supported in current and future transformations.

This combination of social utility and universality is reflected in the social strategy the Group has adopted:

1. **offering a range of products that does not exclude any customer** by providing products that are accessible to low-income customers, a renewed commitment to young people and vulnerable populations as well as a prevention policy for insured persons;
2. **contributing to the revitalisation of the most vulnerable areas and reducing social inequalities** through the arrangement of social bonds and investment in social housing, the support of actors with an impact from the social economy and the promotion of initiatives with a societal stake;
3. **being a responsible employer** working to make the Group more attractive. In keeping with its values, Crédit Agricole Group is particularly concerned about the safety of its employees, after two years marked by successive waves of Covid-19, and in the current context of the war in Ukraine, which has hit Crédit Agricole employees in Ukraine and their families very hard.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

3.5.1.1 Offer a range of products and services that do not exclude any customer in order to foster social and digital inclusion (Commitment #4)

Crédit Agricole Group aims to serve all its customers and to support its customers experiencing financial difficulties. In this context, its purpose is to facilitate the accessibility of financial products and services (readability of the offer, adapted pricing, conditions of sale).

Access for all to offers and services

Products

- EKO
- LCL Essentiel Pro

The new everyday banking range, Ma Banque au Quotidien, has been marketed by all the Regional Banks since 2022. This range, made up of five products (EKO, GlobeTrotter, Essentiel, Premium, Prestige), meets the needs of all customers through à la carte packages, giving customers the option of paying only for what they need.

With EKO[1], the Regional Banks' entry-level banking offer launched at the end of 2017, major customers can benefit from a simple, clear and transparent product to manage their budget. Accessible online or in-branch, EKO brings together the essentials of everyday banking (one account, one card, one app, one branch for two euros a month). At end-2022, more than 167,000 customers had signed up for EKO. The Essentiel, Premium and Prestige packages give customers access to Merci pour l'Info, a service that provides advice on budget management, with experts available if needed. At end-2022, more than 966,000 customers had signed up for the Essentiel, Premium, and Prestige packages.

As a universal bancassurer, Crédit Agricole wants to make ordinary insurance (such as home and auto) accessible to everyone, as it has done with its entry-level banking products. Since the end of 2021, Crédit Agricole Assurances has included an inclusive insurance offer in its new car range. The EKO formula (third-party insurance for LCL) is available to all customers and includes bodily injury protection for the driver, up to €2 million, with no threshold and extended to all vehicles (insured, borrowed, rented), including bicycles, civil liability, protection of rights, assistance with a 25-km allowance in the event of a breakdown, attractive pricing and access to an advisor and all online services. The EKO AUTO offer has been subscribed to by almost 50,000 customers since its launch.

In October 2022, **LCL** launched LCL Essentiel Pro[2], an entry-level 100% digital offering designed to serve micro-entrepreneurs and sole traders with "all-in-one" solutions (an account, a card, management services) on a subscription basis from as little as eight euros per month.

Prevention for insureds

Prevention is an integral part of the comprehensive approach to understanding risks and supporting individual customers, professionals, farmers and corporates. Its purpose is to preserve both their personal assets and to secure their business assets (or activity). Its principles of action are based on prevention to avoid the risk, protection to reduce it and minimise its impact, and insurance to compensate for its consequences.

In order to limit accidents and claims, **Crédit Agricole Assurances** shows customers how to take preventive action. This is rounded out by an offer of protective equipment and specific training solutions. Prevention advice is provided through several channels (contracts, text messages, emailshots and digital schemes, workshops, local networks or in partnership with local players – local authorities – or national players, or among members at General Meetings of the Local Banks, etc.). Crédit Agricole Assurances also offers increased support for customers in certain areas: free post-driving licence instruction courses for young drivers, special prices for protective equipment, personalised diagnostics, for example on electrical installations for specialised markets, remote monitoring systems against theft or remote assistance for senior customers or those in a fragile situation, support for customers who have suffered recurrent claims of the same nature, insurance offers including the provision of useful assistance services to protect them and support their loved ones in the event of death, dependency, disability, or for funerals. Prevention is a key element of Crédit Agricole Assurances' social responsibility. For example, it helps to raise customers' awareness of the need to re-use parts rather than buy new ones during refurbishments. Lastly, by providing customers with personalised advice and measures on climate risks, prevention helps to change people's behaviour so they can better cope with and adapt to climate change.

(1) Example of an EKO offer in a Regional bank: https://www.credit-agricole.fr/ca-normandie/particulier/compte/service-bancaire/eko.html
(2) https://www.lcl.fr/professionnel/compte-bancaire-professionnel/compte-essentiel-pro-en-ligne

A renewed commitment to young people

Product and service offering

- LCL Essentiel
- LCL Flex
- Globe Trotter
- Youzful

LCL launched LCL Essentiel[1] and LCL Flex to meet the needs of young, budget-conscious urbanites. For €2/month, customers get an international payment and withdrawal card, a mobile app, a dedicated in-branch adviser and a deposit account with no account maintenance fees. At end-2022, LCL Essentiel had over 88,500 subscriptions registered since its launch in April 2019. LCL Flex[2], which was launched in April 2022, is an instant mini-credit available only on the mobile application for nearly 2 million customers, which allows them to obtain an immediate sum of between €200 and €2,000 to be repaid in three monthly instalments, with set-up fees of just a few euros. In just six months, 99,000 Flex mini-credits were taken out for an average amount of €800.

Crédit Agricole is committed to helping young people gain access to training and employment through a comprehensive range of banking and non-banking services that enable them to achieve their goals. A whole ecosystem of services and offers is made available to young people through various channels in order to make this possible. For day-to-day needs, Crédit Agricole offers the **Globe Trotter package**[3] at €2 per month for 18-30 year olds (international payment card with direct debit, related services, the “Ma Banque” application and an advisor at their disposal). By end-2022, more than 409,000 customers had signed up for GlobeTrotter. Additionally, to help facilitate access to bank credit for students in French higher education without a personal guarantee or means testing, Crédit Agricole joined forces with Bpifrance for the second year in a row to offer a government-guaranteed student loan. This loan allows students under the age of 28 to foot the bill for all their costs related to student life (tuition fees, accommodation, study trips, etc.).

To complete its range of solutions for young people, Crédit Agricole Group rolled out a dedicated home insurance offer for young tenants in 2022. This solution is aimed at all young people and includes basic home insurance through a simple and inclusive offer costing 6 euros per month.

In order to provide a personalised and comprehensive solution to the major concerns of young people, in 2022 Crédit Agricole Group expanded its commitment to society, in particular through its non-banking platform, Youzful.

Youzful (https://www.youzful-by-ca.fr) is a digital space available on smartphones and computers, free of charge and with no eligibility requirements, and is dedicated to helping young people in matters of career guidance and employment.

Between its launch in January 2021 and end-2022, Youzful has recorded more than:

- 2.8 million unique visitors;
- 230,000 young people registered;
- 1,100 content items (articles, videos, job descriptions, etc.);
- 700,000 job, training and internship offers;
- 400 events (*job dating,* fairs, webinars, etc.).

In the regions, the Regional Banks continued to organise events with the launch of season 6 of Youzful//JobDating in September 2022. These events bring together young people and companies that are recruiting. Over the last five years, these events have brought together more than 25,000 candidates and 3,400 companies at 418 Youzful/JobDating events.

(1) More information on LCL website: https://www.lcl.fr/compte-bancaire/lcl-essentiel
(2) More information on LCL website: https://www.lcl.fr/credits-consommation/credit-instantane
(3) Example of a Globe Trotter offer at a Regional Bank: https://www.credit-agricole.fr/ca-normandie/particulier/compte/service-bancaire/globe-trotter.html

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Support for vulnerable populations and combating overindebtedness

Support

- Sofinco's budget management universe
- LCL Initial
- Points Passerelle
- Compound Account Protected Budget Module (Compte à Composer Module Budget Protégé)

From 2013 in France, **Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance** created the Customer Support Agency, which is tasked with:

- identifying customers showing signs of budgetary vulnerability;
- analysing and assessing their personal and financial situations and how those situations may change;
- looking for and offering customers solutions tailored to their situations, involving partners like Crédit Agricole's Points Passerelle, Crésus or Crédit Municipal de Paris where appropriate;
- monitoring the support solution.

As a major player in consumer credit in Europe, Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance has, particularly in recent years, demonstrated its commitment to supporting vulnerable populations in all the countries in which it operates.

- In France, the sofinco.fr site provides a sphere dedicated to budget management, with direct access to the Customer Support Agency (https://www.sofinco.fr/a-propos/gerer-son-budget.htm). By the end of December 2022, 3,762 vulnerable customers in France received assistance from this agency. The effectiveness of this enhanced protection system, due in particular to the creation of a dedicated department in 2013, has contributed to a more rapid decline in the number of overindebtedness applications recognised as admissible by the Banque de France (-17.8% in the first half of 2022 vs. 2021) than that observed on the French credit institution market (-11.8%).
- In Italy, at Agos, the department dedicated to the identification and support of vulnerable customers created in June 2021 has supported 3,031 customers (cumulative figure for 2022).

At **LCL,** if a situation of proven or potential financial vulnerability is detected, the customer in question will receive a letter describing the advantages of the "LCL Initial" offer, a range of banking services that will help them manage their account (https://www.lcl.fr/compte-bancaire/lcl-initial). The national "LCL Parenthèse" unit also provides support in certain situations that are either complex or require coordination with organisations involved in the fight against over-indebtedness, such as the "Points Conseils Budget".

After reducing its fees and taking exceptional measures to cap various transaction charges during the last few years of the pandemic, LCL has decided to freeze all its individual banking fees until 1 September 2023. This measure is complemented by specific decisions made with regard to the offer dedicated to financially vulnerable customers, LCL Initial with a reduction in pricing to 1 euro per month as well as a complete exemption from transaction fees until 1 September 2023, which had been capped at €16.50 per month since February 2019. The schedule of banking services for LCL's individual customers is available online and in its branches. Since 1 October 2022, Crédit Agricole's **Regional Banks** have also waived transaction and service charges for customers in vulnerable situations who have a specific offer (Compte à Composer Module Budget Protégé offer), going beyond the legislator's request, which imposes a ceiling of €20 per month. This measure ensures that the more than 128,000 customers who subscribe to this offer will not be affected by transaction fees during the current period of economic hardship.

In order to meet the specific needs of its customers and detect various situations of financial vulnerability as quickly as possible, the Crédit Agricole Group redesigned and broadened its criteria for detecting situations of financial vulnerability when Article R. 312-4-3 of the French Monetary and Financial Code (Decree no. 2020-889 of 20 July 2020) was amended. For the monthly credit flow, the sole regulatory criterion of automatic detection left to the discretion of the banks, the Crédit Agricole Group has chosen to use a high threshold, which it defines as the average monthly net minimum wage in 2020 and the median income per household (Eurostat), i.e. €1,535, to allow a much larger portion of its customers to benefit from the cap on bank charges.

In addition to this mechanism for automatically detecting situations of proven financial vulnerability, Crédit Agricole's Regional Banks are strengthening their mechanism for the early detection of potential financial vulnerability among their customers, to enable advisers to intervene upstream with an analysis of the financial position and a proposal for support tailored to their situation, with a new, more effective algorithm introduced in November 2022.

For financially vulnerable customers, the specific Compte à Composer Module Budget Protégé offer (https://www.credit-agricole.fr/particulier/compte/service-bancaire/budget-protege.html) is available at a price of 1 euro per month, thus going beyond the legislator's request (maximum 3 euros per month). As at 31 December 2022, more than 128,000 customers of the Regional Banks had taken advantage of this offer.

For over 20 years, the **Points Passerelle** scheme (https://www.creditagricole.info/dossier/points-passerelle/) has supported Crédit Agricole customers (and even non-customers) made vulnerable by one or more life events (unemployment, death of a relative, divorce, and so on). In close cooperation with local stakeholders, it identifies solutions to help them get back on an even keel. Point Passerelle's advisors and volunteers also help those with no access to traditional credit to successfully complete their socio-economic integration project by setting up personal micro-credit. This loan is 50% guaranteed by the Social Cohesion Fund. It enables 80% of beneficiaries to be mobile again and 42% to return to the workforce. In order to help reduce the number of vulnerable customers, the "Points Passerelle" have introduced a financial education system through dedicated workshops conducted in the Regional Banks' geographical areas.

Aware of the importance of maintaining car insurance, particularly for such vulnerable people, Crédit Agricole Assurances (through its subsidiary Pacifica) helps Points Passerelle applicants to receive a refund equivalent to six months of their car insurance contributions. In addition, since December 2021, this system has made provisions for the waiver of the deductible in the event of a claim. It has also been expanded to include motorcycles.

The Coups Durs Pros Agris hardship scheme for professional farmers is a comprehensive approach offered by Crédit Agricole. It brings together tools, guides and training that are made available to the Regional Banks to help and understand customers facing hardship; at all phases, from detection to tracking the customer over time. Four pilot Regional Banks (Lorraine, Normandy, Anjou-Maine and Centre France) rolled out the scheme this year.

In Poland, **Crédit Agricole Bank Polska** is continuing its #saving challenge financial education campaign, one of the objectives of which is to combat overindebtedness (5,000 participants in 2022).

Improving access to care and healthy ageing

Crédit Agricole's ambition today is to become a benchmark bank in the field of health care, with a dedicated health care business line in place to support a health care ecosystem around three themes: prevention, care and monitoring.

Crédit Agricole Santé & Territoires: facilitating access to health care

Medical density is currently unable to keep pace with the growing demand for health care, and this is expected to remain the case until 2030: 15 million French people live in a medical desert, 30 million in an area under strain and 6 million do not have a regular doctor.

The decrease in the number of doctors over the next decade combined with the ageing of the population will result in a significant increase in the demand for health care: senior citizens (over 60 years of age) use health care services three times more than the rest of the population.

In response to these challenges, in 2022 Crédit Agricole announced its "Santé et territoires" (Health care & Regions) project aimed at:

- expanding access to care in the regions (development of telemedicine, support for health care professionals and new forms of medical practice, development of health care structures in medical deserts, etc.);
- facilitating healthy ageing, both at home (through a support platform) and in residential accommodation (expansion of housing stock for senior citizens).

To achieve these objectives, Crédit Agricole Santé & Territoires draws on the various initiatives within the Group, as well as on partnerships and strong growth in the number of health insurance policyholders.

Every day, LCL and Interfimo, its subsidiary serving independent professionals, support a large number of independent healthcare professionals throughout France, facilitating citizens' access to quality care. To strengthen its existing systems, LCL concluded a partnership with the European Investment Bank amounting to €200 million, in order to support healthcare professionals. This partnership helps support the development of these professionals' businesses, the establishment of new practitioners both in areas where there is a shortage of doctors and across France, as well as their placement in care homes. Particular attention is paid to health professionals established or setting up in regions and territories affected by medical desertification: a portion of the budget is specifically allocated to them. Interfimo is the only French financing company exclusively dedicated to the professional sector. 70% of its business is conducted with the liberal health professions, i.e. €10 billion in commitments.

Credibom, a subsidiary of **Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance,** has entered into a partnership with Medicare (Portugal's leading health care service provider) to provide health care services to its customers. The main objective of the service is to give free access to use Medicare's private health services network (GP, dentist etc.) for a period of 12 months.

Moreover, the subject of retirement is a major social concern in France and a strong focus of the Crédit Agricole Assurances Group's Ambitions 2025. The target is to reach a total of €23 billion in pension assets by 2025. Crédit Agricole Assurances Retraite was created to) support this project. It will include both individual and group pension contracts and will thus be able to provide policyholders with the best possible support in preparing for their retirement.

In 2022, several actions made it possible to put into practice the commitment of the Regional Banks to health care professionals (from students/interns to retirees, including self-employed and salaried workers), which began two years ago:

- health sector coordinators in the Regional Banks, as well as specialised health advisors/managers (on the professional markets, launching in 2022 on the corporate and wealth management markets); IFCAM training on ecosystem awareness;
- a housing loan offer for interns and heads of health clinics;
- medical desertification/settlement: refinancing packages in partnership with the European Investment Bank in the amount of €650 million;
- health centres: "How to join a health care organisation" guide from Uni-médias, dedicated webinar with *Le Quotidien du médecin.*

The Regional Banks also continue to expand the "Bien Vivre à Domicile" (live well at home) initiative, in which more than 12,000 customers have been supported. This initiative is based on a free assessment carried out by a bank adviser using a tablet application and has several targets:

- **recreating links with senior customers** and providing them with relevant advice on important issues related to ageing well;
- **better understanding their life projects and their needs**, to help them plan ahead with a tool based on four main themes: housing comfort and security of daily life, well-being and social ties, finance, insurance and inheritance;
- **introducing them and their carers to banking,** insurance and service solutions.

The Amundi Finance et Solidarité investment fund, a leader in investment in the social and solidarity economy, is continuing its support for the Vivr'alliance group with the assistance of several Crédit Agricole Regional Banks. This group offers socially or financially vulnerable elderly people inclusive housing solutions based on the group housing model, which has come back into fashion: small groups of independent conventional housing units in a shared environment, with residents having made the conscious choice to live together. Thanks to a new round of funding in 2022, the group aims to expand to 25 new group housing projects throughout France within the next four years, providing housing for nearly 1,000 seniors.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

3.5.1.2 Help to revitalise the most vulnerable regions and reduce social inequalities (Commitment #5)

Supporting high-impact players and investment solutions promoting social cohesion

Support

- Amundi Finance et Solidarité
- Contrat Solidaire
- LCL Impact Sociétal et Solidaire

For businesses in the **social and solidarity economy (SSE) sector,** the goal is to address social challenges such as social integration, housing and health. Faced with the budgetary constraints of governments or local authorities, these businesses also need private funds in order to expand. Under the "Ambitions 2025" strategic plan, the Group entities strive to support high-impact players: asset management, insurance (life insurance products, in particular) and investment funds.

The Amundi "Finance et Solidarité" fund has confirmed its position as a leader in social economy investment in France, with assets under management rising to €440 million at end-2022. This momentum can be explained by the growing interest of private individuals in the sector, via solidarity-based employee savings schemes, whose assets have continued to grow, and institutional investors looking for meaningful investments. The website makes it possible to identify each social and solidarity economy enterprise financed, and to keep up to date with their news throughout the year.

Crédit Agricole Assurances, through its subsidiary Predica, offers a "contrat solidaire", the first Finansol-certified social multi-vehicle life insurance policy, for the 10th consecutive year in 2022. This contract combines savings and social benefits. Each year Predica reports to the policyholders about the social impact generated by the policy funds (number of jobs created, number of people re-housed, number of healthcare beneficiaries, number of microcredit beneficiaries abroad, tonnes of waste recycled, etc.).

LCL launched the LCL Impact Sociétal et Solidaire investment ranges in March 2021 for both individual customers and private banking. Within these "responsible" ranges, LCL offers funds with social and solidarity themes, including its solidarity and sharing funds, which it pioneered in the early 1990s: Solidarité Habitat et Humanisme (habitat and humanism solidarity), and Solidarité CCFD Terres Solidaires (CCFD land solidarity). In October 2022, LCL launched LCL Better World, the market's first exclusive allocation of funds contributing to the United Nations's Sustainable Development Goals within life insurance policies.

Crédit Agricole Egypt Foundation for Development is joining forces with the **Misr El Kheir Foundation** to launch the "Torath" initiative, aimed at linking crafts and entrepreneurship. Main goal: to empower the younger generation to use their knowledge to perpetuate traditional arts and crafts and create small businesses. This initiative is part of Crédit Agricole Egypt's Corporate Social Responsibility strategy.

Social housing

In November 2022, **Crédit Agricole S.A.,** the **Fédération nationale du Crédit Agricole** and **Action Logement** reaffirmed their joint commitment to work towards greater social inclusion. Through a renewed partnership, the Group wishes to promote access to rented accommodation, particularly for people who are unable to afford a deposit or who do not wish to ask their family and friends (e.g. young people). This project aims to:

- firstly, increase the visibility of Action Logement's VISALE (Visa pour le Logement et l'Emploi) rental deposit, which is free of charge for young people and people on low incomes, covering rents from €600 to €1,500;
- offer all other customers a deposit solution in order to meet the universality commitment in the offers.

With offices in major regional cities, **Crédit Agricole Immobilier** incorporates social housing as part of its new developments. In 2022, out of 1,363 homes delivered, the Group's developer thus sold 289 social homes to social landlords. Over 4,000 social homes have thus been developed by Crédit Agricole Immobilier over the past ten years.

Crédit Agricole Immobilier is also developing social and inclusive[(1)] housing projects for vulnerable people. With the support of companies or associations in the social and solidarity economy (SSE) sector, the ARS (Regional Health Agency), social landlords and local authorities, the developer conducts about 15 operations. Three projects won various prizes, including the Essec Solidarity City and Responsible Real Estate award, a trophy for housing and territory, and two InnovaPresse awards.

In addition, the amounts deposited by savers in regulated savings accounts are partly centralised in the Savings Fund managed on behalf of the State by the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations (CDC). The funds collected by the Savings Fund are used primarily to finance social housing by the public authorities. In 2022, the customer assets transferred to the Savings Fund by the 39 Crédit Agricole banks amounted to €60.645 billion. Credit institutions keep the non-centralised part of these customer assets on their balance sheet. The non-centralised amount of Livret A and LDDS assets collected is subject to a regulatory obligation to be used for financing the creation and development of SMEs (small and medium-sized companies), the energy transition or the reduction of the climate footprint, and the social and solidarity economy. As such, in 2022, €182.9 billion were devoted to financing SMEs, €219.715 billion to financing the energy transition and €7.791 billion to financing the social and solidarity economy.

(1) An example of an inclusive social housing programme is available on Crédit Agricole Immobilier website: https://www.ca-immobilier.fr/nous-connaitre/projets/joinville-le-pont/artemisia-projet-inclusif-et-solidaire.

Promotion of entrepreneurial initiatives

Working with major business-creation support networks since 1994, the Regional Banks along with LCL thus contribute to strengthening the network of small businesses throughout France. These networks work to revitalise deprived urban areas, to promote inclusion and a return to employment, and encourage local initiatives with a societal impact. More specifically:

- **Initiative France** offers to support entrepreneurs, upon application, by means of two distinct levers: financing through a 0% interest collateral-free loan and a guarantee (financed by a guarantee fund);
- **Réseau Entreprendre** is a network made up of business leaders who volunteer to support and finance entrepreneurs with job creation potential to help them successfully create, take over or grow their business via collateral-free loans and collective support in clubs;
- The purpose of **France Active** is to develop a more inclusive, sustainable economy and to promote access for project leaders to the creation (or rehabilitation) of companies with a societal impact.

LCL is also a **partner of France Active Garantie**, in which it has a 5% stake. In 2022, it financed 136 start-up projects, most of them from people looking for jobs, providing financing of more than €6.7 million. In 2022, the number of start-up projects financed grew compared to the same period in the last three years, and exceeded the volume before the health crisis.

Social bonds

Crédit Agricole CIB has been a global leader in **arranging social bonds.** Accordingly, Crédit Agricole CIB acted as bookrunner for more than €36.4 billion in social bonds in 2022, representing a market share of some 8.55% (source: Dealogic).

The Social Bond Framework from Crédit Agricole Group

A framework was put in place in 2020 for Crédit Agricole S.A.'s inaugural social bond issue. It applies to the entire Crédit Agricole Group, including Crédit Agricole Home Loan SFH.

Crédit Agricole Group's *social bonds* are presented according to four structuring axes defined according to the *Social Bond Principles*:

- use of funds;
- review procedure and project selection;
- monitoring the use of funds;
- reporting.

Crédit Agricole Social Bond Framework consists of six different eligible categories of social loans:

1. funding for SMEs in disadvantaged employment areas;
2. funding for social housing;
3. funding for public hospitals;
4. funding for public nursing and care homes;
5. funding for SMEs in the healthcare sector;
6. funding for associations in the sectors of sport, culture and solidarity development.

Crédit Agricole Social Bond Framework is available on Crédit Agricole S.A. website[1]. It received a second opinion from the rating agency Moody's Investor Services (ex Vigeo-Eiris) in November 2020. The experts at Moody's Investor Services (ex Vigeo-Eiris) approved the methodology for identifying and selecting social assets included in the social portfolio, as well as the relevance of the eligibility criteria used to define the categories of eligible social loans.

As part of the *Social Bond Framework,* Crédit Agricole S.A. successfully completed its first social bond issue to institutional investors in euros in December 2020.

(1) https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/finance/debt-and-ratings

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Crédit Agricole S.A. social bond issues were very successful

A leading issuer on the green bond market, the Group naturally expanded the scope of its efforts in sustainable finance by operating in the social bond market to support local, sustainable and inclusive growth in the territories. It aims to revitalise regions and reduce social inequalities by promoting employment through financing in the regions hardest hit by the crisis.

These theme-based issues feed into the Group's ambition, rooted in a Societal Project, to further its mutual-interest commitment to inclusive development.

Its cooperative and mutual-interest identity gives it the responsibility to act locally to support economic development that is beneficial to all. These social bond issues are geared towards the financing of SMEs (small and medium-sized companies) and small businesses (including professionals) in economically disadvantaged regions. The Regional Banks and LCL are the Group's spearhead when it comes to boosting regional economic development.

With these issues, the Group intends to support:

- regional economic development, in particular by financing SMEs to promote job creation in disadvantaged areas;
- social inclusion and empowerment by financing associations working to promote sport, access to culture and the development of solidarity initiatives, and by financing social housing;
- access to health services by financing public hospitals and elderly support structures, as well as SMEs playing an active role in the health sector.

Crédit Agricole S.A. has mapped the regions and defined as a priority those with an unemployment rate higher than the national average.

Crédit Agricole S.A. has made a commitment to report annually on the social and societal impact of the refinanced asset portfolio.

In 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. continued to refinance its activities in support of balanced social development defined on the same principles.

In addition, in April 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. began distributing its first Impact Sociétal issue to all individual customers of the Crédit Agricole Regional Bank network. This offer is available to customers via a unit-linked investment vehicle backed by Crédit Agricole Assurances' life insurance policies. The performance of the securities is linked to the performance of an equity index made up of French companies selected on the basis of ESG criteria. In addition, Crédit Agricole S.A. launched a new social bond issue in October 2022, for a nominal amount of €1 billion and in senior non-preferred format, and Crédit Agricole CIB, a pioneer in green bond issues, launched its first social bond issues for its customers.

Since 2021, Crédit Agricole S.A. has published a social bond report covering all social bonds issued by Group entities. This report is available on the website of Crédit Agricole S.A. [(1)] and details the allocations of the funds raised by the issues of social bonds by Group entities in the social bond portfolio of Crédit Agricole and an estimate of the impact of the social projects financed in this way.

At 31 December 2022, social bond assets were as follows:

Issuer	Assets *(in millions of euros)*	Number of issuances
Crédit Agricole S.A. *Social Bonds*	3,170	6
Crédit Agricole Home Loan SFH *Social Covered Bonds*	1,000	1
Crédit Agricole CIB	88	9
TOTAL	**4,258**	**16**

At 31 December 2022, the Crédit Agricole S.A. social portfolio focused on Regional Banks (67%) and LCL (29%)[(2)]; CACIB accounted for the remaining 4%. Almost all of the social portfolio is located in France. SMEs in disadvantaged areas are the most represented eligible category in the social portfolio (60%), followed by public hospitals (13%), social housing (12%), SMEs in the healthcare sector (6%), and finally cultural, sports and solidarity associations (4%) and public housing institutions for elderly or dependent persons (2%). Crédit Agricole CIB's social portfolio consists of telecommunications projects in rural areas (50%), infrastructure projects in developing countries (34%) and investments in public hospitals (16%).

In 2022, **LCL** supported Action Enfance in the structuring of two Social Loans with a maturity of 27 years for a total amount of €15.7 million. This financing is for the construction of a Children's and Young People's Village in Chinon in Indre-et-Loire and the renovation of a Children's and Young People's Village in Boissettes in Seine-et-Marne. LCL, a major player in sustainable finance in the mid-cap segment, has thus signed its first *social loans* and completed its sustainable finance offering by covering the entire market (green loans, social loans and indexed financing). This transaction is part of the Crédit Agricole Group's Societal Project and in particular its commitment to social inclusion.

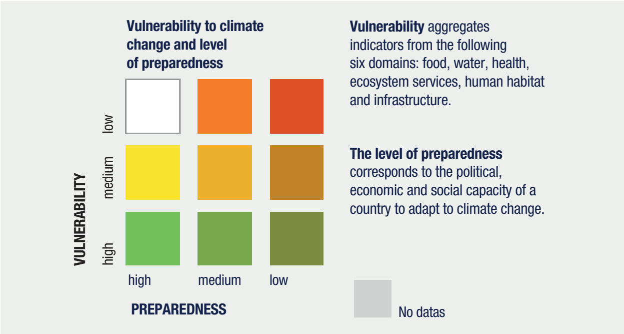
(1) https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/finance/debt-and-ratings
(2) For LCL: end-June 2022 data.

In an environment weakened by the health crisis and the war in Ukraine, the Grameen Crédit Agricole Foundation is developing its new strategic plan

In 2022, the Grameen Crédit Agricole Foundation continued its efforts to support the inclusive finance sector in a context already marked by the health crisis and further weakened by the war in Ukraine. As at 31 December 2022, the Foundation's assets totalled €86.2 million, provided to 69 microfinance institutions and 11 social enterprises in 36 countries. The Foundation acted in favour of rurality and women's empowerment: 82% of customers of the financed institutions live in rural areas and 91% of them are women.

100 million more people have fallen into extreme poverty as a result of the pandemic

The health crisis has increased inequality and extreme poverty over the past two years, a situation that has been further exacerbated in some of the countries where the Foundation is active as a result of the indirect effects of the war in Ukraine. The pandemic, war and the already felt effects of climate change are slowing progress in reducing poverty. The Foundation therefore continues its work, in keeping with its mission of contributing to the fight against poverty, by providing its partners with financial support and technical assistance to support their activities, their customer protection practices, their sustainable development actions and thus generate a positive impact, both socially and environmentally.



Climate change increases the vulnerability of people who are already at risk. The current climate emergency continues to pose serious risks to the global economy. The Foundation's target countries are particularly vulnerable and unprepared for the effects of climate change. For this reason, it has partnered with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) within the frame of Global Environment Facility, which aims to promote and scale up climate change adaptation for the most vulnerable, through the provision of training, technology and appropriate financing. To support the development of a sustainable and scalable transformation, part of the project will be developed by the Foundation, in partnership with the JuST Institute. This project represents a great opportunity for the Foundation to strengthen its strategy on climate change adaptation, green finance and agricultural finance, with a particular focus on smallholder farmers.

It is a fact that **in vulnerable countries,** particularly those where the Foundation works, **agriculture still suffers from a severe lack of funding.** To achieve the Zero Hunger goal, the UN has estimated that US$480 billion is needed annually for agriculture and agribusiness (including food processing, rural infrastructure and R&D). Investing in sustainable and biodiversity-friendly agriculture has become a top development priority. This is why, in its new strategic plan, the Foundation will take a purposeful approach by giving its partners the support they need to limit the use of chemical fertilisers in agricultural crops and to respond to the survival and food security issues of their end customers, while helping them to adopt sustainable agricultural practices. **For this reason, in 2022, the Foundation became a member of the "4 by 1,000" International Initiative,** which aims to encourage land users to move towards diversified, productive, resource-efficient and highly resilient agriculture and forestry, based on appropriate management of natural resources, in particular land, soil and water, thereby strengthening agricultural activities and the global economy and ensuring sustainable development.

All this relies on organisational adaptation and capacity building. Within the framework of its new 2022-2025 Medium-Term Plan, the Foundation will, in particular, mobilise its business lines around the same objective: increasing its impact on the target territories. To this end, it will continue to develop its financing activity for microfinance institutions (MFIs) and impact enterprises, but will above all expand its range of technical assistance offers. In addition to the programmes already developed, notably the one on the **financial inclusion of refugees** financed by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency in partnership with the United Nations Refugee Agency in Uganda and the programme to improve the resilience of small-scale farmers in developing countries, financed by ADA Microfinance, the Foundation aims to set up programmes focusing on climate change and biodiversity, the strengthening of financial, social and environmental performance, the development of activities aimed at women and young people, and insurance and digitalisation. These are all issues that the Foundation is trying to address through its Banquiers Solidaires ((Humanitarian Banking) skills volunteering programme, a programme open to all Crédit Agricole Group employees and aimed at supporting partner institutions and companies.

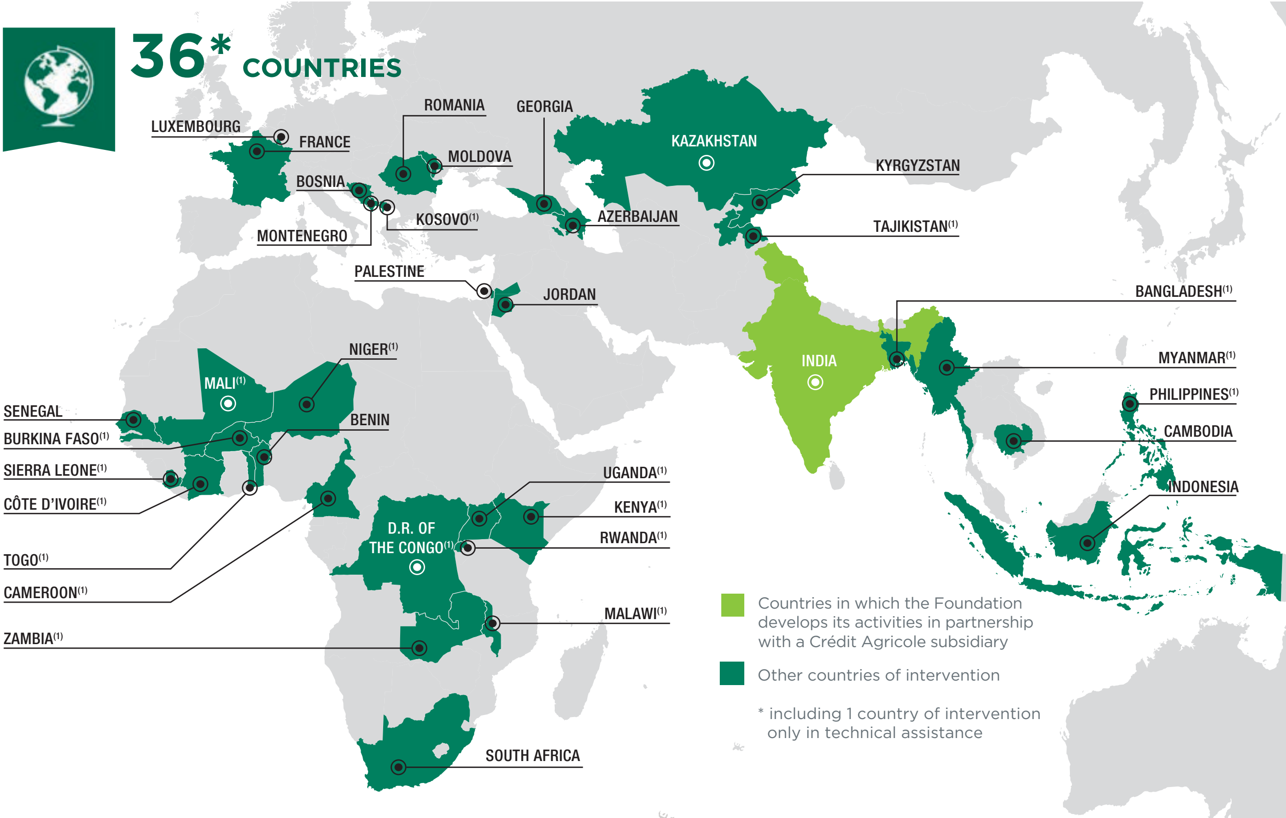
The Foundation is thus ending 2022 with impactful projects. Improving the financial and economic inclusion of at-risk populations and supporting sustainable development in rural areas in the face of climate change will be the two main focuses of the Grameen Crédit Agricole Foundation's future objectives.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Foundation key figures
at end-December 2022

Country involved

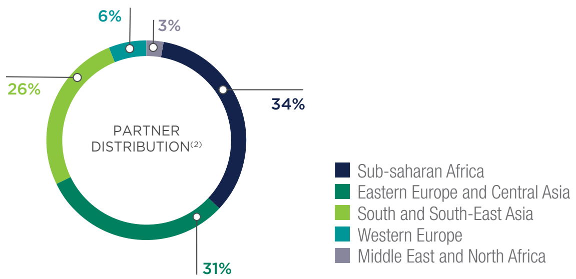
FONDATION GRAMEEN CRÉDIT AGRICOLE
Microfinance & Social Business



Activity

87.6 millions euros

in commitments monitored by the Foundation



85% Financing in local currency

100% Financing regulated

by covenants limiting exposure to foreign exchange risk

41% Share of AUM in fragile countries

Supported organisations

69* microfinance institutions

TYPE OF INSTITUTION(3)

- **14%** large (tier 1)
- **51%** medium (tier 2)
- **35%** small (tier 3)

* including 7 partners supported exclusively through technical assistance

11 impact enterprises

BUSINESS SECTOR(4)

- **45.4%** Agribusiness
- **36.4%** Financial services
- **9.1%** Essential services
- **9.1%** Culture & education

Technical assistance

5 Programmes technical assistance

- **74** coordinated missions in 2022
- **43** supported organisations

Social impact

9.2 million beneficiaries of funded organisations

- **91%** women beneficiaries of microcredit
- **82%** microfinance customers in rural areas

(1) *Fragile countries according to the lists published by the World Bank and OECD.*
(2) *Share of outstanding monitored by geographic region.*
(3) *By number of institutions financed. Tier 1: > $100m portfolio; Tier 2: $10-100m portfolio; Tier 3: < $10m portfolio.*
(4) *By number of social impact enterprises.*

Refer to the glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

3.5.2 Being a responsible employer in a citizen company

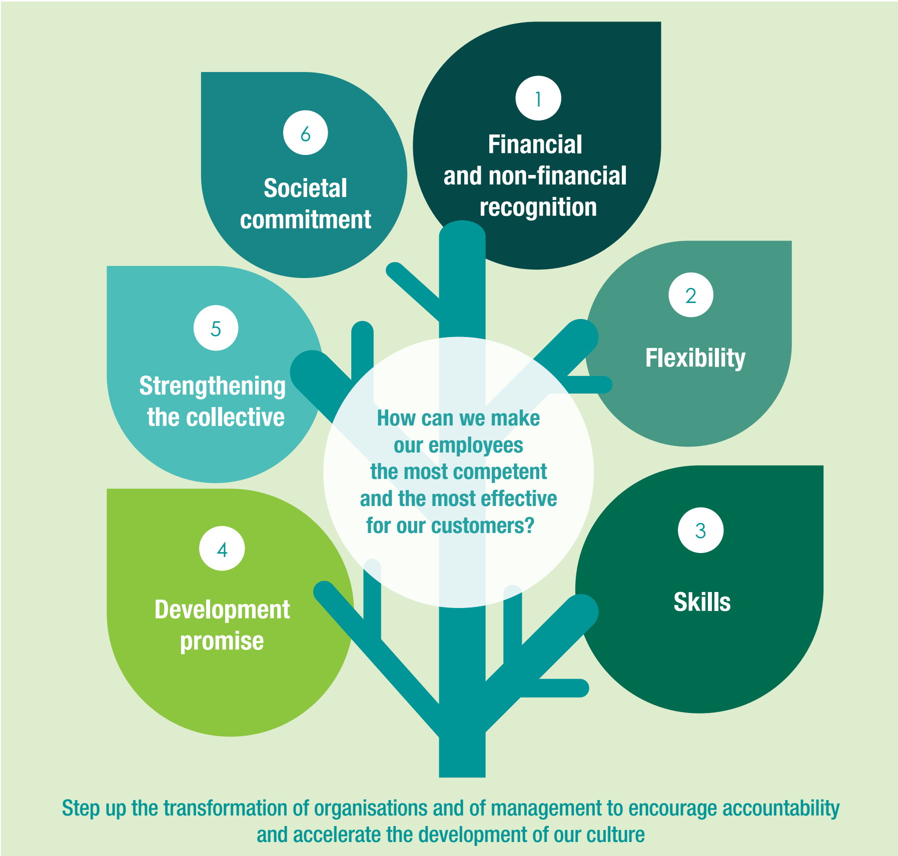
Human Resources document base

- All commitments and charters relating to HR are available on the Crédit Agricole S.A. website[(1)].

Through its Social Project, the Group's ambition consists of the collective mobilisation of all entities, business lines, employees and elected representatives to support all customers and contribute to a more inclusive, progressive society for all.

This guideline is supported by two key social actions: one relates to the integration of young people, the other to gender equality and diversity.

In addition, the new medium-term plan presented in June 2022 enables the Group to continue its managerial, cultural and human transformation, thanks in particular to the identification of six main leveraging tools which will be deployed by 2025.



As a responsible employer, a coordinated and comprehensive approach is taken with respect to the major issues of attractiveness, employee retention and working environment, all to enhance Crédit Agricole S.A.'s employer brand through seven initiatives:

- offering multiple career opportunities;
- training its employees;
- to amplify diversity in all Group entities and within its governance;
- making a commitment to young people;
- to offer an attractive working environment and promote quality of work life;
- sharing value creation;
- and contributing to social progress.

(1) https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/responsible-and-committed/a-responsible-employer

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Crédit Agricole and the war in Ukraine

Since the beginning of the conflict in Ukraine, Crédit Agricole S.A. has been providing assistance and support to Crédit Agricole Ukraine employees:

- evacuation of volunteer Crédit Agricole Ukraine employees and their families from Ukraine;
- Crédit Agricole Bank Polska welcomed Crédit Agricole Ukraine employees and their families who had taken refuge in Poland, offering them accommodation and the possibility of continuing their work remotely;
- the International Retail Banking teams in Paris set up an assistance and support unit with a dedicated number to deal with emergencies and meet the basic needs of Crédit Agricole Ukraine employees and their families;
- maintenance of salaries and advance payment of salaries for February and March 2022;
- implementation of a collective pay rise and payment of bonuses;
- collection of medicines and other basic necessities.

In addition, the Fédération Nationale du Crédit Agricole and Crédit Agricole S.A. decided to set up a joint €10 million emergency solidarity fund (with equal contributions) to help Ukrainian Group and non-Group employees and their families. This humanitarian effort has been widely publicised internally, with all employees able to contribute to it.

To aid and assist its employees, Crédit Agricole Ukraine has also set up a psychological support platform, special webinars and training to maintain the cohesion and performance of teams and their physical and mental health, as well as first aid training with the Red Cross etc.

Since the beginning of the conflict, all branches (excluding those in the occupied territories) have continued to provide essential banking operations and services to their customers on a daily basis.

It should be noted that 12% of Crédit Agricole Ukraine employees were reassigned to other functions, moved to other positions or participated in different projects. In addition, the HR Department of Crédit Agricole Ukraine launched an Internal Job Fair, with brief interviews with recruiters and career consultations.

3.5.2.1 Multiple opportunities

Attract talent, develop employees and prepare for succession

In 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. continued to follow its very proactive employment policy with 11,273 hires (active permanent and fixed-term contracts), and welcoming 12,019 young people under contract. Crédit Agricole S.A. strives to offer everyone the same opportunities to progress and grow by developing a management handbook and a single Group-wide selection process. To this end, three priority challenges have been set: continue to constitute pools to provide the right people for the Group’s succession plans and business lines, to develop gender equality in managerial functions, and to make our talent pools international.

Promote the employer brand and develop employees

Its employer brand and fully digital strategy enabled Crédit Agricole S.A. to achieve second place in the research firm Potential Park’s overall ranking of the 80 largest corporates in France. This distinction is the result of an optimisation of the recruitment site launched two years ago, recognised as the second best recruitment site in France.

In 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A.’s recruitment website was visited by more than one million people, and more than 5.1 million pages (54% of which were job offer pages) were viewed.

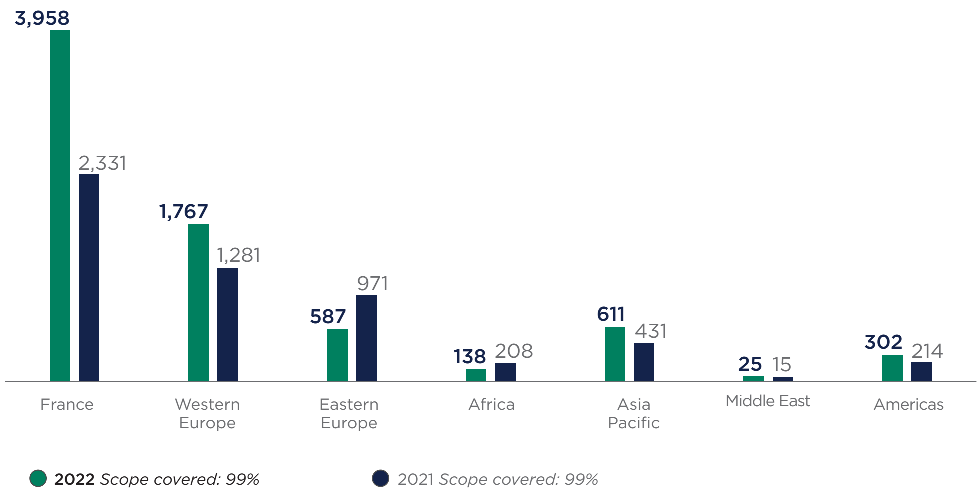
The Group’s attractiveness is increasing The Group stands out as the most CSR-committed employer in the financial services sector, ranking in the Top 5 of the CAC 40 in France, according to a study by Universum.(1)

Crédit Agricole S.A. has developed its communication by intensively using social networks such as LinkedIn, Facebook, Twitter and Instagram across a network of Group, regional, national and international entities. Under the employer signature “For you, everything starts here”, Crédit Agricole S.A. organised its communications around four themes identified as appeal factors for four targets: career opportunities, values and commitments, sharing experience with employees and participation in events.

The work/study campaign conducted by Crédit Agricole S.A. and its entities resulted in over 120,500 CVs being received and over 3,500 qualified applications being generated. During this period, the video devoted to work-study programmes was viewed on YouTube more than one million times.

(1) https://universumglobal.com/fr/blog/les-employeurs-percus-comme-les-plus-engages-en-matiere-de-rse/

Recruitment by geographic area



Scope Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries

People under the age of 30 accounted for 46% of permanent hires in 2022. 24% of permanent hires followed a contract (work-study, internship, fixed-term contract) within the Group.

Employee retention and loyalty

In a highly competitive financial sector, attracting and retaining the talent the Group needs remains a key factor in the development of its activities and its performance across all business lines. To meet this major challenge, Crédit Agricole S.A. has implemented action plans aimed at anticipating the risks of employee departures: a mutualist corporate culture, a responsible compensation policy, a safe working environment, individualised support for employees and a training policy that guarantees long-term employability, and unifying employment-related commitments. The international dimension of the Group provides employees with a multicultural working environment and multiple opportunities for development through the diversity of its business lines.

Mobility

Internal mobility is a major component of the human-centric project and a key factor in developing the skills of Crédit Agricole S.A. employees, both in France and abroad.

In an environment where jobs and skills are changing rapidly, the Group is committed to promoting internal mobility on a long-term basis in order to give all employees the opportunity to become involved in their own development, career path and skills. The Group thus promotes individual and collective responsibility, discernment, initiative and trust.

The Group is particularly conscious of moves across different activities and business lines. To succeed in this challenge, the Group implements concrete measures such as transparent information about mobility, a toolbox and job offers in a dedicated application. It also organises recurrent mobility events, in face-to-face, remote and digital formats.

It is in this context that the Mobili Pass, the Group's mobility service, was designed to promote and create a link between all the tools available to employees, especially the Intranet and the MyJobs job information space. Thanks to these tools and a network of dedicated HR representatives, the Mobili Pass increases the employability of its staff throughout their working career with the Group.

In the Crédit Agricole S.A. job pool, in France and abroad, 7,235 permanent job offers were posted in 2022.

Moreover, in order to boost cross-functional mobility throughout the Group, an internal job forum, *MobiliJobs*, is organised every year with the Crédit Agricole S.A. subsidiaries, the Regional Banks and the various business lines. The theme of the 2022 edition was "Boosting mobility through professional networking": it took place over a two-day all-digital event on 13 and 14 October, with a view to providing employees with advice on mobility and networking, offering job offers with registration for meetings and interviews with the entities, as well as business conferences, professional development sessions, and mobility support workshops. During these workshops, employees are able discuss various opportunities with managers and human resources representatives from the Group entities. Potential candidates undergo a "speed-interview" which enables them to apply directly to offers published internally, find out about possible re-orientation options and receive advice on how to fine-tune their career plan.

The 2022 edition brought together 21 Crédit Agricole S.A. entities. France and International, 24 Regional Banks and four entities attached to them, six business lines and the Disability Division. In total, 294 HR contributors and managers were called on to host nearly 1,500 employees during the event and to conduct 482 meetings. In addition to videos and podcasts, escape games and content on the network and mobility, 1,023 employees took part in the 17 conferences/webinars held during the two-day event.

Participative workshops, called ***MobiliMeetings***, were offered to all employees of Crédit Agricole Group. These meetings, which last for two hours, are held every two months. They are entirely conducted remotely. The *MobiliMeetings* are aimed at people who are considering mobility or who are starting their mobility process, and are intended to improve their general knowledge of the Group, to provide them with information on the employment pools and to clarify the rules of mobility and the tools available to them. During a Q&A session, participants can learn about general cases or highlight specific situations of potential interest to all those attending the meeting. More than 150 employees participate each year.

Mobility Committees are monthly get-togethers organised between the Human Resources Managers of Crédit Agricole S.A. business lines to discuss the positions available and employees of the entities who are actively seeking to change their job.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

The ***Jobmaker*** tool helps employees to prepare their professional development. Through a series of eight workshops, Jobmaker enables employees to reflect on their successes, motivations and skills. It also provides training to employees on how to present themselves and boost their network, thereby preparing employees for all stages of their career path. At the end of the course, employees are able to share their overall thoughts with their HR manager during a dedicated interview. For example, from October to December 2022, a "Career Development Workshops" pilot programme created for women was developed and offered to 60 female employees of CACF.

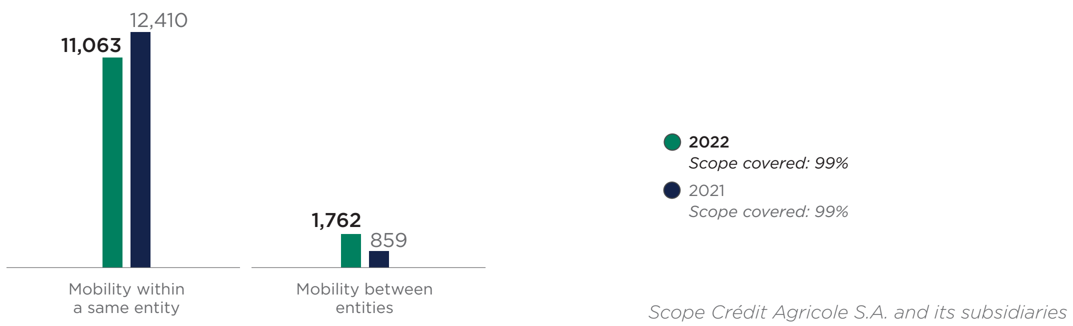
As part of developing a *feedback* culture and in order for employees to continuously improve their skills, *5Feedback* has been deployed within three entities to their entire workforce. This application allows employees, in a simple and agile way, to ask their colleagues, managers and professional peers for feedback on their cross-functional skills during seven events (meetings, customer appointments, interviews and so forth). *5Feedback* has grown from offering 24 to 43 skills, with new themes related to CSR and digital agility added. In 2022, the application was deployed to 8,837 employees.

In addition to the events organised by the Group, the entities organise local mobility events. For example, **Crédit Agricole CIB** organised the fifth edition of its *Mobility Week,* in hybrid format with the theme of skills development in 2022. To ensure employees play a greater part in their mobility within the company and to improve the management of skills databases, Crédit Agricole CIB has created a new tool based on artificial intelligence: 365 Talents. Using machine learning and natural language analysis, the platform displays the skills of employees in real-time and automatically suggests available career development opportunities within the company. A pilot internal tool, Job Discovery, has also been deployed, putting employees in touch with each other to discuss their jobs.

For its part, **Crédit Agicole Payment Services** renewed, for the second year and across its two main pools, its internal event *"Ready to move":* a week dedicated to professional development with workshops, conferences and presentations on jobs and skills of the future.

Lastly, **CACEIS** helps its employees to take charge of their mobility by organising nine group events (8 to 12 participants on average), *Flash training* sessions (20 to 30 participants on average per event), as well as business line events.

— Internal mobility



Scope Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries

In 2022, internal mobility accounted for 63% of the Group's new permanent contracts.

3.5.2.2 Employee training and collective development

Training and development

The evolution and development of employees' skills is one of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s major challenges, with three key areas identified:

- creating an environment that encourages learning new things to ensure sustainable employability;
- promoting continuous skills development and continuous adjustment to how business lines are changing;
- supporting the acquisition of new skills and anticipating change.

In 2022, 2,166,014 hours of training were provided within Crédit Agricole S.A. The compulsory training core involves all employees, including those on fixed-term contracts, work-study and part-time employees.

Crédit Agricole S.A. relies in particular on IFCAM, the Crédit Agricole Group's university, which offers all its employees on permanent (full-time and part-time) contracts a range of professional qualifications to train them for the many jobs in retail banking and specialised markets. Some of the courses are listed in the Répertoire national des certifications professionnelles (French National Directory of Professional Certifications – RNCP), the Répertoire spécifique or the Valorisation des acquis de l'expérience (VAE) and are eligible for the Compte Formation (Personal Training Account – CPF). They are recognised by the French State throughout the country.

For example, at the entity level, **Crédit Agricole CIB** offers several occupational certifications in areas such as IT or banking and is working on new certifications related to ESG topics.

With a view to supporting transformations as closely as possible with regard to the needs in terms of skills, the proposed career paths for increasing the skills of employees are evaluated and refined according to the challenges at the level of the entities.

As an example, International Retail Banking (BPI), with the support of IFCAM, launched the *Corporate Academy* in order to offer the Group's corporate customers the best expertise possible for successful international development. This ambitious international training programme is aimed at 200 BPI employees serving large local and multinational customers and is open to employees from other Group entities.

The Group also relies on numerous partnerships with schools and universities to develop ad-hoc programmes.

To design and carry out its training programmes, IFCAM actively pursues partnerships with leading national organisations, such as IHEDREA with respect to a specialised Master's degree for agricultural account managers and ESCP courses for corporate relationship managers and asset management specialists.

Since the start of the 2022-2023 academic year, Crédit Agricole CIB has been supporting the launch of the second class of the "Back-Office – Middle-Office in CIB" professional degree course at the University of Versailles – Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines in partnership with the Crédit Agricole Group's work-study training centre (DIFCAM), hosting a group of 15 students. Crédit Agricole CIB's contribution to this partnership is twofold: a number of work-study students are brought onto Crédit Agricole CIB teams (eight for this class), and a number of courses are led by Crédit Agricole CIB Operations experts (10 experts involved for this academic year).

In 2022, the Group's Information Systems business line signed a strategic partnership with the EFREI school of computer engineering to facilitate meeting the needs of entities for critical job skills in short supply.

CSR for All, a Group project

The Societal Project reflects Crédit Agricole's commitment to supporting the major changes occurring in society. Carrying it out requires strong, structured and sustainable training support.

To lead this collective project, IFCAM has designed a training ecosystem entirely dedicated to the Societal Project, which allows each entity to implement content according to its situation and in line with its strategy, and to do so on two dimensions:

- awareness and understanding of the issues at stake, such that all entities act together. This acculturation concerns all of the Group's players It is one of the major projects and a commitment of the Societal Project, with 100% of elected representatives, executives and employees trained in CSR issues;
- support for job transformations and skills renewal. Specific schemes designed to meet the new regulatory obligations and the needs of different groups and occupations.

The schemes are divided into different training segments, following the Group's approach of taking ownership step-by-step:

- ability to acculturate: an initial knowledge base about the major issues facing society, the Societal Project and CSR;
- ability to learn: embody and adopt the commitments called for from project participants
- ability to do: acquire the new skills necessary to deal with changes in business lines and activities;
- deepening and maintaining knowledge: the Societal Project is a long-term one; instilling its precepts must be done over time.

The resources are varied and accessible to all in a single space: podcasts, webinars, e-learning, videos, articles, glossaries etc. They have been created by IFCAM's educational engineers and carefully selected from curated capsules available in specialised media. They allow us to mobilise individually and collectively: logging on to access knowledge recommended by the Group, its entity; or to go further, to benefit from additional insights on subjects related to the Societal Project.

Using the key indicators consolidated and shared by IFCAM, the entities can monitor the achievement of the goal of having 100% of elected representatives, executives and employees trained in CSR issues (three mandatory trainings: two e-learnings "At the heart of the Social Project" and "Fundamentals of Sustainable Finance" and the quiz). More broadly, the indicators reported enable the entities to monitor the use made by their employees and to manage their trainings.

Following a launch on 20 September 2022, by 20 November 2022:

- more than half of the Regional Banks and about ten Crédit Agricole S.A. entities took part in the workshops "Acting for environmental and societal transitions" run by the Fresque du Climat;
- there were almost 15,000 registrations for the Quiz and the Core module "At the heart of the Societal Project."

For Amundi, the responsible investment training system has been reinforced in 2022. A programme, which is currently being rolled out, offers training courses by business line. Compulsory training (e-learning) forms the common core of the courses. They are enhanced by modules whose content and level of expertise are adapted to the needs and expectations of each business line. In line with the Group's commitment, Amundi aims to train 100% of its employees in responsible investment by the end of 2023.

Deepening cross-functional skills

The Group also takes care to develop ad hoc paths and mechanisms to support the development of employees' cross-functional skills.

For example, Crédit Agricole S.A. offers support at certain key moments in an employee's career:

- assessment interviews: online training and workshops to help employees and managers learn how to use the new assessment interview tool;
- support for work-study students: dedicated support for all mentors to improve the overall induction experience for work-study students.

Amplifying the managerial transformation

During 2022, the organisational and managerial transformation process continued within Crédit Agricole S.A.'s entities, with trials of new managerial practices, training courses and awareness programmes. The goals were to simplify organisations and to develop new working methods in line with the human-centric project. Since the launch in 2019, more than 16,000 employees at all hierarchical levels, including 9,800 in 2022, have been taken on board in France and internationally.

Adapt business lines and skills to technological changes

The year 2022 saw the implementation of several defining initiatives in the skills programme of the Group's Information Systems business line. For example, the launch of the IS Academy pilot in November involved 300 employees. Specific measures were also deployed: the first two classes of a development programme for high-potential IT managers (Lead-Up – 23 participants, 40% of whom were women) and a development programme for experts (Brand me Baby). A continuous skills development approach for all employees in the business line has also been put in place in a series of conferences (Open'Up – 300 participants on average) combining a focus on IT and digital issues, as well as the Information Systems business line.

Additionally, to encourage the empowerment of employees, the Group is accelerating its managerial and cultural transformation. The 2022 broadening of the human-centric project focuses in particular on skills and a firm promise to develop all employees.

The Group's entities support these developments through specific programmes. For example, LCL has launched a transformation programme for all of the company's managers that emphasises responsibility, trust and autonomy. This training combines self-assessment, peer-to-peer experience sharing and co-development workshops, and has helped more than 1,000 managers since 2019. LCL has also deployed "MYLCL learning", a fun and innovative training platform that makes asynchronous modules on strategic themes (CSR, disability, inclusion, management, customer satisfaction etc.) accessible to all employees.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

For its part, in 2022, Amundi developed an ad hoc management support programme, "Amundi Management Spirit", for the integration and continuous development of local managers' skills based on feedback and sharing managerial practices. The aim is to train 100% of new managers through this programme.

Finally, Pacifica, a subsidiary of Crédit Agricole Assurances, has created a new Relational Excellence training course for employees and managers of the Claims Management Units. The aim is to support new recruits, but also existing teams. By 2023, almost 900 employees will have taken part in this programme.

— Training topics

	2022 (12 months)				2021 (12 months)	
	Total	%	o/w France	o/w International	Total	%
Knowledge of Crédit Agricole S.A.	21,616	1	6,342	15,274	32,868	2
Personnel and business management	89,114	4	41,272	47,842	80,214	4
Insurance	278,161	13	150,062	128,099	319,344	17
Banking, law and economics	351,723	16	200,662	151,061	337,123	18
Financial management (accountancy, tax etc.)	34,602	2	16,118	18,484	37,384	2
Risks	134,474	6	103,157	31,317	50,121	3
Compliance	452,453	21	173,370	279,083	337,552	18
Purchasing, marketing, distribution	185,589	9	11,605	173,984	108,801	6
IT systems, networks, telecommunications	88,139	4	29,431	58,708	52,969	3
Office systems, software, new ICT	47,005	2	17,221	29,784	62,253	3
Languages	96,845	4	27,754	69,091	97,874	5
Health and safety	92,729	4	46,990	45,739	53,496	3
Human rights and the environment	19,354	1	10,577	8,777	14,825	1
Personal development, communication	164,254	8	54,209	110,045	148,237	8
Human Resources	18,605	1	7,236	11,369	21,638	1
Methods, organisation, quality	91,351	4	18,444	72,907	81,576	4
TOTAL	**2,166,014**	**100**	**914,450**	**1,251,564**	**1,836,275**	**100**
Scope covered		*98%*				*91%*

Scope – Crédit Agricole S.A.

In 2022, 100% of employees attended at least one training course.

Reward policy

Crédit Agricole S.A. has defined a responsible reward policy in line with the mutualist values of the Group, based on fairness and rules common to all employees. This policy underpins the Group's Raison d'Être, namely: "Working every day in the interest of our customers and society" and the Ambitions 2025 Plan.

The reward policy is one of the three founding principles of the human-centric project: empowering employees, strengthening customer relations and fostering an atmosphere of trust. Note that this policy includes provisions on gender neutrality. In particular, there are mechanisms in place that aim to close the compensation gap.

The reward policy for Crédit Agricole S.A. employees is composed of fixed, variable and peripheral elements, corresponding to various targets. Every employee receives all or part of these elements based on their level of responsibility, skills and performance (see Section Chapter "Corporate governance", part 1.4 "Vigilance plan").

— Average monthly salary of active permanent contract (CDI) employees in France (gross basic salary)

	2022			2021		
	Women	Men	Overall	Women	Men	Overall
Managers	4,642	5,644	**5,152**	4,470	5,418	**4,952**
Non-managers	2,679	2,681	**2,679**	2,553	2,545	**2,551**
TOTAL	**3,957**	**5,141**	**4,488**	**3,762**	**4,906**	**4,268**
Scope covered France			*99%*			*99%*

Scope – Crédit Agricole S.A.

The internationalisation of talent pools

With more than half of its employees working abroad, the internationalisation of talent pools is a major challenge for the Group.

This criterion is one of the indicators for steering the human-centric project, and the Group has raised its ambitions in the context of the new strategic plan, with a target of 30% international employees making up the succession plans by 2025.

As at 31 December 2021, the international successions plans were made up of 20% international employees, in line with the targets set.

At 31 December 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s international employees accounted for 19% of the workforce.

3.5.2.3 Strengthen the Group's commitment to diversity (Commitment #7)

As part of its 2025 Medium-Term Plan, Crédit Agricole S.A. is stepping up its policy of promoting diversity, an essential component of the Group's identity and its strategy of universality. The managerial transformation sought by the Group, which is the keystone of its **Human-centric project**, can only be achieved by strengthening an inclusive environment and diversifying its teams.

To this end, the Group pays particular attention to:

- achieving gender parity in all its activities and at all reporting levels of its organisation;
- fulfilling its commitments in the areas of youth and disability;
- strengthening its inclusive and responsible environments, open to all differences;
- and engaging all employees, with exemplary leaders who value equal opportunity.

An inclusive company

In 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. strengthened its commitment to gender equality with a commitment to diversity, enabling the inclusion of everyone within the Group.

In order to make official and public its opposition to all forms of discrimination, Crédit Agricole S.A.

- has been a party to **the Corporate Diversity Charter**[1] since 2008;
- included this core commitment in the International Framework Agreement[1] applicable to all its entities worldwide, signed with UNI Global Union in 2019;
- signed the **Women's Empowerment Principles** Charter[1] in 2022**,** the result of an alliance between UN Women and the UN Global Compact.

As the employees' sense of belonging also depends on the recognition of their individuality, the Group is committed to preserving and promoting a tolerant and inclusive working environment that allows everyone to express their potential. Awareness-raising, communication and training initiatives are regularly deployed by the Group, including an annual event focusing on diversity (lectures, information materials, events, speaking engagements of Executive Committee members and role models etc.) that has been held since 2011. For the 2022 edition, the key highlight consisted of communication, reflection and awareness-raising actions throughout the Group. It gave employees an opportunity to broaden their outlook thanks to extraordinary testimonies, notably that of Claudie Haigneré.

This event on Diversity was also an opportunity to highlight the talent support programmes. Thirteen mentoring programmes are offered among the Group entities, including several with an international dimension. Together, these programmes enabled 261 talents to be supported in 2022, 56% of whom were women.

Internationally, Crédit Agricole Polska's diversity initiatives were recognised in the "Diversity IN Check 2022" survey, a tool for assessing the progress of employers in managing diversity and creating inclusive organisations. Crédit Agricole Polska was also cited as one of the Polish employers most involved in the diversity and inclusion management process.

Gender equality at work

For several years, Crédit Agricole S.A. (whose total workforce as at 31 December 2022 included 53% of women) has been committed to promoting gender equality at work, notably through signing agreements on topics such as equality in recruitment, training, promotion, compensation and work-life balance.

The Group also offers support programmes to help develop talent:

- training in the role of a Director;
- a mentoring programme by members of the Group Executive Committee for future executives;
- programmes to support potential: the "EVE" programme and development programmes for young female talent as well as training in "self-marketing".

Lastly, in 2022, participation in "Assises de la parité" and "Prix Margaret" made it possible to affirm the promotion of gender equality, with Bénédicte Chrétien, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Group Human Resources Director, taking the floor.

For Crédit Agricole S.A. and all of its entities, particular attention is paid to respecting equal compensation for men and women. The occurrence of possible compensation gaps is monitored more closely and action is taken to remedy them where necessary.

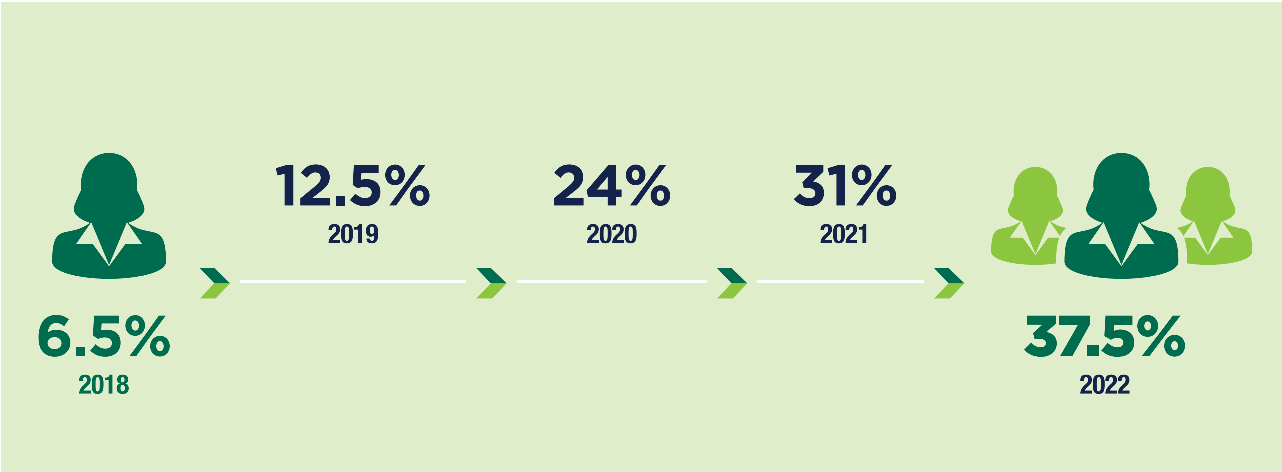
The publication of the Gender Equality at Work Index, set up by the French government, highlights the effectiveness of the actions implemented within the Group with positive scores. This year, all entities have obtained a score of at least 84/100[2], with the Crédit Agricole S.A. economic and social unit achieving a score of 91/100, an improvement on the score for 2021.

(1) Available on the website of Crédit Agricole S.A.: https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/responsible-and-committed/a-responsible-employer
(2) With the exception of two entities representing less than 2% of employees.

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

The Group's active gender parity policy continues to be translated into concrete action through:

- the significant increase in the **number of women on the Crédit Agricole S.A. Executive Committee,** from 6.5% in 2018 to **37.5% by 2022;**



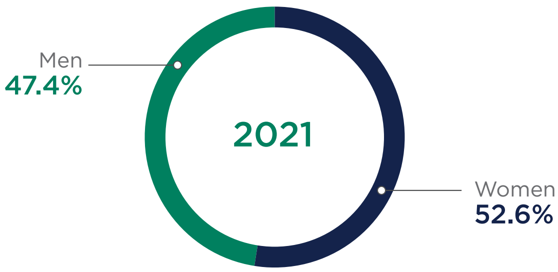
- gender balance among executive managers.

The publication of the "Ambitions 2025" medium-term plan in June 2022 reflects this commitment with a target of 30% female executive managers ("Top 150") by 2025. The share of women was 22.5% as of 31 December 2022.

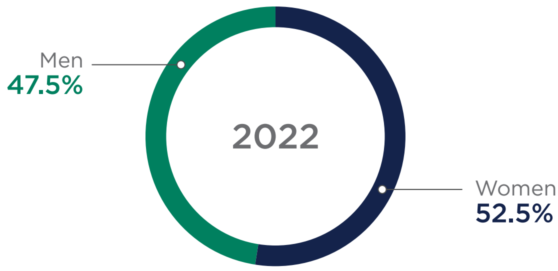
The effectiveness of the measures taken by Crédit Agricole S.A. to increase the number of women in its executive management team is illustrated by the Group's rise to the 27th place in the SBF 120 ranking of women in decision-making bodies, published in 2022, up 63 places since 2015.

Particular attention is paid to the promotion of women to managerial and executive positions, with a specific annual review of management teams and succession plans, including a focus on identifying female talent.

— Breakdown of workforce by gender



Scope covered: 100%



Scope covered: 100%

Scope Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries

Breakdown of workforce by level/gender

— France

	2022		2021	
(as a %)	**Managers**	**Non-managers**	**Managers**	**Non-managers**
WORKFORCE IN FRANCE	**73.1**	**26.9**	**71.5**	**28.5**
Women	65.3	34.7	63.1	36.9
Men	82.5	17.5	82.1	17.8
Scope covered - France		*100%*		*100%*

Scope – Crédit Agricole S.A.

— International

(as a %)	2022 Senior managers	2022 Managers	2022 Other employees	2021 Senior managers	2021 Managers	2021 Other employees
INTERNATIONAL WORKFORCE	**1.2**	**22.5**	**76.2**	**0.6**	**25.1**	**74.2**
Women	0.8	18.0	81.2	0.2	15.9	83.8
Men	1.8	28.0	70.3	1.0	32.8	66.2
Scope covered - International			*100%*			*100%*

Scope – Crédit Agricole S.A.

— Proportion of women

(as a %)	2022 %	2022 Scope covered	2021 %	2021 Scope covered
Among all employees	52.4	100%	52.7	100%
Among permanent contract employees new hires	49.3	100%	50.1	100%
Among the Top 150	22.5	100%	21.5	100%
Among the Group Executive Committee	6 out of 16	100%	6 out of 16	100%
Percentage of women among managers	40.0		38.0	
Among the top 10% of highest-earning employees in each subsidiary (fixed compensation)	28.7	74%	29.9	69%

Scope – Crédit Agricole S.A.

Disability policy

The sixth Crédit Agricole S.A. agreement to promote the employment of people with disabilities for 2020-2022 period is a continuation of the Group's ambitious policy. In addition to commitments in terms of recruitment, this policy is supported by the completion of the major structuring projects of the agreement, initiated in 2020:

- in 2022, a project to revise the training module for human resources managers, "Anti-discrimination and raising awareness of disability" and to make it available to all employees;
- a welcome and integration kit for any new entrants with disabilities, "MyHandiBook", was delivered in September 2022 covering Crédit Agricole S.A. It can be used in the companies covered by the agreement;
- an inclusive CV library, "MyHandiJobs", was delivered in July 2021 for use by Crédit Agricole S.A.
- support for employees in returning to work after a long illness.
- the study of possible alternatives to adapted transport.

This commitment is reaffirmed in the International Framework Agreement[(1)], in which the Group agrees to fight against all forms of discrimination and promote the integration of disabled employees in all its subsidiaries.

The year 2022 was impacted by the aftermath of the health crisis, both at an economic and social level. This is why considerable attention has been paid, combined with collective actions, to respond to situations of fragility and to the needs of employees with disabilities: extension of the subscription for a dedicated hotline, duplication of remote workstation equipment and gradual resumption of adapted transport to assist returns to the site.

As a result of the health situation, 2022 saw a decline in the recruitment of people with disabilities, with 38 employees recruited, including 20 on permanent contracts, for Crédit Agricole S.A. at 30 September 2022.

For the Group, the employment rate of people with disabilities increased from less than 2% in 2005 to 5.22% in 2021.

As of 30 November 2022, 2,042 workers having a disability were part of the workforce of Crédit Agricole S.A.

The provisional rate for 2022 is 5.20% at 31 December 2022.

Each year, Crédit Agricole S.A. is involved in communication and awareness-raising initiatives on the issue of disability for all employees. One such initiative was a conference in June 2022 entitled "Tous handicapés par nos stéréotypes" ("Stereotyping harms all of us"), hosted by Patrick Scharnitzky. For the 2022 edition of the Week for the Employment of People with Disabilities (SEPH), Crédit Agricole S.A. deployed various measures to combat prejudices related to disability, including a communication campaign entitled "Talents that overcome preconceived ideas," a conference on "DYS" disorders led by a film personality with an invisible disability who is involved in raising awareness of such disorders, and a culinary workshop led by a renowned chef with a visible disability who is committed to supporting the professional inclusion of people with disabilities.

Negotiations on the seventh agreement with Crédit Agricole S.A.'s representative trade unions resulted on 21 December 2022 in the unanimous signature of a new group disability agreement for the period 2023/2025[(1)].

Crédit Agricole S.A. (France)	2022	2021	2020
Rate of direct employment of workers with disabilities	5.20%[(1)]	5.22%	5.10%

(1) Provisional rate

(1) Available on the website of Crédit Agricole S.A.: https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/responsible-and-committed/a-responsible-employer.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

3.5.2.4 A major commitment to young people (Commitment #6)

As part of the Societal Project, the Group has made a commitment to welcome and support 50,000 young people by 2025.

Crédit Agricole S.A. believes that discovering the diversity of the company's activities through a work-study contract or an internship is one of the best ways to acquire skills and refine a career path to be integrated into working life.

Based on an ambitious **Youth Plan**, the Group promotes the integration of young people through employment and training thanks to various actions which, in 2022, enabled it to welcome 12,019 young people in France and abroad, including 3,583 work-study students and 3,353 interns at Crédit Agricole S.A.

This commitment is also illustrated by the mobilisation of employees to support work-study students and, more generally, young people within the Group. This involvement was made visible in 2022 through:

- an internal survey of the Group's work-study students in which "86% of work-study students stated that they had benefited from the support and guidance of their mentors and apprenticeship teachers"[1];
- Creation of a Group Charter for the mentor-champion This document shares the philosophy of support for young people and the associated best practices.

In 2022, the Group's entities once again mobilised for **MobiliJeunes**, a 100% digital event held from 1 to 17 June 2022. Over 16 days, the Group's work-study students and trainees were able to learn about opportunities in the different entities, participate in workshops led by the Group's HR professionals to prepare for the next stage of their career, and access useful content to refine the construction of their professional plans. This year, 42 HR preparation and job discovery workshops were offered, with 762 participants.

Several initiatives by the Group's entities bear witness to the commitments made and its societal impact in terms of gender diversity, particularly regarding young people:

- initiated by CAL&F a year ago, the partnership with the Capital Filles organisation has been deployed in several of the Group's entities in order to support secondary school girls from working-class neighbourhoods and rural areas, in particular to strengthen their confidence, support them in their training and career choices, and give a positive and welcoming image of local companies;
- Amundi is a member of the "Women and Science" Chair at Université Dauphine, and it aims to attract more women to the asset management profession, reflecting Crédit Agricole S.A.'s commitment to education;
- CA-GIP developed a partnership with the "Elles bougent" organisation to promote scientific and IT careers to young girls seeking career guidance.

With its *Women Pioneers* programme, Crédit Agricole Egypt offers young women the opportunity to train for a variety of banking jobs. The training offered is adapted to the skills profile of these young women, who also benefit from coaching by a team of professionals at Crédit Agricole Egypt and regular assessment to ensure their career development.

In 2022, 50 "pioneers" were trained, 10 of whom were hired within CA Egypt or through an outsourcing contract. Crédit Agricole Egypt is proud to enable these young women, through this societal commitment, to make themselves more employable and forge a path to financial independence.

A large-scale mobilisation of employees to welcome 9th-grade pupils from priority education networks (REP+ and REP)

For the fourth consecutive year, the Group took part in France's **"MonStagede3e"** [my 9th-grade internship] scheme to offer high quality internships to ninth-grade pupils.

As a responsible employer, this societal goal is part of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Ambitions 2025 Youth Plan.

The Group's commitment to supporting secondary school students continued for Crédit Agricole S.A. in 2022, with the aim of also helping to counter self-censorship among young girls, in order to encourage them to opt for tech and digital careers.

For this additional objective, Crédit Agricole S.A. has joined forces with *Jobs In Real Life* (JobIRL), a non-profit educational and social organisation that helps students build their career plans, to create a tailor-made programme called "Crédit Agricole's Intrepids" ("Les Intrépides de Crédit Agricole S.A.").

The first class of Crédit Agricole's Intrepids was formed to raise awareness among schoolgirls on the issues of gender equality and to encourage the deconstruction of stereotypes.

Overall, the mobilisation of Crédit Agricole S.A. employees with the support of four partner associations (**Viens Voir Mon Taf, Un Stage et Après** supported since 2019; **Tous en Stage** since 2021, and **Jobs in Real Life** since 2022), has enabled the deployment of an ambitious scheme, with a variety of different formats to meet the constraints of employees and the expectations of institutions, and conducted 70% in person.

In practice, the Group organised eight weeks of internships in companies, 10 workshops in secondary schools and on site, new events connected with technology designed by employees for students, and interactive sessions presenting jobs to students in the Paris region and in the provinces.

Twelve subsidiaries (LCL, Crédit Agricole CIB, CAL&F, Crédit Agricole Assurances, Amundi, Crédit Agricole S.A. corporate entity, CA Indosuez, CACEIS, CACF, Crédit Agricole Immobilier, CAPS and CA-GIP) mobilised their personnel to participate in this initiative.

The Group's commitment was also demonstrated by the involvement of several members of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Executive Committee, who came to meet the students during their internship at the Montrouge campus.

In 2022, more than 430 students from institutions located in priority education areas will have benefited from an observation course organised by Crédit Agricole S.A.

(1) Internal HR survey of work-study participants conducted from 21 June 2022 to 12 July 2022.

— Trainees and work experience students *(year-to-date)*

Scope Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries

3.5.2.5 Attractive and secure working environment

Listening to employees: a new Accountability Index

The Accountability Index (IMR) is the new annual measurement tool for the cultural and managerial transformation brought about by implementation of the human-centric project and the Societal Project. It monitors the deployment of the managerial transformation initiated by the Group in 2019 around five key themes: empowerment, discernment, trust, courage and taking initiatives. First launched in September 2022, the anonymous survey has been enriched with new topics related to the Societal Project, with a view to assessing employees' understanding of the Group's strategy and role as "actors in a sustainable society." Finally, the inclusion of several open-ended questions makes it possible to hear the concerns of employees and to elicit more spontaneous proposals in order to identify the levers for accelerating the necessary transformations.

In its launch year, more than 73,000 employees of Crédit Agricole S.A. and its entities around the world were surveyed.

The participation rate of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s IMR 2022 was 81%.

Workplace Health and Safety

Ensuring the safety and security of employees

Crédit Agricole S.A. is committed to ensuring the safety and security of its employees, visitors, customers and service providers at its facilities. Because of the health crisis linked to the Covid-19 pandemic, the Group paid particular attention to the measures to be taken to preserve the health and safety of employees and their working conditions. To this end, in conjunction with the occupational health services and employee representatives, these measures were regularly adapted by the Group as the health crisis developed, in accordance with the decisions and recommendations of the public authorities (see Chapter 2, Part 3.5.2.5 "An attractive and secure working environment.")

The DSS (Direction sécurité-sûreté – physical security and safety department), which reports to the Corporate Secretary, coordinates and oversees the Physical Security and Safety business line, which includes all Safety and Security Prevention Managers (RSSP) within each entity, dedicated bodies such as the Group Security and Safety Business Line Committee and the Group Safety and Security Committee, and is based on exchanges with the other departments contributing to crisis management where appropriate. A written procedure describing the general framework, organisation and operation of this business line and stating the missions given to the Physical Security and Safety Department is published within the Crédit Agricole Group and is currently being updated, in line with the Group's operational policies and security standards.

The DSS analyses and monitors any security threats and risks faced by Crédit Agricole Group in coordination with the national security authorities in France and abroad. It determines and disseminates the operational security policies applicable by all Group entities, concerning "Physical security of non-commercial buildings", "Security of travellers and expatriates", "Monitoring and crisis management involving the security of persons and property", "Security at events", "Protection of executives", and "Security and safety audits of persons and property".

These policies are complemented by action plans such as the Special Security Plan. For the prevention of physical risks that could affect people and property, the DSS contributes to the crisis management system coordinated by the team in charge of supervising the control systems within the Operational and IT Risks Department of the Group Risk department, which is in charge of the Business Continuity Plan, including the emergency response procedures that are part of the Group's crisis management system (see Chapter 5, "Risks and Pillar 3," Part 2 "Risk management" and "Business Continuity Plans").

The Group's security strategy is based on anticipating, preventing and training employees to adopt appropriate behaviours and acquire effective safety practices. To this end, two e-learning courses are offered to all employees: the first, available since 2018, deals with what to do in the event of a terrorist attack and was presented by the DSS to the Consultation Committee, which includes all of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s representative trade unions; the second, on what to do in the event of security events such as fire and rescue, was approved by the Group Security Committee and has been mandatory since the end of 2020 for all employees of Crédit Agricole S.A. This training is also offered to the Regional Banks. Fire prevention awareness actions are carried out on Group sites, in addition to regulatory evacuation exercises and "evacuation team member" training is offered to volunteer employees.

To strengthen the safety culture in the Group, the DSS has a dedicated page on the Group's Intranet, and video materials on safety and health rules have been distributed in campus information materials. In 2022, on the occasion of World Health and Safety Day, during "*Safety Days*," 1,370 employees of Crédit Agricole S.A. were educated about both these topics through workshops and conferences. This operation will be repeated in 2023 as a joint initiative by the Group's entities, led by the DSS. The project to overhaul the security systems on the Evergreen and SQY Park campuses, which employs more than 15,000 employees of Crédit Agricole S.A., was initiated in 2022, will continue in 2023 and should be completed in 2024.

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Quality of Life at Work

Crédit Agricole S.A. ensures that its facilities offer a working environment that protects the health of its employees. Accordingly, it carries out prevention actions and provides support for employees (free screening and vaccine campaigns, ergonomic advice, nutrition and stress management, personalised support for employee carers, teleconsultation booths etc.). **Arrangements for the prevention of psychosocial risks** (hotlines, counselling service, social workers) are also available within Crédit Agricole S.A. subsidiaries. Beyond preserving health and safety at work, the Group firmly believes that quality of work life is a major driver of economic performance and employee engagement.

The Group's commitment to these issues has been formalised through the publication of a Health, Safety and Quality of Life and Working Conditions policy (published on the Group's website).

Several actions in 2022 illustrate this commitment. CA-GIP launched a longitudinal study (2022-2023-2024) with a sample of 100 employees to analyse changes in their perception of the transformation under way and to assess its effects on the Quality of Life at Work and support needs. CACEIS set up an annual Psychosocial Risks/Quality of Life at Work survey as part of its 2021-2023 transformation plan. CAAS introduced an occupational health and safety prevention officer position. LCL carried out communication and awareness-raising initiatives on anti-social behaviour and webinars on preventive healthcare. Amundi conducted training for managers and employees on the subject of stress prevention and management.

Lastly, in 2022 all subsidiaries became covered by a teleworking agreement. In essence, provided that the activities can be carried out remotely, employees are given the opportunity to tele-work up to 40% of their annual working time, with flexibility offered in terms of days off, an allowance for tele-working days and a contribution to any hardware costs.

Work/life balance

Crédit Agricole S.A., a signatory of the **Parenthood Charter** since 2009, renewed its commitment in 2022. Specifically, Crédit Agricole S.A. has implemented a number of measures to make it easier to reconcile the working and personal lives of employees who are parents. They are applied to reduce the impact of maternity leave on women's careers and to retain their commitment. To meet the new expectations of parent employees, the Group has adapted its working structure to provide greater flexibility and promote a better balance to assist parent employees to better manage their parental responsibilities. The entities also provide provisions on the right to disconnect.

Since 2021, all Group employees in France and abroad have been entitled to 16 weeks of paid maternity leave.

As part of the Ambitions 2025 Medium Term Plan, Crédit Agricole S.A. has undertaken to grant new fathers 28 days of paid paternity leave, including the days granted for the birth of a child. This commitment shall be in effect no later than 2025.

Social offer

Besides maternity and paternity leave, Crédit Agricole S.A. offers its employees a range of services to help them balance their personal and professional lives, in line with the objectives of the Group's Societal Project. Accordingly, eligible employees can benefit, depending on their choice and their needs, from day-care facilities, access to leisure centres for their children, the banking benefits of the Group's offer, the allocation of social housing and access to the services offered by the Housing Action Services department.

— Proportion of part-time employees

			2022			2021
	Women	**Men**	**Total**	**Women**	**Men**	**Total**
Part-time employees	**6,180**	**771**	**6,951**	6,025	696	6,721
% of part-time employees	**16.5%**	**2.3%**	**9.7%**	15.4	2.0	9.0
% of women as part-time employees			**88.9%**			89.6
Scope covered			*99%*			*96%*

Scope – Crédit Agricole S.A.

Anti-harassment commitment

Crédit Agricole S.A. is committed to ensuring a working environment in which employees are treated with respect and dignity. These commitments are set out in the International Framework Agreement signed on 31 July 2019 and extended until July 2023(1), in the Group's Code of Conduct and in the entities' rules of procedure. Anti-harassment champions have also been appointed within each entity to support the employees and intervene.as needed. A communication campaign was conducted among employees in the fourth quarter of 2022 to this effect. Targeted actions were also carried out in the entities: Pacifica, a subsidiary of Crédit Agricole Assurances, launched a sexism prevention plan for 2022-2023, while LCL and CAAS launched communication initiatives on harassment and sexist behaviour at work.

Finally, the Group gives all its employees and partners the possibility of using an internal whistleblowing mechanism, either anonymously or in their own name, if they witness or are victims of serious events or events contrary to the Code of Conduct(1) and if they have not been able to use normal hierarchical channels for reporting problems. This mechanism, which guarantees the confidentiality and protection of the person making the report, is accessible to Group employees (24 hours a day, 7 days a week) via a single independent link on the Crédit Agricole S.A. website(2).

See Chapter 3, Part "Duty of vigilance – Whistleblowing and reporting system."

(1) Available on the website of Crédit Agricole S.A.: https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/responsible-and-committed/a-responsible-employer.
(2) https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/group/ethics-compliance/whistleblowing-system

Ongoing health management

In 2022, changes in the public health situation continued to be closely monitored throughout the Group.

After improvement in the public health situation, the Group Covid Committee was suspended in June 2022. It may be reactivated at any time should the situation deteriorate.

The measures put in place to support employees have been continued, namely: a psychological support unit and medical teleconsultation booth. Additionally, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s subsidiaries have updated their Single Occupational Risk Assessment Document (DUERP).

3.5.2.6 Sharing value creation

A decent living wage

The Group's objective is to offer its employees attractive, motivating compensation packages that enable it to retain the talent it needs while being aligned with its medium-term plan and the interests of its various stakeholders.

Through its human-centric project, Crédit Agricole S.A. promotes a reward policy based on fairness and common rules for all employees in compliance with the applicable regulatory framework. This policy ensures internal consistency as well as external competitiveness of compensation through benchmarks with peers.

The International Framework Agreement signed in 2019 and extended until July 2023 reflects these ambitions by reaffirming, among other things, the principle of pay equity, which translates into compensation and benefits that (i) ensure an appropriate standard of living for the individuals concerned and their families under equitable conditions and that (ii) are consistent with risk management objectives.

Employee shareholding and capital increases

Crédit Agricole Group proposes an **annual capital increase offer reserved for Group employees and retirees** (see Chapter 3 of the Universal Registration Document, parts 4.2 and 4.3).

In 2022, the capital increase reserved for employees involved over 16 million newly issued shares. More than 21,000 subscribers (compared to 26,000 subscribers in the 2021 offering with a comparable discount of 20%) invested over €128 million in Crédit Agricole S.A. shares.

The capital increases are offered in 17 countries and benefit over 90% of Crédit Agricole S.A. employees.

At end 2022, the Group's employees and former employees held 6% of the capital of Crédit Agricole S.A. (vs. 5.1% of the capital in 2021).

Health and welfare arrangements

The International Framework Agreement of 31 July 2019 includes an important commitment regarding provident funds (incapacity, disability, death and healthcare). A survey in 2021 showed that there were no breaches of the locally required legal obligations regarding health and welfare.

In addition to these legal obligations, more than 9 out of 10 Group employees are covered by supplementary health, death and incapacity/disability insurance offered by the Group.

Incentive and profit-sharing schemes

The profit-sharing and incentive agreements are negotiated and managed in each entity with distribution of the employer's contribution (see Chapter 3 of the Universal registration document, part 4.3).

— Collective variable compensation paid during the year on the basis of the previous year's results in France

	2022			2021		
	Total amount *(in thousands of euros)*	**Number of beneficiaries**	**Average amount** *(in euros)*	**Total amount** *(in thousands of euros)*	**Number of beneficiaries**	**Average amount** *(in euros)*
Profit-sharing	77,147	28,277	2,728	55,552	27,975	1,986
Incentive plans	208,538	41,964	4,969	174,164	42,297	4,118
Employer's additional contribution	54,789	34,100	1,607	53,187	34,924	1,523
TOTAL	**340,475**			**282,904**		
Scope covered France			*99%*			*99%*

Scope – Crédit Agricole S.A.

3.5.2.7 Social progress

Human rights

Crédit Agricole S.A. complies with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work adopted on 18 June 1998 and amended in 2022 and applies the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

As part of the International Framework Agreement signed with UNI Global Union[(1)] in 2019, the commitment to respect human rights, freedom of association and trade union rights was reaffirmed.

These commitments apply to all the Group's employees in all its geographical locations.

International Framework Agreement

The International Framework Agreement entered into on 21 July 2019 between Crédit Agricole S.A. and UNI Global Union was due to expire on 31 December 2022. The parties decided to extend this agreement until 31 July 2023 in order to give themselves time to conduct negotiations for its renewal. To that end, they have been meeting monthly since September 2022.

Social dialogue

Social dialogue (employer-employee discussion) is one of the foundations of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s social pact. This is illustrated in particular by the robustness of the dialogue within three Group-level representative bodies:

- the European Works Council and the Group Works Council, which are two cross-functional institutions at Crédit Agricole S.A. and the Regional Banks. The purpose of these committees is to deal with cross-functional issues relating to the economic, social and financial dimensions of the Group. They have been established by collective agreements at Group level;
- the Consultation Committee, which is a body specific to Crédit Agricole S.A. Its role is to inform and discuss strategic projects, monitor Crédit Agricole S.A.'s results and the employment situation.

A Group-level policy was formalised in 2022.

(1) Available on the website of Crédit Agricole S.A.: https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/responsible-and-committed/a-responsible-employer

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Group bodies and Group agreements

The European Works Council (EWC) met as a select committee six times during 2022 to discuss projects specific to the CACF and CACEIS entities.

The annual plenary meeting was held at the end of the year to discuss the Group's general progress, the monitoring of the Medium-Term Plan and the 2021 corporate summary.

Furthermore, in July 2022, the study mission by the members of the Select Committee, accompanied by an outside expert, took place in Poland.

In 2022, the **Group Works Council** met twice at plenary meetings. The economic and CSR commissions also held their annual meetings. In addition to monitoring the Group's overall progress and its results, these meetings provided an opportunity to present various current topics on the Group's agenda.

The members of the EWC and the Group Committee received a two-day training course in October 2022, which included a presentation of the Group, its history, strategy and business, as well as an introduction to financial analysis.

The Consultation Committee met twice in 2022 to study various topical issues for the Group, including the 2021 review and progress on the sixth agreement to promote the employment of people with disabilities, the Accountability Index (IMR), Crédit Agricole S.A.'s gender diversity initiatives, the employer brand, the youth plan, the real estate strategy, the human-centric project and the Societal Project.

The Crédit Agricole S.A. Group's **trade union correspondents** are supposed to strengthen social dialogue by sharing information of a social nature in an informal and constructive manner. This body met 11 times in 2022.

Created by the job and skills forecast management ("GPEC[1]") agreement of 6 July 2012, two bodies are specifically dedicated to the issue of employment and skills: **the GPEC Committee** is charged with monitoring the strategy and its foreseeable consequences on employment, meeting three times in 2022; and the **job trends watch unit** conducted prospective analyses on changes in business lines and job skills, meeting twice in 2022.

The new Ambitions 2025 MTP was presented in September 2022 during joint meetings of the Restricted EC and the Group Committee office, then by the GPEC Committee and the Job trends watch unit.

The commitments made as part of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s long-term agreement relating to staff representatives signed in 2019 were implemented and the initiatives continued to be rolled out in 2022 within Crédit Agricole S.A. The committee monitoring this agreement met to assess the actions implemented.

Social dialogue within entities in France

The quality of social dialogue depends on the smooth functioning of relations (negotiation, consultation or simple exchange of information) between Crédit Agricole S.A.'s subsidiaries and their employee representatives. This could be seen in the signing of a number of agreements in 2022 in the subsidiaries including:

- the renewal of the agreement on gender equality at Pacifica, a subsidiary of Crédit Agricole Assurances, and BforBank. Other subsidiaries are in the renegotiation process;
- the renegotiation of the QVCT agreement at Amundi, CACEIS, CA Indosuez Wealth Management and BforBank. Discussions are taking place at other subsidiaries.

Social dialogue in Italy

As part of Crédit Agricole's human-centric project, the CA Italia Group signed an agreement with all trade unions in October 2022 to extend paternity leave to 20 days in 2023 and 28 days from 2024. This measure is part of the new initiatives that emphasise the role of parenthood, with the aim of facilitating the balance between personal and professional life.

Supporting transformations

Crédit Agricole S.A. has chosen to formalise its commitment to the responsible management of its reorganisations through the International Framework Agreement[1] signed with UNI Global Union. UNI Global Union provides that any entity among Crédit Agricole S.A. that is considering a restructuring plan with a significant impact on the employment situation must announce the plan in good time so that a dialogue with employee representatives and management can be initiated to find socially responsible solutions.

In addition, Crédit Agricole S.A. encourages its subsidiaries to take extensive measures to limit the effects of reorganisations.

For example, on 9 November 2022, CA Italia signed an agreement to facilitate the integration of CA Friuladria into the CA Italia Group.

The integration of Lyxor's activities within Amundi was also the subject of dedicated social support following the creation of the new organisation. A system of collective severance agreements, with mobility leave to provide security in the transition to a new job and support employee plans, was introduced.

— Number of corporate agreements signed during the year by subject

			2022			2021
	France	International	Total	France	International	Total
Compensation and benefits	68	50	118	51	39	90
Training	-	13	13	1	22	23
Employee representative bodies	12	8	20	7	5	12
Jobs	1	15	16	9	18	27
Working hours	5	19	24	15	16	31
Diversity and gender equality at work	4	9	13	7	2	9
Health & Safety	1	4	5	3	2	5
Other	33	20	53	13	20	33
TOTAL	**124**	**138**	**262**	**106**	**124**	**230**
Scope covered			88%			*87%*

Scope – Crédit Agricole S.A.

(1) Available on the website of Crédit Agricole S.A.: https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/responsible-and-committed/a-responsible-employer

3.5.3 Taxation and responsible lobbying policy

3.5.3.1 Tax policy

The taxation policy of Crédit Agricole S.A. complies with transparency and accountability rules that require it to follow the applicable tax laws and regulations in the countries and regions in which it operates.

The Group pays the taxes legally due in the countries and territories where it is present. The amounts paid correspond to the underlying economic value created in those countries or territories as a result of its activities. Thus, its tax charges are in line with its business activities. Crédit Agricole S.A. has developed, under the authority of its Executive Management, a set of internal rules that have led it to withdraw from countries classed as non-cooperating by the OECD. An internal procedure, which is regularly updated, provides for prior authorisations for any own-account investment in countries listed by this procedure.

In France and abroad, the Group complies with the mechanism in force to fight tax evasion. Crédit Agricole S.A. has no entity in countries on the list of non-cooperative tax countries and territories established by France and the European Union (Law no. 2018-898 of 23 October 2018 on the fight against fraud).

Crédit Agricole S.A. is also transparent about its organisation, the location of its entities, its structure and its operations. Accordingly, it maintains a professional and cooperative relationship with tax authorities in all countries in which it operates, and fully, frankly and transparently discloses all relevant information in compliance with its legal disclosure requirements whenever disputes arise. Crédit Agricole S.A. publishes a country-by-country breakdown of its full-time equivalent employees, revenues generated locally, its pre-tax income, and taxation in each country (distinguishing between current tax and deferred tax), plus all public subsidies it received (see Chapter 8, "Information on the Company"). Crédit Agricole S.A. also annually publishes a list of all its subsidiaries and entities, with their name, business type and geographic location. When the Group operates in countries where income tax is considerably lower than French income tax, it can prove that it operates a bona fide banking and finance activity in these countries and has real economic substance in these locations. It also communicates transparently on tax audits performed within the Group, any adjustments notified by the tax authorities and the resulting provisions.

The Crédit Agricole S.A. Tax Department ensures that the Group's tax practices pursue broad goals of responsibility and compliance, not just the narrower purpose of managing the cost of tax and tax risk. Accordingly, Crédit Agricole S.A. provides no help or encouragement for customers in violating tax laws and regulations, nor does it facilitate or support transactions where tax efficiency for the customer is derived from the non-disclosure of facts to the tax authorities. Furthermore, in accordance with the standard on the automatic exchange of information developed by the OECD to combat tax evasion, adopted by about one hundred countries and transposed by the European Union, the Crédit Agricole Group entities identify account holders who are tax residents of the countries with which an exchange agreement has been signed and sends information about these customers each year to their local tax authority, which then forwards it to the tax authority in the relevant country of residence.

In order to demonstrate precisely how Crédit Agricole S.A. applies a policy of transparency to its organisational structure and locations, it is useful to note that wherever Crédit Agricole S.A. is present worldwide with subsidiaries and branches and where it generates significant revenues, it has strong local teams and is subject to local corporate income tax. Crédit Agricole S.A. also applies a transfer pricing policy in accordance with OECD principles: it declares its revenues and pays the corresponding taxes in the States in which it carries out its banking or financial activity. Crédit Agricole S.A.'s effective tax rate in 2022 was 22.2%. The Crédit Agricole Group's effective tax rate is 23.13% in 2022.

Lastly, the Crédit Agricole Group has publicly undertaken to only conduct international wealth management activities in countries and territories that are committed to the automatic exchange of information; to only deal with customers who provide it with a mandate to automatically exchange information about such customers with the relevant authorities; not to create, manage or advise off-shore entities. Indosuez Wealth Management helps its customers comply with tax requirements and after the automatic exchange of information with the European Union, the entity has extended the scope to partner countries. An internal procedure provides a very strict framework for this commitment.

3.5.3.2 Responsible lobbying

Crédit Agricole S.A. is **transparent about its lobbying efforts with legislators and fiscal policymakers**, and its taxes are determined by the legal tax regime applicable to all other similar taxpayers. It conducts its lobbying activities in full transparency with all stakeholders and complies with prevailing best practices. The actions are carried out to promote Crédit Agricole's customer-focused universal banking model and to highlight its Raison d'Être[(1)]. In 2022, as was the case the previous year, the main focus was on financing of the economy, support for energy transition and the preservation of the special mutually shared values. In addition, the Group contributes to consultations with French and European authorities on such topics as retail investment strategy, the digital transformation of the banking sector and sustainable finance.

The **Group Public Affairs department is responsible for lobbying** on behalf of the Crédit Agricole Group. With a staff of ten, including three full-time employees in Brussels, it is supported by contact persons in the Group's departments and subsidiaries. Also subject to the **Internal Code of Business Conduct** and the monitoring of its budget by the Finance department, the Group Public Affairs department regularly communicates key messages and positions advocated to internal bodies, including the Executive Committee, the Management Committee and the Specialised Committees of the Board of Directors.

Since 1 January 2016, the duties of the Head of Group Public Affairs have been extended to cover the entire Crédit Agricole Group, including the Regional Banks, Fédération Nationale du Crédit Agricole and Crédit Agricole S.A. Many of the issues it deals with involve working closely with the French Banking Federation (Fédération bancaire française – FBF), or the French Insurance Federation (France Assureurs) and the French Asset Management Association (Association Française de la Gestion financière – AFG), as well as the European Banking Federation (EBF), or Insurance Europe, the *Association for Financial Markets in Europe* (AFME) and/or the European Association of Cooperative Banks (EACB) at the request of Fédération Nationale du Crédit Agricole, of which it is a member. In addition, the Group contributes to consultations with French and European authorities on such topics as banking inclusion, the digital transformation of the banking sector and sustainable finance and defence of its distribution model.

(1) Please refer to the glossary for the definition of Raison d'Être.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

To ensure that its lobbying activities comply with best practices, Crédit Agricole S.A. adopted a **Lobbying Charter** in 2013. The charter applies to Crédit Agricole S.A. and all of its entities. Registered since 2009 on the European Union Transparency Register, Crédit Agricole S.A. has undertaken to adopt the Code of Conduct for interest representatives. In France, Crédit Agricole S.A. is registered with the digital register for interest representatives pursuant to the Sapin 2 Law of 9 December 2016.

3.5.4 Responsible purchasing

Crédit Agricole S.A. has adopted a **Responsible purchasing policy** signed by the CEOs of each of its subsidiaries, in order to meet the major challenges of the future and contribute to the company's overall performance. It is based on five principles: ensuring responsible behaviour in supplier relations, contributing to the economic competitiveness of the ecosystem, integrating environmental and social aspects into the purchasing activities of Crédit Agricole S.A., improving the quality of relations with suppliers in the long term, and integrating this responsible purchasing policy into existing governance mechanisms.

Crédit Agricole S.A. also signed the **Responsible Supplier Relations Charter** in 2011, which encourages companies to adopt responsible practices towards their suppliers. Today, it is led by the French Ombudsman and the French National Procurement Council (Conseil national des achats – CNA); Crédit Agricole S.A. renewed its commitment by signing this updated charter in November 2021. Furthermore, the "Supplier relations and responsible purchasing" label granted by the French Ombudsman and the French National Purchasing Board (CNA) in 2014, was renewed once again in 2021 for a three-year period across a broadened scope to include Crédit Agricole S.A. The organisation and actions of Crédit Agricole S.A. were certified to be at a "convincing" level compared to the **ISO 20400** normative framework.

In terms of governance, the CSR Purchasing, Training and Communication division of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Group Purchasing Department is in charge of responsible purchasing for all employees of the Purchasing business line, which incorporates all Group entities. The control of supplier risks and ensuring supplier compliance is a major challenge. It focuses on a 360-degree vision of suppliers, including the monitoring of their financial health, their economic dependence, the completeness of legal documents, supplier scoring, their screening (suppliers under sanctions including OFAC, Sapin II and duty of vigilance) and, finally, their CSR rating. The methods used include a KYS (*Know Your Supplier*) mechanism. The monitoring of these risks is undertaken by a "Group Supplier Risk Committee" – which manages said mechanism.

In addition, a dashboard for the main CSR purchasing indicators common to all Group entities (including the Regional Banks) is deployed in the main Crédit Agricole Group entities.

In line with the **Group Project,** the Purchasing business line developed the dashboard in cooperation with all purchasing managers according to its three pillars: a Customer Relations Excellence Pillar, a Human Pillar and the Societal Pillar. The Purchasing business line actively influences its main stakeholders, suppliers and in-house decision-makers, with a view to contributing to the commitments of the **Group's Societal Project** at its own level: "Taking action for the climate and transition to a low carbon economy" and "Strengthening social cohesion and inclusion".

3.5.4.1 The Customer Relations Excellence Pillar

The employees of the Purchasing business line are committed to establishing **responsible and sustainable relationships with their suppliers** based on the following principles

Strengthen mutual understanding between companies and suppliers and develop a culture of listening

A **Responsible Purchasing Charter** is attached to all supplier contracts and is based on reciprocal commitments based on the fundamental principles of the United Nations Global Compact. A clause on the respect of human rights, environmental protection and the fight against corruption was added to enhance the contracts in 2018.

A system for dialogue with stakeholders includes satisfaction surveys to gather feedback from suppliers and in-house decision makers, an annual suppliers' meeting, regular business reviews with the main suppliers and a dedicated *newsletter* (LINK) sent to them every six months.

The Purchasing business line issues regular reminders about the role of the Internal Mediator, who can be consulted by suppliers and/or the relevant in-house department for all Crédit Agricole Group entities in France and abroad.

Ensuring financial fairness for suppliers

Crédit Agricole S.A. actively monitors its supplier payment deadlines. This indicator is also monitored by Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Executive Committee. Indicators for monitoring payment deadlines by entity and for monitoring action plans are presented every six months to the Group Internal Control Committee (CCIG). Action plans are still in place to continuously improve average payment times, which currently stand at 43 days for Crédit Agricole S.A. The objective is to reach less than 30 days by 31 December 2025 at the latest, and to work on reducing the percentage of late payments.

3.5.4.2 The Human Pillar

The **Purchasing business line** has more than 400 employees from all entities of Crédit Agricole S.A. and Regional Banks in France and abroad. The objectives of the Purchasing business line in terms of human resources management include the development of buyers' skills in CSR.

In order to meet the Group's employment-related commitments, new training modules have been added to the business line's professional development programme:

- a series entitled "La Casa des Achats Responsables" was created and distributed to all employees of the business line. This awareness-raising tool, consisting of several seasons and episodes, is designed to address the main themes of the Societal Project: season 1 entitled "CSR", season 2 entitled "Decarbonisation" etc.;
- the purchasing staff of Crédit Agricole S.A. also attended the "La Fresque du climat" training. This was an opportunity for them to understand the causes and consequences of climate change;
- In addition, an introductory half-day training course on CSR supplier evaluation tools is offered to the business line's employees.

3.5.4.3 The Societal Pillar

The Purchasing business line applies the commitments of the Group's Societal Project at its own level and with its main stakeholders, in particular through two of the commitments made by the Group.

Achieving carbon neutrality by 2050

The low-carbon purchasing trajectory project contributes to the Group's objective of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. In the spring of 2022, the Group Purchasing department launched the low-carbon purchasing trajectory project. In the first half of 2022, scoping work was launched, resulting in the following deliverables:

- an initial measurement of the carbon footprint of purchases of goods and services (scope 3.1) based on external expenditure and calculated using monetary emission factors for the entire Crédit Agricole Group;
- identification of the most emissions-intensive purchasing categories, identification of a list of drivers of emissions reductions for each of them.

On the basis of this work and within the scope of Crédit Agricole S.A., the Group Purchasing Department defined a target for scope 3.1 as part of a trajectory submission to the SBTi. This target is based on the SBTi requirements specific to financial institutions for scope 3 categories 1-14 (non-financial footprint). In parallel, a roadmap for 2023 is being elaborated, based on three projects:

1. framing and implementing emissions reduction: supporting and involving all the players in the purchasing ecosystem in an adapted and harmonised emissions reduction system;
2. measuring and reporting emissions reductions: working on refining the carbon footprint taking into account reporting requirements;
3. defining and managing a governance system: coordinating all the stakeholders and partners in the project towards a co-construction approach.

Help to revitalise the most vulnerable regions and reduce social inequalities

The Crédit Agricole Group's links to the local community, through its network of retail banks in France, are reflected in the fact that it works with numerous suppliers drawn from the local economy. For any purchasing project, the Crédit Agricole Group is particularly keen to include local players where appropriate (90% of external expenditure in France and 34% of expenditure with VSEs-SMEs).

In its 2022-2025 Medium-Term Plan regarding purchasing, the Purchasing business line promotes inclusive purchasing more broadly in order to strengthen social cohesion and inclusion, both in terms of:

- purchasing to develop employment in the regions (companies located in rural revitalisation areas (ZRR) or priority neighbourhoods of the city policy (QPV), or companies in the social and solidarity economy;
- purchasing as a driver for the employment of vulnerable groups (workers, self-employed workers with disabilities, workforce re-entry associations).

This broader scope of inclusive purchasing, beyond purchases made with the sheltered and disability-friendly sector, was the subject of an initial estimate of expenditure for the years 2020 and 2021 for the whole of Crédit Agricole S.A. This expenditure is fairly stable at around 8% of the external expenditure of Crédit Agricole S.A. in 2020 and 2021, including €4.4 million with the sheltered and disability-friendly sector and €1.4 million with workforce re-entry companies.

More widespread incorporation of the CSR dimension in calls for tender

For several years now, the Purchasing business line has extended the integration of the CSR dimension to all purchasing projects in order to evaluate the CSR performance of suppliers and goods and services purchased (raised to at least 15% of the overall score). For critical categories, this score can rise to 30-40% of the overall score for short-listed suppliers.

This score is based on:

- the supplier's CSR assessment, which is an automatic requirement during calls for tenders, and this is provided by EcoVadis, an independent and specialised third party. 2,935 suppliers of Crédit Agricole S.A. already had an EcoVadis rating at 2 January 2023 and 424 were in the process of being assessed;
- CSR assessment of the purchased good or product on the social, ethical and environmental dimensions with the two major themes of decarbonisation and inclusion.

A methodology written jointly with buyers, in-house decision-makers and a few suppliers resulted in the publication of a guidance document aimed at all buyers, and CSR evaluation grid models were developed for each purchasing category and shared on the ONCE intranet.

3.5.5 Cybersecurity and fighting cybercrime

For several years, along with other major players in the banking and financial sectors, Crédit Agricole S.A. has been confronted with cybercrime targeting its IT system and that of its subcontractors. Aware of the challenges associated with digital security, Crédit Agricole S.A. deploys a cybersecurity strategy to protect itself against cyberthreats, which it has placed at the heart of its operational risk management priorities.

Commitments to protect the data of customers and employees of Crédit Agricole S.A.

Crédit Agricole S.A. applies a range of IT security rules to protect its customers' data and ensure the availability of the IT systems it requires to provide services to its customers.

Governance and risk management

The cybersecurity strategy and the level of threat protection it provides are reviewed regularly by the Crédit Agricole S.A Board of Directors. The Risk Appetite Statement, which is submitted each year to the Crédit Agricole S.A. Board of Directors for approval, includes key indicators relating to IT risk.

The Group Security Committee (CSG), which reports to the Executive Committee, is the umbrella body for security governance within the Group. This decision-making executive committee defines the security strategy and assesses the Group's level of control in the field of information systems security.

The three lines of defence that make up the structure of the internal control system, oversees the management of cyber-risk.

The first line of defence, comprising the operational teams, includes a decentralised network of Chief Information Security Officers (CISO), responsible for ensuring the security policy is implemented within the information system. In addition, CISOs ensure that cyber risks are analysed from design stage of any IT project, in a "security by design" approach.

The Group Risk department (DRG) provides the second line of defence; it conducts continuous monitoring at its own level by relying on a network of IT Systems Risk Managers (MRSI), who report to the Chief Risk Officers (RFGR) in each Group company.

As a third line of defence, the Group Control and Audit department, as part of its audit missions, checks the compliance of the information system with the security policy (PSSI), as well as the level of IT risk control.

Crédit Agricole S.A. is also covered by a cyber insurance policy.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Cyber risk awareness and culture

Crédit Agricole S.A. actively raises its employees' awareness of cyber threats to remind them of the issues associated with individual habits and to ensure they maintain crucial reflexive responses. Among other things, this awareness raising is based on guidance (security passports, recommendations for mobile and remote working), training (videos), targeted actions (awareness of managers, security passports for IT support teams, training for Boards of Directors) and themed exercises (false phishing campaigns). Awareness-raising activities aimed at customers are also carried out regularly.

Information System Security Policy (PSSI)

The PSSI is part of the overall policy framework established by the Crédit Agricole Group's General Information System Risk Management Policy (PGMRSI) and the Crédit Agricole Group's Business Continuity Plan Policy, which are issued by the Group Risk department.

The PSSI was completely overhauled in 2022 to better meet the challenges relating to availability, integrity and confidentiality of the information systems of the Group's entities. It is structured around a core policy that defines the main principles of risk control and their implementation in terms of organisational and operational security measures, and domain policies specifying the security requirements in areas relating to Information System Security. It is supplemented by procedures and standards aimed at facilitating the operational application of the domain policies. All of these policies, procedures and standards are published on the Crédit Agricole S.A.

Protection of the IT system and data protection

Access to the IT system must be limited to authorised users only. Strong or multi-factor authentication must be in place for the most sensitive access requirements (remote access, administration systems, etc).

Equipment should be securely configured in order to limit the use of non-validated devices. The IT system must be partitioned into areas with secure and controlled connections to other areas or external networks. Sensitive administrative environments must be isolated and production systems separated from development and integration environments.

Users have at their disposal methods and tools they can use to classify and protect the information they handle, including by encryption.

The outsourcing of IT processing must involve a preliminary risk analysis, and be governed by contractual clauses that require the implementation of a security policy that is compatible with Crédit Agricole's security targets, monitoring and a right to audit the security of the service throughout the duration of the contract.

Operation and development

The IT project methodologies in place identify the risks and means of managing the security of applications and systems when they are developed in house or purchased.

The operation of the IT system is regulated by procedures. System vulnerabilities must be corrected within a time frame that is proportionate to the level of risk they represent.

Extreme incidents and shocks

The IT system must be continuously logged, and these logs must be correlated in order to detect security incidents and any attempts to extract data.

An incident management process is in place to deal with any operational or security incident with the appropriate level of response and escalation.

The IT system is designed to meet the resilience targets required by the business lines and documented in their Business Continuity Plans (PCA). Solutions are implemented and tested against various scenarios involving IT system unavailability, whether the issue is with software or hardware (including workstations).

Control and monitoring

Security reviews, audits and tests are conducted periodically by the three lines of defence and external auditors to monitor the compliance of the information system and ensure that it has no vulnerabilities that could be exploited. The audit and security testing plans take into account the criticality of the components of the IT system and the applicable regulatory requirements in determining the scope and frequency of checks.

The information security control and management system incorporates the following tools:

- the IT risk dashboard, circulated to Executive Management and the Board of Directors;
- The Cyber Check-Up, a tool to diagnose the level of sophistication of each subsidiary's response to cyber challenges;
- the IT radar to assess the level of maturity of the entities on all IT risks.

Finally, Crédit Agricole S.A. has modelled its major cyberrisk scenarios to provide a risk-based view of the effectiveness of the security measures taken.

Fighting cybercrime

Credit transfer and direct debit fraud has been steadily increasing since 2019. In France, seven out of ten companies suffered at least one fraud attempt in 2020. After a two-year pilot phase, the SECURIBAN portal developed by Crédit Agricole Payment Services (CAPS) is now operational. This tool makes it possible to check the consistency between the IBAN and the account holder in less than a minute by giving a score.

CAPS has launched a biometric card, a payment card with a fingerprint sensor. It allows consumers to make contactless payment of amounts of more than €50 euros by simply placing their finger on the sensor at the time of contactless payment. To provide maximum security, biometric authentication is required for contactless payments for all purchases, no matter how small the amount.

As it continues to innovate, CAPS puts its know-how at the service of cardholders, providing them with the best customer experience, preventing failed transactions and eliminating a major irritant. To this end, CAPS is offering a new version of the temporary lock, which makes it possible to temporarily deactivate the payment or cash withdrawal card and then reactivate it once it has been found, without having to cancel it, directly from the online Customer Centre (NPC) and via the New Ma Banque application.

3.6 SUPPORT STRATEGY FOR THE AGRICULTURAL AND AGRI-FOOD SECTORS

Agriculture and agri-food are currently at the nexus of many climatic, environmental, social, economic and geopolitical issues. Food systems were subjected to major upheavals in 2022: the conflict in Ukraine, which pushed up the price of basic foodstuffs and energy; health crises affecting the various animal sectors (bird flu, swine fever, etc.) and extreme climatic phenomena which had a significant impact on certain types of agricultural production. In this context, Crédit Agricole, as a bank and long-standing partner of farmers and the agri-food industry, is determined to make an active contribution to guaranteeing and strengthening food sovereignty while supporting agri-food systems as they move towards greater sustainability.

In December 2021, as part of its Societal Project, the Group reaffirmed its commitment to "Succeed in the agricultural and agri-food transitions". This commitment has been broken down into three commitments:

- support the evolution of techniques towards a competitive and sustainable agri-food system:
- enable French agriculture to contribute actively to the fight against climate change;
- contribute to strengthening food sovereignty.

As a long-standing partner of the agricultural sector, Crédit Agricole plans to step up its efforts to support farms, cooperatives and agri-food manufacturers in their efforts to develop responsible and sustainable systems that limit the negative impact on the environment and health, reduce the vulnerability of production systems to climate change, and ensure greater food sovereignty in the regions, while meeting economic and social challenges.

To deliver on the three commitments of the Societal Project, Crédit Agricole has developed an action framework for 2022, called the "Agricultural and agri-food transitions foundation", which is divided into five axes and 14 drivers. This framework summarises the Group's priority issues and will be used by all business lines (subsidiaries and Regional Banks) to guide financing and investments in the sector.

The five axes selected are:

1. promoting the attractiveness of the farming profession;
2. contributing to the transition to low-carbon food;
3. preserving natural resources;
4. changing eating habits;
5. producing via a circular economy.

A comprehensive training programme on the challenges of the agricultural and food transition has also been developed by the IFCAM (Group university). The programme, which was launched in November 2022, will be rolled out to all employees of the subsidiaries and Regional banks in 2023.

3.6.1 Support for the agricultural and agri-food sectors

Crédit Agricole S.A. supports the agro-ecological transition of its customers and is committed, in particular, to manufacturers wishing to source agricultural commodities from "regenerative agriculture". Regenerative agriculture is a set of agricultural practices that aim to rehabilitate and improve the entire farm ecosystem in terms of sustainability and economic efficiency. It is a method of farming that places great importance on the health of the soil and improving the resources (soil, water, biodiversity, etc.) that it uses. In May 2022, four Crédit Agricole Regional Banks (Nord de France, Brie Picardie, Nord-Est, Champagne Bourgogne) set up a financing offer for farmers in the potato sector, in partnership with a manufacturer, to promote these sustainable farming practices. This partnership makes it possible to grant bank loans on exclusive terms to farmers, suppliers to the industry, who wish to invest in practices, equipment and technologies enabling the transition to regenerative agriculture.

Through its investments in the Livelihoods Funds, Crédit Agricole also supports the **"Sols de Bretagne"** project, which will accelerate the transition of 11,000 hectares throughout the Brittany region to regenerative agriculture. This is an innovative approach, which not only restores soil health, increases biodiversity and captures carbon in the soil, but also maintains yields and reduces production costs for farmers. Co-funded by the Brittany region and the Livelihoods Carbon Fund, the project will sequester 140,000 tonnes of CO_2 over a ten-year period.

Crédit Agricole Assurances supports the agricultural and agri-food sectors through its commitment to the reform of crop insurance, its insurance products for farmers and its close ties with the research community.

Crédit Agricole Assurances is fully committed to carrying out crop insurance reform at national level. One of the objectives of this reform is to double the number of farmers covered in France by 2025. This commitment is reflected in:

- active participation in all the discussion groups with stakeholders to ensure that this system provides a sustainable response to the challenges of protecting farmers against climatic hazards;
- the introduction of an ambitious system of support for advisors in relation to farmers so that they can make an informed choice in the management of climatic risks with respect to their crops.

Pacifica, a subsidiary of Crédit Agricole Assurances, helps farmers to be more resilient in the face of climate change by insuring most standing crops (field crops, vines, tree crops) against almost all the climatic events that can affect them, such as drought, hail, excess water, floods, storms and frost.

Crédit Agricole Assurances has set itself the goal of providing support to one farmer in four in the face of climatic hazards by 2025. By the end of 2022, Pacifica will manage almost 27,000 weather insurance policies (crop insurance, hail insurance and grassland insurance).

In addition, to encourage new farmers to establish themselves, Crédit Agricole Assurances offers a discount on their insurance premium for young farmers.

Finally, for the past 13 years, a research initiative on new risks in agriculture (notably linked to climate change) and the means to respond to them has been actively carried out in partnership with the Université Paris-Dauphine, the University of Paris-Nanterre, several research laboratories and Airbus *Defence and Space*. Initially, this initiative made it possible to work on systems for securing new risks in agriculture following climatic, health or market hazards. Grassland insurance was born out of this initiative.

In Italy, **Crédit Agricole Italia** supports the agricultural sector with several initiatives. *Ready to Green* supports small Italian farmers with the "adoption" of a tree and the receipt of 5 kg of fruit when taking out a loan or insurance. In addition, a partnership with Confagricoltura aims to provide assistance to companies whose activity is under pressure due to the drought and the rise in energy and commodities prices, as well as to support them in the process of energy and digital transition dictated by the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP).

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

3.6.2 Support the evolution of techniques towards a competitive and sustainable agri-food system (Commitment #8)

To support the development of techniques leading to a competitive and sustainable agri-food system, the Group has announced the creation of a €1 billion investment package to support agricultural and agri-food transitions and biodiversity, and plans to launch a series of measures to achieve this target. The aim of this multi-product scheme is to support all the Group's customers, both upstream and downstream, in France and abroad, by mobilising Crédit Agricole's funds and by joining forces with third-party investors or other partners.

This objective was implemented in 2022 by the structuring of three funds which will be launched in 2023 (if market conditions are right), with the theme of agricultural and agri-food transitions, as defined in the "transitions foundation". The first scheme launched in February 2023[1] is a private equity fund structured by **IDIA** with the **Regional Banks.**

3.6.3 Enable French agriculture to contribute actively to the fight against climate change (Commitment #9)

To accelerate the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the sector and develop natural carbon sinks, the Group is working to structure the agricultural carbon sector in France via the Low Carbon Label scheme set up by the French Ministry of Ecological Transition. Crédit Agricole approved the creation and roll-out, in 2023, of a platform for trading carbon credits from French agricultural and forestry projects. More broadly, this platform will aim to support farmers in their agri-environmental transition projects by promoting their carbon reduction and storage efforts through the sale of carbon credits. These credits will be financed by the Regional Banks, subsidiaries or companies (Crédit Agricole customers) wishing to contribute to carbon neutrality. This platform will not only help farmers to initiate transition projects, but also support customer companies in their decarbonisation strategy, based on the three principles of measuring, reducing and contributing to carbon neutrality.

3.6.4 Contribute to strengthening food sovereignty (Commitment #10)

To meet its ambitions in terms of food sovereignty, France has significant assets to be more autonomous and secure its production, whether for human or animal consumption. To meet this challenge, the Group is working on three pillars: Help new generations of farmers get started; enhance the value of the farming profession, and promote sustainable food by developing short supply chain distribution. In order to find concrete solutions to these sovereignty issues, Crédit Agricole organised a national call for ideas from 1 September to 31 October 2022 on the topic: "How can Crédit Agricole support the agricultural sector in the future?" Of the 2,717 ideas proposed by all participants (employees and directors), 12 ideas caught the attention of the participants, the Group's agricultural and agri-food experts and the pre-selection jury. Three projects were then chosen as the overall winners based on three pillars (Generational renewal; Promotion of the farming profession; Sustainable food). The projects selected are:

- Pillar 1 – Setting up and transfer café (Champagne-Bourgogne and Languedoc Regional Banks);
- Pillar 2 - Mutual aid (Sud Méditerranée Regional Bank);
- Pillar 3 - Christmas Oranges (Charente-Maritime Deux-Sèvres Regional Bank).

From the first quarter 2023, a call for solutions will be issued to start-ups and companies to implement these ideas.

(1) Cf. press release on Crédit Agricole S.A. website: https://pressroom.credit-agricole.com/news/credit-agricole-launches-a-eur300-million-investment-fund-dedicated-to-the-transition-of-agri-food-companies-in-france-and-italy-3d51-94727.html

4. ESG risk management

4.1 ESG RISK APPROACH

Aware of the potential impact of non-financial risks on its business, the Group has renewed its societal commitments and incorporated them into its business strategies and processes and its internal governance systems, especially its Vigilance Plan.

The double materiality approach

Crédit Agricole Group has adopted a double materiality approach, as recommended by its governance bodies. This approach distinguishes between:

- societal and environmental materiality, which entails the company's negative impacts on environment: the aim here is to look at the impact on climate, biodiversity, and society:

  In order to identify and limit these negative impacts, the Group has implemented a systematic ESG screening strategy for its investments, and an ambitious climate strategy described in Part 3.4;
- financial materiality, which corresponds to the **sustainability risks** the Group incurs:

  According to European Regulation 2019/2088 on sustainability related disclosures in the financial services sector, sustainability risks are described as environmental, social or governance (hereinafter "ESG") events or conditions that, if they occur, could cause an actual or potential material negative impact on the value of the investment.

Risks identified by the Group

- **Climate and environmental risks:** the Group's financial risks resulting from the current or future impact of environmental factors on the activities and assets of our counterparties or investees.
  - *Physical risk factors:* damage caused directly by acute environmental events (such as natural disasters) or chronic climate change (such as an increase in average temperature over the long term, rising sea levels, loss of biodiversity, etc.),
  - *Transition risk factors:* the actual or expected impact of the transition to a climate-resilient or environmentally sustainable economy on the institution's counterparties or its invested assets. They include the costs of regulatory or policy changes related to climate and the environment, changes in behaviour, technological developments, reputational risks.
- **Social risks:** risks associated with the rights, well-being and interests of people and communities, including factors such as (in)equality, health, inclusion, labour relations, health and safety at work, human capital and communities.
- **Governance risks:** governance practices (including leadership and executive compensation, audits, internal controls, combating tax evasion, independence of the Board of Directors, shareholders' rights, corruption, etc.) and the way in which companies or entities incorporate environmental and social factors into their policies and procedures.

Integrating ESG risks into the Group's risk management strategy

Environmental, social and governance risks are considered to be risk factors that may influence the Bank's main risks (credit risk, market risk, etc.), i.e. risks that arise as a result of exposure to counterparties that may be affected by ESG risks. As an example, environmental risks can be distributed across the broad risk categories as follows:

Credit risk	Financial risks	Operational risks
Impacts on the Group's customers' revenues, costs and assets: depreciation of financed or secured assets, disruption of the region's activities, inflationary pressure	Difficulties in raising cash for the Group due to negative information *(greenwashing)* Sudden revaluation and volatility of financial instruments held by the Group	Failure to meet our public commitments (reputational risk) Non-compliance with the Group's duties of advice and vigilance (e.g. financing in a flood zone) Material damage to the Group's assets, disruption of its activities (including IS)

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Incorporating sustainability risks and negative impacts into investment and insurance advice

Through the advice they give, investment service providers and insurance product distributors can play a key role in recalibrating the financial system to make it more sustainable, thus fulfilling the two imperatives of sustainable finance:

- redirecting capital flows towards sustainable investments;
- incorporating sustainability into financial risk management to strengthen financial stability.

Incorporating sustainability principles into financial advice is achieved in both the design and distribution of financial products:

- **as for these products' design,** this translates into the inclusion of an ESG approach in all investment processes alongside conventional financial analysis, or voting and shareholder engagement policies as well as the provision of all necessary credentials about products' ESG to financial advisers and customers;
- **in terms of distribution,** it affects the processes, tools and skills specific to financial advisory services industry. In particular, incorporating sustainability involves developing the ESG expertise of financial advisers so that they can evaluate customers' sustainability preferences, recommend appropriate products, as well as help customers understand ESG-related risks and opportunities when constructing their portfolios.

Crédit Agricole introduced a process for incorporating sustainability principles into the work of financial advisers in order to help redirect savings to sustainable activities.

Convinced that taking ESG factors into account has a positive impact on financial performance, Crédit Agricole offers a range of financial products of environmental or social nature, or with sustainability goals. Appropriate documentation, together with awareness campaigns conducted when new products are launched, provide financial advisers with the necessary information to offer these products to customers. Over time, Crédit Agricole will continue to improve its approach to incorporating sustainability principles into the activities of financial advisers, in accordance with regulatory changes and on the basis of future methodological innovations.

4.2 INTEGRATION OF ESG CRITERIA IN INVESTMENT AND ASSET MANAGEMENT POLICIES

ESG documentation available on Amundi's website[1]

- Responsible Investment Policy, Climate and Sustainability Report, SFDR Statement, PRI Assessment Report etc.
- Voting policy, voting report, engagement report, stewardship report

ESG documentation available on the website of Crédit Agricole Assurances[2]

- ESG Climate policy
- CSR reporting

Crédit Agricole Group's ambition is to enable customers to direct their savings towards sustainable projects in line with their values, with full knowledge (and confidence).

In this respect, the Livret Engagé Sociétaire, launched in October 2022, allows customers to invest in sustainable projects and to be informed of the projects supported by the Livret Engagé Sociétaire.

European authorities have supplemented MiFID II and IDD financial savings regulations with an additional focus: sustainability preferences. In addition, the Taxonomy Regulation and the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) specify what constitutes a sustainable investment and how this sustainability should be demonstrated.

These regulations establish a framework for ESG terminology and approach. As a result, investors can choose investment vehicles according to their alignment with the taxonomy, their alignment with sustainable investment as defined by the SFDR, and specify the Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI), also defined by SFDR, that their investment should take into account.

In addition to the strict application of these regulations, the Group adopts a very demanding and cautious approach, preferring to maintain an alignment that can be sustained over time rather than one that is attractive but de facto temporary as it depends on market fluctuations. Furthermore, in order to assess the share of sustainable investment according to the SFDR, the Group adopts the pro rata method of calculating the actual revenues generated by the company's sustainable activities, and not the pass/fail method of taking into account the total turnover of a company of which only some activities are sustainable.

Lastly, Crédit Agricole Group is rolling out an extensive training programme to ensure that advisers are able to inform and support their clients in their choice of sustainable investments.

(1) https://about.amundi.com/esg-documentation
(2) https://www.ca-assurances.com/en/Our-commitments/Our-extra-financial-publications

Amundi, a structure to ensure that responsible investment is positioned at the highest level

Amundi, a pioneer in responsible investment and a signatory of the *Principles for Responsible Investment* (PRI) since 2006, has placed ESG analysis at the heart of its development strategy. Its primary target is to offer its customers not only an attractive financial performance while complying with their chosen level of risk, but also an outperformance of non-financial criteria in all of its actively managed open funds[(1)]. Amundi pays particular attention to two major sustainability issues: environmental transition and the protection of ecosystems, and the issue of social cohesion. Having confirmed its position as a European leader in socially responsible investment in 2021[(2)], Amundi announced that it was boosting its commitment to a just environmental transition through its "ESG Ambitions 2025" strategic plan announced in December 2021.

Prioritising ESG issues at the highest level

Amundi has invested considerable resources in implementing its Responsible Investment policy. The Responsible Investment business line, which includes 60 experts, defines and implements Amundi's sustainable finance strategy in all its dimensions, serving the various asset management activities: company analysis and rating, engagement and voting, integration of ESG factors and design of sustainable investment solutions, key portfolio sustainability indicators, ESG promotion, and participation in market work and initiatives.

Because acting as a responsible financial institution is an essential part of Amundi's strategy, the company's governance structure now includes issues related to responsible management. The responsibilities for achieving its ESG objectives – including climate objectives – are reflected in particular in the supervisory and management bodies such as the Board of Directors and the Strategy and CSR Committee.

Within the Responsible Investment team, several committees ensure the regular monitoring of the work carried out, in particular the ESG and Climate Strategy Committee defines, validates and steers Amundi's ESG and climate strategy, as well as its responsible investment policy; the ESG Rating Committee validates ESG rating methodologies, reviews exclusion policies and sector policies and validates their application rules; the Voting Committee validates Amundi's voting policy and specific/local approaches, and plays an advisory role in voting decisions for certain individual situations.

Amundi has a dedicated governance structure to steer its strategy as a responsible financial player and company.

Its Board of Directors primarily relies on the work of the **Strategy and CSR Committee.** Chaired by an independent director and composed of three members, it examines, at least once a year, the actions taken by the Group in terms of responsible investment and CSR.

Defining a responsible investment policy

The principles of Amundi's responsible investment policy are as follows:

ESG analysis at the heart of the responsible investment process

Amundi has developed two main proprietary ESG rating methodologies in the universe of listed issuers, one for corporate issuers and the other for sovereign entities. Amundi's approach is based on universal documents, such as the United Nations Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines on Corporate Governance, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), etc. The ESG score aims to measure the ESG performance of an issuer, for example its ability to anticipate and manage the sustainability risks and opportunities inherent to its sector and individual situations. The ESG score also assesses a company's ability to manage the potential negative impact of its activities on sustainability factors[(3)]:

- ESG analysis of companies is based on a best-in-class approach: it consists of comparing players in the same sector with each other to distinguish between the best and worst practices in the sector;
- the methodology used to assess the ESG performance of sovereign issuers is based on around 50 ESG indicators deemed relevant by Amundi's ESG research to address sustainability risks[(3)] and sustainability factors[(3)]. The E, S and G factors may have an impact on the ability of states to repay their debts in the medium and long term. They can also reflect how countries are tackling the major sustainability issues that affect global stability.

ESG ratings are updated monthly on the basis of raw data provided by Amundi's external providers and the ESG research team monitors the developments in issuers' ESG practices. ESG analysts regularly readjust their analysis and rating methodology depending on the environment and events that may affect it.

The portfolio managers and analysts of the various management platforms thus have permanent access to the ESG ratings of issuers, as well as to related ESG analyses and metrics.

As part of its ESG Ambitions 2025 plan, Amundi has announced that it intends to further integrate non-financial objectives into its active portfolio management in relation to the climate issue. To this end, Amundi is working on the implementation of a rating methodology, in order to evaluate, in a best-in-class approach, the transition efforts of issuers in relation to a Net Zero scenario, in particular through their efforts to decarbonise their operations and the development of their green activities. The relevant portfolios will have a stated objective of having a better environmental transition profile than their benchmark investment universe by 2025.

An active engagement policy

A major pillar of its vision as a responsible investor, the engagement policy is applied through regular exchanges between analysts and invested companies, and through individual or collaborative engagement actions on major sustainable development issues, in order to promote concrete changes towards an inclusive, sustainable and low-carbon economy. It is complemented by a policy detailing the exercise of voting rights.

Climate change and the degradation of ecosystems, which threaten to cause destructive chain reactions, are priorities in Amundi's engagement campaigns. As part of its ESG Ambitions 2025 plan, Amundi launched a "engagement" cycle on climate issues in 2022 with the objective of engaging 1,000 more companies by 2025.

The voting policy complements the engagement framework

Amundi's voting policy is based on the conviction that the consideration of environmental, social and good governance issues by boards of directors is essential to the proper management of a company. Amundi intends to fully play its role as a responsible investor and is therefore committed to supporting resolutions on climate or social issues.

(1) Where technically possible. Certain exceptions have been defined and relate to funds with limited active management functionality, such as Buy and Watch funds or securitisation vehicles, real estate and hedge funds, funds not managed on Amundi's investment platforms and delegated funds, funds with a high concentration in the index or those with limited coverage of notable issuers, fund hosting platform products.

(2) Source: Broadridge, 30 September 2021.

(3) Sustainability risk refers to an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could have a material adverse impact on the value of the investment. The main negative impacts are the effects of investment decisions that lead to negative impacts on sustainability factors. Sustainability factors include environmental, social, personnel, human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery issues.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

A targeted exclusion policy

Convinced that its responsibility as a shareholder is to support the transition of companies towards low-carbon development models, Amundi's action plan with regard to issuers is based on the deployment of ambitious resources on the "engagement" activity. The use of exclusionary policies is only considered relevant when they target activities that undermine this transition when scalable alternatives exist.

As part of its fiduciary responsibility, Amundi applies a targeted exclusion policy to all its portfolios. These rules are applicable to all active management strategies over which Amundi has full discretion. They are also applicable to passive ESG funds where possible (with the exception of highly concentrated indices).

The rules concern issuers exposed to the exclusion rules and thresholds set in the sector policy, issuers that do not comply with internationally recognised conventions and/or frameworks or national regulations. This exclusion policy is implemented in the portfolios subject to compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and unless otherwise requested by clients.

Since the end of 2022, Amundi has excluded companies whose activity (exploration and extraction) is exposed to unconventional hydrocarbons (shale oil and gas, oil sands) for more than 30%. This is one of the "ESG Ambitions 2025" plan commitments.

Amundi's demanding responsible investment policy is applied to corporate and investment banking and institutional investors[1], as well as to the Regional banks' customers through the committed[2] and responsible range of life insurance, equity savings plans and ordinary securities accounts (see the section "Responsible savings product offer to customers of the Regional Banks and LCL").

Crédit Agricole Assurances, integrating responsible criteria into its investment policy

As a leading institutional investor and a signatory to the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI), the **Crédit Agricole Assurances** Group is mindful of its responsibilities towards the sectors and issuers in which it invests. Since 2017, Crédit Agricole Assurances has applied an exclusion on investing in tobacco industry and no longer directly holds any tobacco assets in its portfolios. It integrates ESG criteria across all its asset classes, relying in particular on Amundi's expertise and its ESG analysis and rating system, which applies to listed equities and sovereigns. Crédit Agricole Assurances has introduced its internal ESG rating methodology and also developed shareholder engagement in its strategic holdings, with the active participation of its Investment department on the Boards of Directors of companies in which the insurer is a shareholder.

At the end of December 2022, all listed securities (corporate and sovereign equities and bonds) directly held by Crédit Agricole Assurances are subject to an ESG filter. The corresponding amount is €174 billion out of a total of €272 billion of assets invested in euro funds and equity.

Crédit Agricole Assurances is pursuing its sector-specific policy on thermal coal in its direct investment portfolios in order to ensure the exit from thermal coal by 2030. This commitment covers all directly held investments, listed and unlisted, made under the Euro and equity funds. In addition, it has introduced a policy to improve the energy performance of any property assets in its portfolios (by obtaining certification). Crédit Agricole Assurances continues to invest in responsible assets. At the end of 2022, Crédit Agricole Assurances held directly €10 billion in green bonds,over €1.3 billion in social bonds and €2.2 billion in sustainable bonds.

Indosuez Wealth Management, implementing a responsible product range

Indosuez Wealth Management continues to roll out its range of responsible products across all asset classes. ESG criteria are now integrated in its different support modes (advisory/management under mandate), its processes to develop and select financial products (individual stocks, investment funds, structured products) as well as its loan policy.

Responsible savings product offer to customers of the Regional banks and LCL

The ESG policy of the Crédit Agricole Group's Asset Gathering divisions makes it possible to offer an "Committed and Responsible" range of investment solutions to Regional bank customers and an "LCL Impact" range to LCL customers.

The **"Committed and Responsible"** range is built around three axes: integration of climate and environmental issues in the management criteria; support for companies contributing to societal changes and agricultural and agri-food transitions; support for sustainable French companies. Consisting of some 20 responsible investment solutions, the Committed and Responsible range enables the Regional banks' customers to diversify their financial assets in a practical way by supporting virtuous companies and/or companies committed to their transformation in broad management universes.

The **"LCL Impact Climat" and "LCL Impact Sociétal et Solidaire"** ranges offer investors wishing to give meaning and utility to their investments a choice of investment solutions selected for their support of companies contributing to environmental and social challenges and enabling investors to place the planet and society at the heart of their savings choices.

These two ranges of responsible investment solutions are the "core" ranges offered to customers of the Regional banks and LCL, in particular those wishing to mobilise their savings for more sustainable development.

Finally, for clients wishing to delegate the management of their assets, the Regional banks and LCL offer discretionary and/or advisory management that takes ESG criteria into account.

Since the launch of the SRI (socially responsible investment) funds, several initiatives have been carried out to promote this type of investment to distribution networks and customers. These include network activities during key periods (e.g., Sustainable Development Week, SRI Week, Social Finance Week, etc.), and customer communication on SRI.

For example, by the end of 2022, 232 unit-linked products offered to investors by Predica have the SRI, GreenFin and/or Finansol label, for a total amount of labelled units of account of €21 billion.

(1) For any new mandate or dedicated funds, Amundi's exclusion policy will be implemented in accordance with its pre-contractual documentation, except in case of contrary request of a customer.

(2) See the Crédit Agricole S.A. website: https://www.ca-sicavetfcp.fr/Particuliers/Notre-offre-engagee

4.3 INCORPORATING ESG CRITERIA INTO FINANCING

This reporting is available on the website of Crédit Agricole CIB(1)

- CSR policy of Crédit Agricole CIB
- Sector-specific CSR policies

The integration of ESG issues into the analysis of large corporates counterparty risk

The consideration of possible negative environmental and/or social impacts from financing large corporates is based on several pillars:

- **application of the Equator Principles for financing projects:** the Equator Principles were developed in response to limitations and triggers related to project financing, as defined by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. They constitute a methodological framework for assessing and preventing the social and environmental impacts of financing or financial advisory mandate once it is linked to building a specific industrial asset, such as a plant or transport infrastructure;
- **sector-specific CSR policies:** the purpose of sector-specific policies is to specify the rules of intervention and social and environmental principles introduced into financing policies. They reflect the challenges facing citizens, particularly with regard to respect for human rights, corruption, the fight against climate change and the preservation of biodiversity. Thirteen sector-specific CSR policies have been issued to date, for which the main sectors affected are armaments, coal-fired power stations, oil and gas, hydraulics, nuclear, shale oil and gas, mines and metals;
- **an analysis of the environmental or social sensitivity of the transactions:** the environmental or social sensitivity of transactions has been assessed by Crédit Agricole CIB since 2009. This process makes it possible to ensure compliance with the exclusion criteria defined within the various sector-specific CSR policies or to analyse or even anticipate potential controversies with customers.

In 2022, 13 finance project loans were signed by Crédit Agricole CIB and were ranked into A, B and C categories of the International Finance Corporation. At 31 December 2022, 457 projects in the portfolio had been ranked. The classification of projects breaks down as follows:

- 38 projects classified as A, 5 of them in 2022;
- 359 were classified as B, 8 of them in 2022;
- 60 were classified as C, none of them in 2022.

A second opinion regarding climate risks included in the risk opinion is issued on certain sector-specific risk frameworks presented at meetings of the Group Risk Committee, particularly in the most highly emissive sectors (oil & gas, commodity financing, automotive, aeronautics, shipping, etc.).

Crédit Agricole CIB has also created two complementary tools:

- an ad hoc committee for the evaluation of transactions presenting an environmental or social risk (CERES), which issues an opinion on financing projects that may involve reputational risk or risk of non-compliance with CSR sector-specific policies. It is chaired by the Compliance Officer, while secretarial support is provided by the ESR (Environmental and Social Risks) Department, which reports to the Risk department. The other permanent members are the Sector and Individual Corporate Risk department of the Risk department and the heads of the relevant business lines within Crédit Agricole CIB. The invited members are the Legal department (if an opinion is required on legal aspects), as well as the Societal Project and Group Economic Research departments;
- since 2013, Crédit Agricole CIB has used an environmental and social rating system for all its corporate customers. The rating is performed at least annually and is based in particular on compliance with existing sector policies, the existence of an image risk for the Bank and the level of performance recognised by non-financial rating agencies. This rating supplements the system for assessing and managing the environmental and social risks associated with transactions on a three-level scale (advanced, compliant, sensitive). Sensitive files are subject to an opinion from the ESR Department, and a review by the CERES Committee.

The integration of ESG issues into the analysis of small- and mid-cap counterparty risk

The Group, through all of its subsidiaries, offers environmental and social services to all of its customer segments so that all players in the economy and the regions are assisted and supported in current and future transformations. Crédit Agricole takes a proactive approach to ESG inclusion, particularly in supporting mid-sized companies and SMEs by providing solutions tailored to their sector and size, through an incremental approach that depends on the size and maturity of the company:

- a diagnosis of the customer's ESG performance is carried out by account managers to raise awareness about key environmental, social and compliance issues. This first assessment is based on quantitative and qualitative core criteria, as well as sector-specific criteria;
- a portfolio of products is made available on the basis of the diagnosis. These products are supported by a network of national and local partners with a view to making sector expertise available to the entire network.

The aim is to give as many people as possible access to Crédit Agricole Group's ESG solutions as part of a continuous improvement approach. These products will address both environmental and social objectives. In addition, Crédit Agricole is launching training courses for professionals on the subject of creating responsible businesses.

(1) https://www.ca-cib.com/about-us/committed-and-responsible/our-sustainable-financing-policy

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

In 2020, ESG issues were included for the first time in commercial relationships with small- and mid-cap customers through the deployment of an **ESG questionnaire distributed to all account managers.** This project, a pioneer in the banking world, is currently being rolled out to the Regional banks, certain international retail banks. By the end of 2022, out of 32 Regional banks, 56% had fully deployed it and 25% were in the process of doing so. For LCL, in the corporate market, this ESG questionnaire was distributed to all account managers during the first quarter of 2022, with a target of 1,000 questionnaires given to small- and mid-cap customers over the year and 862 questionnaires completed by 31 December 2022. It is composed of 12 questions relating to the environment, social/societal matters and governance (plus four questions specific to the agri-food industry market).

The purpose of this ESG analysis process is to:

- **raise awareness** of ESG issues on the part of relationship managers: it is accompanied by training on key ESG issues, the CSR policy of the relevant entity, the actions of regional players and customers etc.; the training system was strengthened in 2022 (Section 3.5.2.2 Employee training and collective development);
- **initiate** discussions between investment officers and SMEs/mid-caps on their ESG procedures: it positions itself as a tool for dialogue between Crédit Agricole and economic players;
- **assess** the ESG risk of loan books: the questionnaire generates a score, which is made known to the delegated manager of the loan application. This may lead to additional information being sought if the score reveals vulnerability of the company.

4.4 TCFD: CLIMATE RISK MANAGEMENT

The environmental risk management policy in this part is presented primarily for the purposes of understanding the potential financial impacts of environmental risks on the Group's activities ("financial materiality" section of the Non-Financial Reporting Directive, NFRD). The negative impacts of the Group's activities on the environment ("environmental materiality" section of the NFRD) and the identification of opportunities related to environmental risks as defined by the TCFD (Task-Force on Climate-related Disclosure) are addressed in Part 3.4 "Environmental strategy" of the Statement of Non-Financial Performance.

Defined annually and validated by the governance bodies, the Group's environmental risk framework follows the TCFD recommendations in terms of presentation by addressing the various issues at Group level: governance structures, main elements of strategy, risk management and associated metrics. The impacts from double materiality (environmental and financial) are presented, specifying the roles and responsibilities of each of the players for those impacts.

The forecast regarding vulnerability to climate risks

In order to assess the Group's vulnerability to physical and transitional risks, an inventory was first drawn up of the main risk factors that could impact the Group's activities:

— Physical risks

Factor category	Subcategory
Climatic, meteorological, hydric	■ **Heat:** heatwave, heat peak, oceanic heat wave, rise in average temperature ■ **Drought:** meteorological (low rainfall), edaphic/agricultural (low soil moisture), hydrological (low water reserves), aridity ■ **Fire** ■ **Precipitation:** heavy precipitation, hail, snowfall, mudslides, lava flows, change in average rainfall ■ **Flooding:** coastal flooding (submergent coastlines), slow flooding, flash flooding, rising water table, sea level rise ■ **Wind:** strong wind, thunderstorm, storm, tornado, hurricane ■ **Cold:** cold wave, frost
Geological	■ **Clay shrinkage-swelling** ■ **Seismic activity:** earthquake, tsunami, volcanic eruption ■ **Ground motion:** landslide, cave-in ■ **Erosion:** rock falls, landslides, collapses
Biological	■ **Disease:** epidemic, pandemic ■ **Invasive alien species:** invasive plant or animal species ■ **Biodiversity loss:** loss of natural environments, plant and animal species, including impacts of deforestation and overfishing
Pollution	■ **Pollution:** water, air, soil, ecosystems

— Transition risks

Factor category	Subcategory
Decision by the authorities (executive, legislative, judicial)	▪ Tax, subsidy ▪ Obligation, prohibition ▪ Fine, conviction
Market evolution	▪ Changes in stakeholder behaviour (consumers' preferences, suppliers, employees, investors) ▪ Price changes
Technological evolution	▪ Technology development to: reduce GHG emissions, reduce energy consumption, limit other environmental impacts
Contractual obligation	▪ Definition and fulfilment of a contractual obligation related to environmental factors

Taking into account the scientific work to date and the main risk factors involved, the Group considers that:

- the physical risks related to climate change are potentially incurred in the short term for acute risks, and in the medium/long term for chronic risks;
- the transition risks related to climate disruption are incurred in the short, medium and long term.

Climate scenarios used by the Group

Climate scenarios are supplementary analysis tools that provide a better understanding of the impacts of climate risk in the long term, based on central hypotheses and stressed versions according to defined trajectories. This is a usual risk approach, which however in this case uses long-term assumptions, contrary to the usual scenarios, which generally consider short projections (about 3 to 5 years). The materialisation of these risks is indeed more remote, so regulators and supervisors support these approaches that allow a better understanding of their quantitative impacts, and this work also provides insight to governance bodies. The TCFD also recommends this approach to assess the sensitivity of assets to climate risks.

In-house scenarios

To assess the challenges associated with climate risk, the Group has developed an in-house method, known as SAFE (Single Accounting of Financed Emissions, originally P9XCA, see Part 5.3 "Measures related to the indirect carbon footprint"), which makes it possible to establish projections based on the emissions attributed to economic players in major sectors and defined countries in relation to the value added.

These emissions make it possible to establish an initial economic assessment of the carbon challenge by macro-sector and country, and of the potential vulnerability of companies. On the basis of several studies concluding that a controlled climate transition would not be growth-destroying (2017 OECD study "Investing in Climate, Investing in Growth", 2017 ADEME study *"Un mix électrique 100% renouvelables ?"* Synthèse technique et synthèse de l'évaluation macro-économique"), it was considered that the carbon issue impacted companies differently depending on their ability to anticipate and therefore the progressive nature of the implementation of measures to adapt to this risk.

This measurement of the stakes made it possible to simulate the impact of different carbon price scenarios. The calculations made it possible to understand the orders of magnitude and compare potential impacts on sectors and countries depending on the in-house scenarios and time scales used. The calculations show the transition risk in the abrupt climate change scenario as the main medium-term risk, while emphasising the strong increase in the physical climate risk over time, particularly in the scenario involving no new mitigation measures.

These calculations thus provide an initial macro-economic framework for climate risks; in all the projected scenarios, the financial impacts for the Group remain contained.

NGFS scenarios: the benchmark for ACPR and ECB climate stress testing exercises

In 2020, Crédit Agricole Group voluntarily took part in a pilot exercise on climate risk resistance led by the ACPR. This exercise focused on banking activities from the perspective of credit risks and market risks, but also insurance activities (health, death & disability, property & casualty, life), while asset management was excluded from the scope of analysis. The portfolios on which the simulations were carried out represented more than 80% of the Group's risk weighted assets in terms of credit risk. Its purpose was to test the resilience of French credit institutions and insurers to the effects of the climate transition by 2050, with no impact on capital planning. The three scenarios developed by the ACPR were based on the Network for Greening Financial Systems (NGFS) approach, using the work of the IPCC. A central scenario of orderly transition was proposed, with two opposing variants and a single physical risk scenario. The quantitative impacts remained limited in the three scenarios and manageable for the Group over the timescales in question, mainly due to the application of management decisions.

This inaugural exercise made it possible to test the Group's operational capacity to perform sector-level analyses over long horizons, over a broad scope, and to initiate a reflection on changes in the usual methods of *credit stress*. It also helped to prepare for the ECB exercise in 2022.

The approach adopted by the ECB is in line with the work of the ACPR, although it focuses only on banking activities (credit and markets), while extending the scope of analysis to new components, such as the presentation of profit and loss data by sector, CO_2 emissions on a selection of counterparties, and physical risk. The scenarios proposed by the ECB are also derived from the work of the NGFS (Phase 2) and include an orderly, a disorderly and a no-transition ("hot house world") version of the transition scenarios:

- The ECB's Orderly scenario corresponds to the NGFS Net Zero 2050 scenario, whose main characteristics are:
  - a drastic reduction in GHG (Greenhouse Gas) emissions to reach net zero by 2050,
  - immediate, ambitious and regular action to ensure a smooth transition,
  - carbon prices in line with targets;

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

- the ECB's Disorderly scenario corresponds to the NGFS Delayed Transition scenario, whose main characteristics are:
  - a drastic reduction in GHG emissions to reach net zero by 2050,
  - delayed and sudden action leading to an abrupt transition,
  - carbon prices in line with targets;
- the ECB's Hot House World scenario corresponds to the NGFS Current Policies scenario, whose main features are:
  - the lack of new policies to support the transition,
  - the gradual decrease in European emissions is offset by the increase outside Europe, leading to global warming and a substantial increase in physical risk,
  - carbon prices that remain very low.

This exercise covered a broader scope and required additional data collection or the use of proxies for data that is not yet available. The impacts remain limited and consistent with the first exercise conducted by the ACPR, and have made it possible to continue the analyses, particularly on the sectoral strategies to be deployed for each of the scenarios.

Measuring physical risk

The physical risk factors described above may essentially impact, in the short term, the physical assets financed, guaranteed or insured by the subsidiaries of Crédit Agricole SA. Crédit Agricole Assurances and LCL are thus the subsidiaries that are given priority in the analysis of physical risk.

Furthermore, in its property and casualty insurance business, **Crédit Agricole Assurances** is exposed to damage and disaster risk, particularly climate risk. To manage these risks and limit Crédit Agricole Assurances' exposure to them, a physical risk monitoring and control system is in place at Pacifica, the Crédit Agricole Assurances Group's main property and casualty entity. One of the steps is the identification and assessment of physical risks. These risks are quantified on the basis of simulations of general climate event scenarios using both the Solvency 2 Standard Formula corresponding to a recurrence period of 200 years (parameters defined by EIOPA) and in-house modelling based on market models, which gives us a risk distribution curve depending on recurrence periods.

In the case of Pacifica, a subsidiary of Crédit Agricole Assurances, the risks on the portfolio and new business must be assessed in such a way that, in year Y, the claims to be paid directly to policyholders can be met. Premiums are reassessed annually for year Y+1 based on expected changes in claim frequency and average cost. For climate-related claims, these models are produced by looking at the frequency and average cost of claims in previous years adjusted for an acceleration of anticipated events. Crédit Agricole Assurances, through its subsidiary Pacifica, must be able to compensate a large number of insureds following a climate event, and consequently follows the most pessimistic business-as-usual scenario.

These climate risks may impact buildings (residential, commercial or farm), vehicles or crops. The weight of these climate events in the total claims cost varies from one policy to another. While it is 100% for crop or forage insurance policies, it nevertheless represents more than a third of the claim cost for policies such as home, car, or agricultural or professional multi-risk insurance. Conversely, third-party liability policies are only slightly impacted.

The Group's risk management department, LCL, the user divisions and several Crédit Agricole Regional banks are working together to define common methodologies for mapping their outstandings and assessing their vulnerability to various risks.

Measuring transition risk

Group entities have been calculating the carbon intensity of their portfolios since 2017: this corresponds to the ratio between the carbon footprint of each entity (calculated via the SAFE method described above) and the amount of assets under its management and is intended to map the issues related to transition risk.

In addition, the work carried out with the supervisory authorities made it possible to map the transition risk according to the sectoral sensitivity defined by the ECB in its report *ECB Economy-Wide Climate Stress Tests (Occasional Paper Series n° 281 – September 2021)*, presenting the following sensitivity levels:

Sectors most exposed to transition risk	Risk level
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	■ ■ ■
Extractive industries	■ ■ ■
Water production and distribution, sanitation, waste management and pollution control	■ ■ ■
Production and distribution of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	■ ■ ■
Hospitality and catering	■ ■
Manufacturing	■ ■
Transport and storage	■ ■
Commerce	■
Construction	■
Commercial and residential real estate	■

■ ■ ■ *Maximum risk: over 90% of companies are highly exposed to transition risk.*

■ ■ *High risk: between 50% and 90% of companies are highly exposed to transition risk.*

■ *Medium risk: less than 50% of companies are highly exposed to transition risk.*
Source: Analysis by the Group's Risk Management department based on the European Central Bank's climate risk stress test work

According to this macro-analysis, a significant proportion of financing exposures are in sectors that are relatively more exposed to climate transition risk. These exposures are mainly carried by the Large Customers and Retail Banking divisions in France. As this analysis reflects the breakdown of the Group's activities, real estate, which includes housing finance and real estate activities, accounts for a significant proportion of these exposures. The sectors with the highest risks, including agriculture, had little overall exposure but were significant in terms of strategy and image.

In addition to this analysis, the work carried out with the supervisory authorities failed to identify any significant financial impact regarding these financings to date.

In addition, a medium-term transition risk index has been calculated since 2017 for **Crédit Agricole CIB's** corporate customer groups using a combination of three factors:

- the extent to which the issues will impact financing in the sector, as calculated by the SAFE methodology in the "by issue" version;
- the importance the country places on reducing greenhouse gas emissions within the framework of international negotiations, such as the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC);
- the maturity of the customer when faced with climate challenges and its ability to adapt, as evaluated by a non-financial agency or estimated by geographic average.

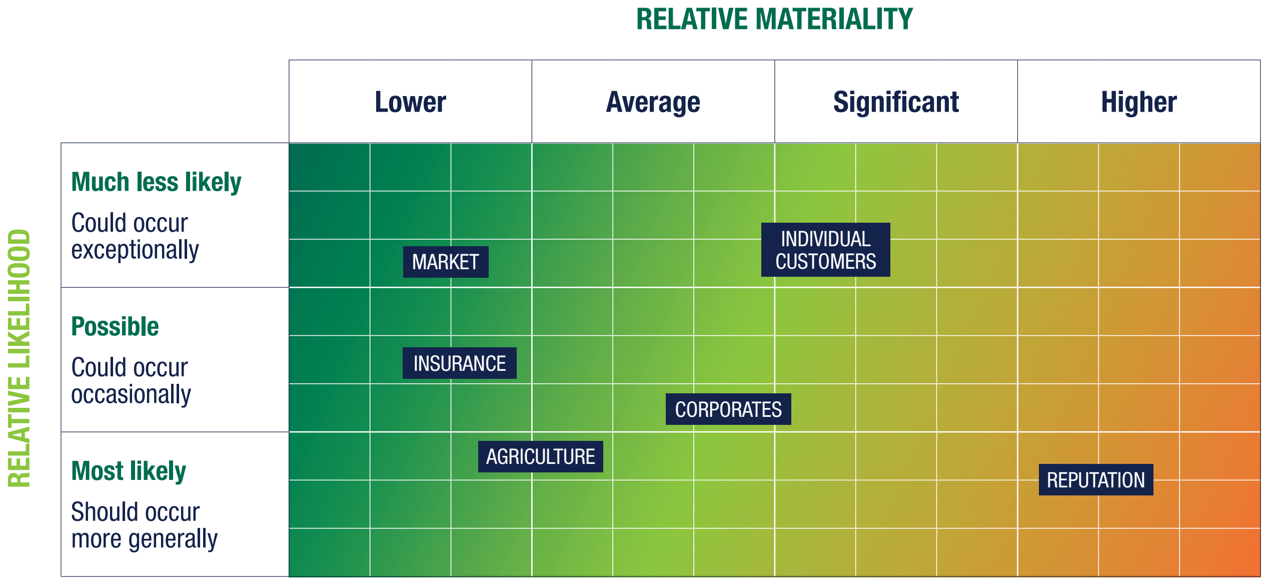
For each customer group, **the transition risk index** is calculated by adding these three factors together. The index is positive when the counterpart demonstrates above-average preparedness and is negative if it does not. The more the customer stands out from its peers, the more the sector is considered to be at risk, and the more the country has committed to a rapid climate transition, the higher the absolute value of the index. Thus, an agent in the Energy or Transport sector in a country committed to significantly lowering emissions will have more to gain or lose than a player in a sector that is less at risk and in a country with lower greenhouse gas reduction demands. The extent to which this agent will be affected will depend on its ability to adapt its strategy and business model to its new situation. The transition risk index complements sector-focused CSR policies by making it possible to identify customers for which additional analyses appear necessary in view of their exposure to transition risk and management of this risk. This approach concerns all sectors and all countries, and feeds into risk analyses, particularly in the review of sectoral strategies.

Transition risk is managed using Group tools and tools specific to each entity, as described in parts 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4.

Relative materiality of physical and transition risks

The qualitative and quantitative work described above makes it possible to identify the major risks most affected by climate risk and therefore requiring prioritisation when developing the risk management system. This hierarchical approach also took into account external work, notably from supervisors and regulators, guiding prioritisation when it came to conducting enhanced analyses. At this stage, the short-term risk that may have the most significant impact, although it is not possible to quantify it further, is reputational risk. Credit risk emerges as the second category of risk that can be most impacted, particularly in terms of physical and transition risks in the corporate (most vulnerable sectors), agricultural and private individual (housing) portfolios. Climate risks had very limited impacts on market risks in both stress test exercises, consistent with the nature of the Group's market activities. They do not warrant particular vigilance, as is the case with the transition risk for insurance activities.

The qualitative assessment of the impacts on the Group of these physical and transition risks (all time horizons), according to the pessimistic Current Policies[1] scenario, includes:



Legend

- Market: market risk generated mainly by environmental physical or transition risk factors (average of both).
- Insurance: insurance risk generated mainly by environmental physical or transition risk factors (average of both).
- Agriculture: credit risk on agri-agro portfolios generated mainly by environmental physical or transition risk factors (average of both).
- Corporate: credit risk on corporate portfolios generated mainly by environmental physical or transition risk factors (average of both).
- Private Individuals: credit risk on individuals' portfolios generated mainly by environmental physical or transition risk factors (average of both).
- Reputation: operational risk generated by controversies affecting the Crédit Agricole Group's activities, mainly related to environmental transition risk factors.

Note: The occurrence of physical factors is always estimated to be more likely than transition factors for each type of risk studied, and has a higher or equal relative materiality.
Analysis based on the results of the ECB 2022 climate stress tests and expert assessment.

(1) Current Policies scenario: non-"Net Zero 2050" scenario, assuming that only the policies implemented today are maintained and leading to a hot house world scenario, with a low transition and high physical risks (+3°C by 2100).

Presentation of the climate risk strategy according to the recommendations of the TCFD

The Group is committed to adopting a transparent approach and following best market practices and has undertaken to follow the **recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).** The Group's responses to these recommendations are summarised in the table below and detailed in the various chapters of our Statement of non-financial performance.

TCFD Sections	Recommendation	Main elements of the Group's response
Governance	1 – Describe the monitoring of climate risks and opportunities by the Board	The work performed within the Specialised Committees of the Board of Directors (Strategy and CSR Committee and Risk Committee of the Board of Directors) is submitted to the Board of Directors after examination. The Strategy and CSR Committee, chaired by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, reviews the Group's ESG strategy and analyses the results of all policies implemented and actions taken with regard to the Group's non-financial performance. It monitors the preparation of non-financial reporting as well as changes in non-financial ratings. The Risk Committee reviews the overall strategy and risk appetite of Crédit Agricole S.A. and the Crédit Agricole Group, which includes environmental risks covered by an ad hoc risk strategy. It analyses the Risk management framework of the entities and business lines before proposing their adoption to the Board. It evaluates the challenges the Group faces in terms of environmental risks and approves the Group's annual environmental risk framework. At its plenary meetings, the Board of Directors ensures the consistency of the Company's commitments and project with regard to environmental issues: ▪ when reviewing strategic projects, especially in the context of the Group Project, which makes Climate Strategy one of the pillars; ▪ when each entity's version of the Group Project is presented; ▪ when reviewing the Risk management framework submitted for adoption, if the scope of those strategies justifies it. The composition of the Board of Directors, as well as the biographies and skills of its members are provided in Chapter 3 "Corporate Governance" of the Registration Document. *See Parts 3.2 and 4.1.*
	2 – Describe the role of Management in assessing and managing climate risks and opportunities	The Environmental Risk management framework prepared by the Group Risk department with the collaboration of Group entities is presented annually to the Group Risk Committee, which consists of Group executives, and afterwards to the Risk Committee of the Board of Directors. This risk management framework determine the environmental risk roadmap for the coming year. The Group Risk Committee assesses the climate issues, examines the suitability of the proposed framework, approves the framework and requests additional work, if required. Specific attention is paid to supervisory exercises, including climate stress tests, but also to monitoring the actions agreed by the Group in response to the ECB's Guide on Climate-Related and Environmental Risks management (November 2020). These exercises are managed by a dedicated team within the Group Risk Department, which reports regularly to the governance bodies: ▪ Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Executive Committee and Risk Committee have approved the action plan in response to this guide (May 2021), as well as the additional details and actions proposed following the thematic review (November 2022); ▪ the roll-out of the action plan is presented annually to the Group Risk Committee and the Board Risk Committee: a summary of the progress of each project is presented, according to their deadlines, covering the 13 objectives. Any issues of concern are brought to the attention of these committees, in particular to indicate how these actions fit in with projects already underway and which may need to be adjusted; ▪ in addition to project monitoring, the Group Risk Department can alert the governance bodies if necessary to issues relating to environmental risks. It also reports key events to them via a monthly Risk Summary sent to the Executive Committee, as well as through risk position reports presented to the Board's Risk Committee. *See Parts 3.2 and 4.2.*

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

TCFD Sections	Recommendation	Main elements of the Group's response
Strategy	3 – Describe the climate risks and opportunities identified by the Company in the short, medium and long term	Environmental risks are mapped as major risks by the Group. Understood as risk factors that influence existing risks (counterparty, market, operational, etc.), they cover physical and transition risks. The work is aimed primarily at taking into account acute and chronic physical risks, as well as transition risks through credit risks and reputational risks. The other major risks might be affected in a more secondary way by these risks, just as the other environmental risks do not a priori have a material impact on the major risk classes. The Group's challenges are assessed by evaluating the Group's carbon footprint and exposures for each sector at stake, as well as by analysing vulnerability to transition risks (sectoral approach breaking down exposures to the most carbon-intensive sectors or those most sensitive to transition risk according to the supervisor's classification) and to physical risk (geographical approach based on a selection of contingencies). They are also assessed by forecasting the Group's exposure in various short-, medium- and long-term scenarios. These quantitative studies, carried out in particular as part of the identification of risks, made it possible to complete a qualitative approach and to establish a risk materiality matrix. Thus: ▪ these risks are considered material in the short term for acute physical risks, in the long term for chronic physical risks, and in the potentially short/medium or long term for transition risk; ▪ these risks could take the form of reputational risk, without any occurrences having had material impacts at this stage, but also, secondly, of financial impacts via credit risk. No material impact has occurred for either at this stage, so there is no immediate need to review provisioning models or reassess potential capital requirements under ICAAP. The Group's commitments in supporting transitions, described more fully in the 10 commitments of the Societal Project, confirm that climate issues can also be an opportunity through dedicated offers. *See Parts 2.3, 3.4 and 4.4.*
	4 - Describe the impact of climate risks and opportunities on the Company's business, strategy and financial planning	For many years, Crédit Agricole Group has been committed to supporting the company's climate transition. Following the climate strategy of 2019, which included a scheduled exit from coal, the Group strengthened its commitments in 2021 and 2022 by signing the financial sector's four Net Zero alliances. It also announced a new programme comprising 10 societal and environmental commitments, and placed it at the heart of its activities. At the same time, the Group implemented procedures to integrate climate risks into its financial risk management (measurement, governance). Portfolio resistance tests conducted with the ACPR and the ECB also confirmed that the financial impacts of sustainability risks remained limited for the Group, according to the various scenarios used. *See Parts 3.4 and 4.4.*
Risk management	5 – Describe the resilience of the Company's strategy, taking into account various climate scenarios, including the scenario of a temperature increase of 2°C or less	Internal issue assessment tools confirm that: ▪ the Group's vulnerability to physical risks remains stable and limited, for both its financing activities and those of Crédit Agricole Assurances, thanks to the implementation of a system to monitor and control these risks, which makes it possible to limit them; ▪ the impacts of transition risk according to the stress scenarios conducted in the ACPR pilot exercise and the ECB exercise are contained at Group level. They show the Group's resilience to the scenarios chosen for the ECB exercise: orderly, disorderly or no-transition (adverse scenario). The CO_2 price projections for each of these scenarios are transcribed into the sectoral value-added projections within the scope of analysis. Projections are made for the short term (two years) and the long term (2050), with, for the longer term, the elaboration of a dynamic balance sheet allowing the integration of a strategic response to the evolution of each sector. *See Part 4.4.*

TCFD Sections	Recommendation	Main elements of the Group's response
Risk management	6 – Describe the Company's procedures for identifying and assessing climate risks	Environment-related risks are identified and analysed as part of the Group's risk identification process, and then fed into the materiality matrix. They are considered to be risk factors that influence the Bank's main risks (credit risk, market risk, etc.), i.e. risks that arise as a result of exposure to counterparties that may be affected by environmental risks. They are evaluated and prioritised by monitoring various indicators and conducting impact studies on the portfolio according to various scenarios, such as the exercise conducted at the end of 2020 with the ACPR or the exercise conducted in 2022 by the ECB. A transition risk vulnerability map has also been drawn up in order to allocate the Group's sectoral exposures according to the level of sensitivity to transition risk established by the ECB. In addition, the environmental risk management system is being developed within the Group with a view to implementing the actions agreed in response to the ECB Guide on Climate-Related and Environmental Risks management. The 13 expectations are addressed in sub-projects which are subject to follow-up presented to the Executive and Non-Executive Governance, as well as to review work by the supervisor (thematic review, on-site inspection mission). The conclusions of this work are integrated into the supervisory dialogue, in the P2R part of the SREP (as are the climate stress tests). Some of the expectations are linked to other regulatory requirements, such as the European Banking Authority (EBA) lending guidelines (ESG component). The other regulatory changes mainly concern reporting (green asset ratio, ESG Pillar 3), as the EBA has not yet issued any recommendations on the potential impacts of environmental and social risks in Pillar 1. *See Parts 2.3 and 4.4.*
	7 – Describe the Company's procedures for climate risk management	Transition risk is managed using Group tools and tools specific to each entity. The sector-specific CSR policies govern activities and define the scope of exclusion, particularly within the scope of Crédit Agricole CIB. The Risk Department advises on these policies, as well as on the sectoral risk strategies that define specific modalities for the management of climate risks, as appropriate to the challenges of the sectors concerned and taking into account the nature and maturity of the Group's exposures in these sectors. In addition, the Group's strategy of gradually reallocating its financing, investment and managed asset portfolios towards the energy transition is designed to reduce its gross risk over time and enable the Group to show greater resilience. *See Parts 3.4, 4.2 and 4.3.*
	8 – Describe how the procedures for identifying, assessing and managing climate risks are incorporated into the overall risk management of the Company	Climate Governance provides for clear information to the decision-making bodies on the status and management of environmental risks, namely through the Group Risk Committees and the Risk Committee of the Board of Directors. The indicators presented in the risk appetite context are reported to Governance according to the agreed policy and may be subject to alert according to the defined thresholds and limits. *See Part 4.1.*

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

TCFD Sections	Recommendation	Main elements of the Group's response
Metrics and targets	9 – Indicate the measurement system used by the Company to assess climate risks and opportunities in accordance with its risk management strategy and procedure	Through its climate strategy adopted in June 2019, the Crédit Agricole Group made a commitment to progressively reallocate its financing and investment portfolios in line with the temperature goals of the 2015 Paris Agreement (i.e. a scenario of less than 2°C of warming by 2100). Environmental risks are monitored through several indicators: the carbon footprint of the portfolios, and specific indexes on transition risks and physical risks. When calculating its carbon footprint, the Group implements a methodology for quantifying greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions said to be financed by a financial institution. This P9XCA methodology (renamed SAFE in 2021) enables the Group to calculate, with no double-counting, the order of magnitude of financed emissions and to map those emissions by sector and geographical area. In addition, a medium-term transition risk index has been calculated since 2017 for **Crédit Agricole CIB's** corporate customer groups using a combination of three factors: ▪ the extent to which the issues will impact financing in the sector, as calculated by the SAFE methodology in the "by issue" version; ▪ the importance the country places on reducing greenhouse gas emissions within the framework of international negotiations, such as the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC); ▪ the maturity of the customer when faced with climate challenges and its ability to adapt, as evaluated by a non-financial agency or estimated by geographic average. Finally, physical risks are assessed on a scale of 1 to 15 using a method combining indexes of sectoral sensitivity (vulnerability on a three-level scale of 20 major sectors identified) and geographical sensitivity (based on three variables: share of the population living below an altitude of 5 m, share of agriculture in GDP, vulnerability index). *See Parts 5.3 and 4.*
	10 – Reporting of type 1, type 2 and, where applicable, type 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and associated risks	Emissions related to the Group's scopes 1, 2 and 3 can be viewed in Parts 5.3 and 5.4.
	11 - Describe the targets used by the Company to manage climate risks and opportunities and the performance achieved against the targets	Crédit Agricole Group has set itself the goal of contributing to achieving carbon neutrality through its membership of the Net Zero alliances in July 2021, covering both financing and investment portfolios. For scopes 1 and 2: the Group is working on constructing trajectories that are capable of meeting the carbon neutrality targets by 2050. In connection with the Science-Based Target initiative (SBTi), Crédit Agricole S.A. is committed to achieving the following goals: ▪ -50% of absolute emissions on scopes 1 and 2 between 2019 and 2030; ▪ -50% of absolute emissions related to business travel between 2019 and 2030. *See Parts 3.4.7 and 5.3.*

5. Results

5.1 NON-FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Following the publication of its "Ambitions 2025" medium-term plan and its Societal Project, Crédit Agricole S.A. has updated the list of indicators it uses to align with its new objectives[1]. The definition of some indicators is available in Section 5.6. Methodological note

ESG strategy	Policies	Performance indicators	Unit	2022	2021	2020	Entities concerned
Environmental Performance	Accelerating the adoption of renewable energy Making the transition accessible to all and entering a new era through new initiatives Gradually phasing out fossil fuels *Net Zero Banking Alliance*	Financing of green activities	€bn	16	13.2	11.14	Crédit Agricole CIB
		Financing of renewable energy	€m	298	268	241	LCL
		GHG emissions related to all financing and investments (SAFE methodology)	$MtCO_2$ eq	153	147	143	Crédit Agricole Group
		Additional number of companies engaged on climate (compared to a 2021 baseline)	Number	418	NP	NP	Amundi
		Achieving 14 GW of installed renewable energy capacity through investments by 2025	GW	11.8	NP	NP	CAA
		Doubling financing in renewable energy by 2025	€m	939	722	NP	CAL&F
		Achieving a commercial production for Unifergie of €2 billion by 2025	€m	1,154	1,046	NP	CAL&F
		Reduction of exposure to oil extraction and production by 25% between 2020 and 2025 (outstanding of financing)	$bn	6.1	6.3	7.2	Crédit Agricole CIB
		Reduction of exposure to oil extraction and production by 25% between 2020 and 2025 (% change)	%	-15	-12	NP	Crédit Agricole CIB
		60% growth in low-carbon energy exposure by 2025 (outstanding of financing)	€bn	10.5	8.2	7.4	Crédit Agricole CIB
		60% growth in low-carbon energy exposure by 2025 (% change)	%	+42	+11	NP	Crédit Agricole CIB
		Thermal coal exposure[1]	€bn	0.946	1.02	0.670	Amundi
		Thermal coal exposure	€bn	0.557	0.572	0.623	Crédit Agricole CIB
		% of customers supported in their energy transition	%	42	NP	NP	LCL
	Setting targets for reducing the environmental footprint of our own operations	GHG emissions related to energies/m²	TCO_2 eq/sq.m.	0.01937	0.03666	0.03046	Crédit Agricole S.A.
		GHG emissions related to business travels/FTE	TCO_2 eq/FTE	0.261[2]	0.061	0.101	Crédit Agricole S.A.
		Reducing our operating carbon footprint by 50% between 2019 and 2030: scopes 1 and 2	%	-58	NP	NP	Crédit Agricole S.A.
		Reducing our operating carbon footprint by 50% between 2019 and 2030: business travel	%	-57	NP	NP	Crédit Agricole S.A.
	Our actions to promote biodiversity and the preservation of natural capital	% (by revenues) of Crédit Agricole S.A. entities that have undertaken to measure their impacts on biodiversity	%	49	NP	NP	Crédit Agricole S.A.

(1) The indicator Investments in renewable energies is replaced by Achieving 14 GW of installed renewable energy capacity through investments by 2025. The indicator Financing renewable energy projects in France is replaced by indicators Doubling financing in renewable energy by 2025 and Achieving commercial production for Unifergie of EUR 2 billion by 2025. Indicators Executives trained in the new leadership model and Progression of the participation rate in the ERI are replaced by Number of agreements signed, Absenteeism rate and Cumulative number of young people welcomed during the calendar year. The indicator Percentage of women in decision-making bodies is replaced by Percentage of women in Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Executive Committee and Percentage of women in the Top 150. The monitoring of indicators Assets from specific initiatives relating to the environment, Assets in the funds with social and solidarity impact, and Outstanding ESG multi-criteria investment solutions, that corresponded to objectives of Amundi's 2018-2021 Ambition Plan has stopped. New indicators have been determined in relation with the ESG Ambitions 2025 Plan and are monitored in the Statement of Non-Financial Performance.

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

ESG strategy	Policies	Performance indicators	Unit	2022	2021	2020	Entities concerned
Social performance	Compliance for the benefit of customers and society	Raising awareness of ethics among employees (optional test)	%	32.6	30.4	20.3	FReD entities
		Number of requests for the exercise of rights received by Group entities	%	38,502	NP	NP	Crédit Agricole Group[3]
		% of employees trained in the three AML/CFT anti-corruption and anti-fraud regulations	%	97	NP	NP	Crédit Agricole S.A. LCL Regional Banks
	Utility and Universality	Number of customers in vulnerable situations supported	Number	33,434	21,607	21,544	LCL CACF[4]
		Financing granted to microfinance institutions	€m	86.2	74.3	74	Grameen Crédit Agricole Foundation
		Number of customers who subscribed to the entry-level offers	Number	254,223	194,431	152,579	LCL and Regional Banks
		Assets linked to offers contributing to the revitalisation of territories and the reduction of inequalities	€bn	8	NP	NP	LCL
		% of impact finance (sustainability linked loans) in corporate loan production	%	26	13	NP	LCL
		Assets in impact solutions	€bn	8.7	NP	NP	Amundi
	Being a responsible employer in a citizen company	Percentage of women on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Executive Committee	%	37.5	31	23.5	Crédit Agricole S.A.
		Percentage of women in the Top 150 (C1)	%	22.5	21.5	16.8	Crédit Agricole S.A.
		Training courses given	Millions of hours	2.17	1.84	1.83	Crédit Agricole S.A.
		Number of agreements signed	Number	262	230	217	Crédit Agricole S.A.
		Absenteeism rate (after maternity leave)	%	3.4	2.9	3.9	Crédit Agricole S.A.
		Cumulative number of young people welcomed during the calendar year	Number	12,019	NP	NP	Crédit Agricole S.A.
	Tax policy	Tax rate paid by Crédit Agricole S.A.	%	22.2	17.1	22.23	Crédit Agricole S.A.
	Responsible lobbying	Number of French financial institutions in which Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Public Affairs department participates	Number	13	13	13	Crédit Agricole S.A.
	Responsible purchasing	Share of suppliers that received a CSR assessment in a call for tenders[5]	%	50	53	67.75	Crédit Agricole S.A.
	Cybersecurity and fighting cybercrime	Percentage of employees trained in cyber risks	% over 3 sliding years 2020-2022	89.8	87.3	88.5	Crédit Agricole Group
	Support strategy for the agricultural and agri-food sectors	Volume of funding dedicated to the agri-agro transition	€bn	4.3	NP	NP	Regional Banks
		Penetration rate at the time of installation	%	73	NP	NP	Regional Banks

ESG strategy	Policies	Performance indicators	Unit	2022	2021	2020	Entities concerned
ESG performance	Governance	Non-financial criteria within the variable compensation of executives	%	40	40	40	Crédit Agricole S.A.
		Number of social and environmental impact indicators monitored	Number	121	90	65	Crédit Agricole S.A.
		Number of employees whose compensation is linked to the FReD scheme	Number	27,600	23,215	23,408	Crédit Agricole S.A.
	ESG risk management	Network of CSR employees (in FTEs)	Number	373	175	175	Crédit Agricole S.A.
		% eligible *Green Asset Ratio* assets (in revenues)	%	29	27	NP	Crédit Agricole S.A.
		% ESG ETFs out of total ETFs	%	27	NP	NP	Amundi
		% integration of ESG criteria in the analysis of financing	%	100	100	100	Crédit Agricole CIB
		% integration of ESG criteria in the analysis of financing	%	21.3	NP	NP	LCL

(1) The increase between 2020 and 2021 is explained by an increase in positions in companies with activities that remained exposed to thermal coal but for a percentage of revenues below the materiality thresholds defined in the thermal coal sector policy. The decrease between 2021 and 2022 was due to a double effect: on the one hand, the inclusion of Lyxor and methodological refinements, and on the other hand, the variation in the outstanding amounts and/or the share of thermal coal in the revenues of companies.

(2) Increase due to the resumption of activity post-COVID-19.

(3) Excluding Crédit Agricole Leasing & Factoring and BforBank.

(4) For Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance, the scope includes AGOS since 2022. The vulnerable customer scope differs from that of CACF France (see detailed definition in part 5.6 Methodological note). In 2022, the scope includes LCL and CACF excluding the Regional Banks.

(5) The number of suppliers with an EcoVadis assessment has increased in absolute figures between 2021 and 2022, see "Vigilance Plan" in Chapter 3.

Legend
NP: not published.

5.2 EU TAXONOMY INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE ACTIVITIES

Regulatory framework and requirements

The EU Taxonomy Regulation 2020/852 of 18 June 2020 establishes a framework for defining environmentally sustainable economic activities, i.e. economic activities that pass the following three tests: (i) they make a substantial contribution to an environmental targets, (ii) they do not cause significant harm to other environmental targets as set out in said Regulation, and (iii) they are carried out in compliance with certain minimum social safeguards.

Activities that meet these three criteria are said to be "taxonomy-aligned". For the purposes of this regulation, environmental targets comprise:

- climate change mitigation;
- climate change adaptation;
- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources;
- transition to a circular economy;
- pollution prevention and control;
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

The "Climate" Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 of 4 June 2021 specifies the technical screening criteria for determining the conditions under which an economic activity qualifies as "Taxonomy-aligned", in relation to the first two environmental objectives (climate change mitigation and adaptation).

Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation sets out reporting obligations for financial institutions and companies subject to the Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD) on the sustainable part of their investments. Delegated Regulation 2021/2178 of 6 July 2021 ("Article 8") specifies the detailed rules for the application of said Article 8, which are the content, calculation methodologies and presentation of the reporting obligations relating to these investments. In particular, the types of assets and counterparties to be included and excluded in the calculation of the ratio are specified.

Finally, Delegated Regulation 2022/1214 of 9 March 2022 complements the two above-mentioned delegated regulations ("Climate" and "Article 8") with regard to the information to be published concerning fossil gas and nuclear energy activities ("Complementary" regulation).

According to the provisions of Article 8 of the Delegated Regulation, the reporting requirements applicable to credit institutions are progressive:

- a first reporting obligation on the basis of data as at 31 December 2021 on (i) the share of "eligible" assets, i.e. those financing "eligible" and "non-eligible" activities under the "Climate" Delegated Regulation and (ii) the share of assets excluded only from the numerator of the ratio as well as the share of assets excluded from both the numerator and denominator of the ratio;
- a second deadline, from 2024 (based on data as at 31 December 2023), where reporting will be complemented by information on the proportion of "aligned" assets (the Green Asset Ratio, GAR), i.e. assets financing eligible activities that pass the three taxonomy alignment tests. The alignment analysis will be conducted on the basis of information published by non-financial companies (publication of their aligned revenues and capital expenditure from 2023) and by financial companies subject to the NFRD on non-financial corporate reporting (publication of their green asset ratio from 2024) as well as on the technical criteria of the "Climate" delegated regulation within the scope of retail customers and local authorities, as well as for dedicated financing;
- furthermore, as from 1 January 2024, credit institutions will have to publish indicators relating to the taxonomy alignment of their off-balance sheet assets (financial guarantees and assets under management);
- finally, indicators relating to the trading book and fees and commissions must be published from 1 January 2026 (based on data at 31 December 2025).

The illustration below shows how the aligned assets are determined. **For this exercise, only eligible activities are published.**

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES

Activities identified in the taxonomy for each environmental objective

ANALYSIS OF ALIGNMENT CRITERIA

Substantial contribution to at least one of the six environmental objectives (SC) + Do no significant harm to any of the other five environmental targets (DNSH) + Compliance with minimum social safeguards (MSS)

ALIGNED ACTIVITIES

Activities meeting the 3 alignment criteria

Accordingly, Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation requires credit institutions subject to the Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD) to publish information on the eligibility of assets for the taxonomy by 2022, as is the case with the 2021 publication. In addition, the entry into force of the "complementary" regulation requires institutions to publish information on gas and nuclear energy activities. The diagram below shows the information to be presented for the year 2022.

EXCLUDED ASSETS

- **Trading book**
- **Government and central banks, supranational issuers**

Under Article 10, para 3 and 3(b) of the Delegated Regulation, Crédit Agricole must disclose the percentage of its assets excluded from the eligibility scope in relation to total assets.

QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE TABLES

- **Nuclear energy-related activities**
- **Fossil gas-related activities**

Under Delegated Regulation 2022/1214 of 9 March 2022, Crédit Agricole must publish tables related to nuclear and fossil gas activities.

COVERED ASSETS

ASSETS EXCLUDED FROM THE NUMERATOR

- **Derivatives (banking portfolio)**
- **Interbank loans**
- **Exposures that are not subject to the NFRD**
- **Cash and cash equivalents**
- **Other assets**

Under Article 10, para 3(c) of the Delegated Regulation, Crédit Agricole must disclose the percentage of its assets excluded from the numerator of the eligibility ratio in relation to covered assets

ASSETS IN THE SCOPE OF THE TAXONOMY

- **Taxonomy-eligible assets**
- **Taxonomy non-eligible assets**

Under Article 10, para 3(a) of the Delegated Regulation, Crédit Agricole must disclose the percentage of its assets eligible and non-eligible for Taxonomy in relation to covered assets

Methodology for determining eligible assets

For the 31 December 2022 reporting, only Crédit Agricole S.A. is required to disclose the share of eligible assets. However, the ratio of eligible assets will be published on a voluntary basis for the Crédit Agricole Group, which includes the Regional Banks.

Eligible activities are defined and described by the "Climate" Delegated Regulation.

For this second reporting, the following assets are considered eligible for the taxonomy:

- home loans, renovation loans and vehicle financing to individuals (loans granted from 1 January 2022) for EU households;
- housing finance and dedicated finance (finance whose purpose is known and which concerns an activity eligible for the taxonomy) for local authorities;
- commercial and residential property collateral seized and held for sale;
- exposure to Regional Banks subject to the NFRD and for which Crédit Agricole S.A. has published eligibility ratios at 31 December 2022;
- exposures to financial and non-financial NFRD counterparties for which the eligible ratio is available in their DPEF 2021 and for which data could be collected.

In addition, in the calculation of the eligibility ratio, the interpretations and recommendations of regulators and supervisors have been taken into account in order to improve comparability between institutions.

In addition, for the first time, Crédit Agricole S.A. includes in the regulatory ratio, exposures to financial and non-financial companies that have published an eligible ratio as at 31/12/2021 and whose ratio has been collected. In this respect, Crédit Agricole S.A. publishes two eligible asset ratios for regulatory reporting purposes for 12/31/2022:

- an eligible asset ratio, "turnover view" of counterparties, in which exposures to non-financial companies have been weighted by their eligible turnover, and exposures to financial companies have been weighted by their published eligible asset ratios. The Regional Banks have published an eligible asset ratio vision turnover as at 31/12/2022 and the corresponding exposures have also been included in this ratio;
- an eligible asset ratio, "vision capital expenditure" of the counterparties, in which exposures to non-financial companies have been weighted by their eligible capital expenditure, and exposures to financial companies have been weighted by their published eligible asset ratio.

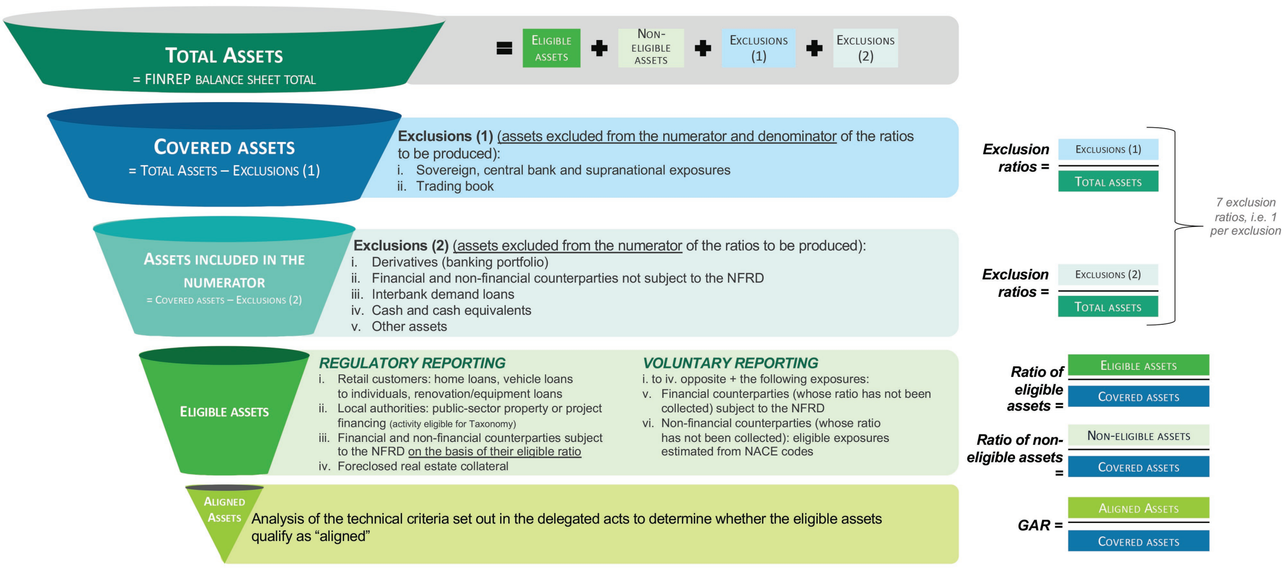
It should be noted that as the Regional Banks have not published a ratio of eligible assets for capital expenditure purposes, no exposure to the Regional Banks has been included in Crédit Agricole S.A.'s ratio of eligible assets for capital expenditure purposes, which explains the difference between Crédit Agricole S.A.'s two ratios (29% for the revenue view, versus 10% for the capital expenditure view).

The amount of eligible assets is brought together with the covered assets corresponding to the above elements, to which are added:

- exposures to companies not subject to the NFRD (financial and non-financial companies outside the EU, small and medium-sized companies in the EU below the thresholds for subjection);
- derivatives, on sight interbank loans, cash and cash equivalents and other assets[(1)];
- other not eligible for taxonomy exposures to financial and non-financial counterparties subject to the NFRD and retail customers.

In addition, Crédit Agricole S.A. publishes the portion, within total assets, of asset amounts excluded from the calculation (in the numerator and denominator):

- exposures to central governments, central banks, supranational issuers;
- the trading book.



(1) Other assets include changes in the fair value of covered items when covering the interest rate risk of a portfolio, property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and deferred tax assets in the FINREP statements.

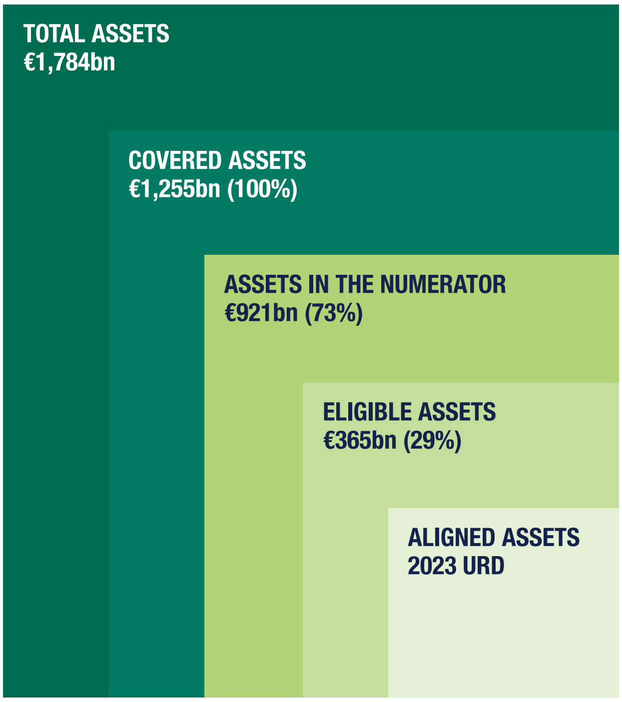
Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Figures for Crédit Agricole S.A. at 31 December 2022

Intermediate indicators on the portion, within covered assets, of eligible assets and non-eligible assets	As a %	In euros
Portion of exposures to taxonomy-eligible activities in **covered assets**, of which exposures to non-financial corporations subject to the NFRD are weighted by the percentage of published eligible revenues	29	364,816,878,321
Portion of exposures to taxonomy-eligible activities in **covered assets**, of which exposures to non-financial corporations subject to the NFRD are weighted by the percentage of published eligible capital expenditure	10	123,098,027,964
Portion of exposures to activities not eligible for taxonomy in **covered assets** (exposures with retail customers and other exposures with financial and non-financial counterparties subject to the NFRD that are not eligible for taxonomy) based on eligible non-financial counterparty revenues	44	556,662,683,305
Portion of exposures to activities not eligible for taxonomy in **covered assets** *(exposures with retail customers and other exposures with financial and non-financial counterparties subject to the NFRD that are not eligible for taxonomy)* based on eligible non-financial counterparty capital expenditure	64	797,381,533,662

Ratios on the portion, within total assets, of assets excluded from the numerator of intermediate indicators	As a %	In euros
Portion of derivatives (banking portfolio) **within total assets**	2	32,157,615,232
Portion of on sight interbank loans **within total assets**	1	9,689,560,598
Portion of cash and cash equivalents **within total assets**	-	1,580,221,361
Portion of other assets **within total assets**	5	94,045,287,733
Portion **within total assets** of exposures to companies that are not required to publish non-financial information	11	196,745,028,018
TOTAL	**19**	**334,217,712,942**

Ratios on the portion, within total assets, of assets excluded from the numerator and denominator of intermediate indicators	As a %	In euros
Portion **within total assets** of exposures to central governments, central banks, supranational issuers	16	279,456,964,654
Portion of the trading book **within total assets**	14	249,489,597,826
TOTAL	**30**	**528,946,562,480**



The ratio of eligible assets is higher in 2022 than in 2021, notably because, given the availability of new information, part of the eligible ratios of financial and non-financial counterparties has beenintegrated this year end for an amount of €58.6 billion, thereby illustrating the crucial aspect of the availability of public data for the calculation of ratios. Furthermore, compared to the 2021 disclosure, car loans were only included in 2022 for the retail customer segment, reducing the eligible assets by €7.5 billion.

Activities related to nuclear energy and fossil gas for Crédit Agricole S.A. (Table 1)

In accordance with the entry into force of Delegated Regulation 2022/1214 of 9 March 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. discloses the following information relating to fossil gas and nuclear energy activities (table 1). Crédit Agricole S.A. is not in a position to publish data as of December 31, 2022 in tables 4 [Economic activities eligible for the taxonomy but not aligned with it] and 5 [Economic activities not eligible for the taxonomy], due to the unavailability of information, in particular because of the first publication of these tables by non-financial companies, on which financial institutions rely for their own publication.

Line	Activities related to nuclear energy	
1.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle.	YES
2.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction and safe operation of new nuclear installations to produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production, as well as their safety upgrades, using best available technologies.	YES
3.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to safe operation of existing nuclear installations that produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production from nuclear energy, as well as their safety upgrades.	YES
	Fossil gas related activities	
4.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES
5.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment, and operation of combined heat/cool and power generation facilities using fossil gaseous fuels	YES
6.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment and operation of heat generation facilities that produce heat/cool using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES

Economic activities eligible for the taxonomy but not aligned with it (Table 4)

		Amount and proportion (information should be presented in monetary amount and percentage)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate change adaptation (CCA)	
Line	**Economic activities**	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
1.	Amount and proportion of economic activity eligible for, but not aligned with, the taxonomy referred to in section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable CPI	NA[(1)]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.	Amount and proportion of economic activity eligible for, but not aligned with, the taxonomy referred to in section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable CPI	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3.	Amount and proportion of economic activity eligible for, but not aligned with, the taxonomy referred to in section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable CPI	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4.	Amount and proportion of economic activity eligible for, but not aligned with, the taxonomy referred to in section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable CPI	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5.	Amount and proportion of economic activity eligible for, but not aligned with, the taxonomy referred to in section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable CPI	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6.	Amount and proportion of economic activity eligible for, but not aligned with, the taxonomy referred to in section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable CPI	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7.	**Amount and proportion of other economic activities eligible for, but not aligned with, the taxonomy not included in lines 1 through 6 above in the denominator of the applicable CPI**	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8.	**Total amount and total proportion of economic activities eligible for, but not aligned with, the taxonomy in the denominator of the applicable CPI**	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

(1) NA: Not Available data

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Economic activities not eligible for the taxonomy (Table 5)

Line	Economic activities	Amount	%
1.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity referred to in line 1 of Table 1 that is not eligible for taxonomy, in accordance with section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, in the denominator of the applicable CPI	NA	NA
2.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity referred to in line 1 of Table 1 that is not eligible for taxonomy, in accordance with section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, in the denominator of the applicable CPI	NA	NA
3.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity referred to in line 1 of Table 1 that is not eligible for taxonomy, in accordance with section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, in the denominator of the applicable CPI	NA	NA
4.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity referred to in line 1 of Table 1 that is not eligible for taxonomy, in accordance with section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, in the denominator of the applicable CPI	NA	NA
5.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity referred to in line 1 of Table 1 that is not eligible for taxonomy, in accordance with section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, in the denominator of the applicable CPI	NA	NA
6.	Amount and proportion of the economic activity referred to in line 1 of Table 1 that is not eligible for taxonomy, in accordance with section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, in the denominator of the applicable CPI	NA	NA
7.	**Amount and proportion of other economic activities not eligible for the taxonomy and not included in lines 1 through 6 above in the denominator of the applicable CPI**	NA	NA
8.	**Total amount and total proportion of economic activities not eligible for taxonomy in the denominator of the applicable CPI**	NA	NA

Figures for Crédit Agricole Group at 31 December 2022 (voluntary disclosure)

Intermediate indicators on the portion, within covered assets, of eligible assets and non-eligible assets	As a %	In euros
Portion of exposures to **taxonomy-eligible** activities in covered assets, **of which exposures to non-financial firms subject to the NFRD are weighted by the percentage of published eligible revenue**	36	518,028,241,300
Portion of exposures to **taxonomy-eligible** activities in covered assets, **of which exposures to non-financial firms subject to the NFRD are weighted by the percentage of eligible capital expenditures published**	36	519,238,292,610
Portion of exposures to **non-taxonomy-eligible** activities in covered assets (*retail exposures and other exposures to financial and non-financial counterparties subject to the NFRD that are not taxonomy-eligible*), **based on the eligible turnover of non-financial counterparties**	31	457,300,957,910
Portion of exposures to **non-taxonomy-eligible** activities in covered assets (*retail exposures and other exposures to financial and non-financial counterparties subject to the NFRD that are not taxonomy-eligible*), **based on eligible capital expenditure of non-financial counterparties**	31	456,090,906,600

Operational application of the disclosure requirements under Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation

The ratio of eligible assets reflects the nature of the balance sheet of banking institutions without specifying at this stage the level of environmental sustainability of the eligible assets. Indeed, under current regulations, an institution with a very high exposure to large European corporates and individual customers will, by definition, have a higher ratio of eligible assets than an institution with a high international exposure.

To this end, the implementation of the Crédit Agricole Group's Societal Project echoes the requirements of the Taxonomy regulation and will improve the ratios of Crédit Agricole S.A. However, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s strategy is not limited to financing, which is the focus of the taxonomy, but also includes investments on Crédit Agricole SA's balance sheet, management of customers' investments, and supporting customers' energy transition. The taxonomy thus reflects part of the Climate strategy of Crédit Agricole S.A. It is itself a component of the Societal Project, which integrates three key dimensions:

- taking action for the climate and transition to a low carbon economy;
- strengthening cohesion and social inclusion;
- accomplishing agricultural and agri-food transitions.

5.3 MEASURES RELATED TO THE INDIRECT CARBON FOOTPRINT

The Group uses a methodology, called SAFE, to quantify greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions financed by a financial institution, that allows a calculation, without multiple counting, of the order of magnitude of financed emissions and to determine their sectoral and geographical mapping. According to the SAFE method, the estimation of GHG emissions (scope 3) related to all Crédit Agricole Group's investments and financing is the following (in thousands of tons CO2 eq.):

	Industries							
Geographic areas	**Agriculture**	**Real estate**	**Energy**	**Manufacturing**	**Transport**	**Waste management**	**Public services**	**Total**
France	22,429	10,736	3,975	4,352	21,402	3,318	1	66,212
Germany	169	239	2,016	500	3,414	1	9	6,347
Spain	3	109	928	84	1,119	39	3	2,286
Italy	348	578	3,002	1,262	3,160	152	168	8,670
United Kingdom	194	92	829	359	1,288	105	-	2,867
Others Western Europe	292	483	3,568	1,500	5,837	7	88	11,774
Others Europe	20	342	1,718	2,080	2,186	88	-	6,434
Africa and Middle-East	40	30	1,035	416	1,544	2,171	-	5,237
United States	-145	1,192	3,303	4,575	5,780	52	279	15,035
Others North America	24	83	166	330	4,412	2	-	5,018
South America	440	33	676	2,255	2,151	343	-	5,898
China	9	354	1,431	1,774	1,107	-	-	4,676
India	3	19	2,183	392	350	55	-	3,001
Japan	1	135	22	66	854	-	-	1,078
Others Asia	94	466	3,802	1,748	2,744	64	-	8,919
TOTAL *(thousands of tCO2e)*	**23,921**	**14,890**	**28,653**	**21,693**	**57,348**	**6,398**	**549**	**153,452**

Historical data

	Unit	2022	2021	2020
Total emissions from indirect footprint	$MtCO_2e$	153	147	143

The estimated emissions linked to the Group's investments and financing (scope 3) have increased every year since 2020. The main reason for this increase is the sustained growth in the Group's investment and financing outstandings.

5.4 MEASURES RELATED TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT OF CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A.'S OPERATIONS

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions

In 2022, following the commitments made in accordance with the recommendations of the SBTI (Science Based Targets Initiative), new indicators for monitoring the operating footprint were introduced and led to an evolution of the tables published in the Statement of Non-Financial Performance.

Indicators	Unit	2022	2022 (comparable scope with 2021)	2021	2020
SCOPE 1(1)	**tCO_2e**	**27,997**	**19,404**	**20,601**	**14,475**
of which gas consumption of buildings	tCO_2e	17,847	17,847	19,140	13,263
of which fuel oil consumption of buildings	tCO_2e	1,557	1,557	1,461	1,212
of which fuel consumption of the vehicle fleet	tCO_2e	8,592	-	NP(2)	NP
SCOPE 2(3)	**tCO_2e**	**25,439**	**-**	**75,171**	**70,052**
of which electricity consumption of buildings	tCO_2e	15,867	-	62,512	59,229
of which electricity consumption of *data centres*	tCO_2e	2,996	-	5,405	5,292
of which heating network	tCO_2e	6,485	-	7,169	5,305
of which cooling network	tCO_2e	91	-	85	226
SCOPE 3 (UPSTREAM)	**tCO_2e**	**22 887**	**-**	**NP**	**NP**
3.3. Energy-related emissions not included in scopes 1 and 2	tCO_2e	3,761	-	NP	NP
3.6. Business travel	tCO_2e	18,990	-	NP(4)	NP(4)

(1) *In 2020 and 2021, the scope 1 calculation did not include emissions related to fuel consumption by Crédit Agricole S.A.'s vehicle fleet. The increase in scope 1 emissions between 2021 and 2022 is mainly due to this integration.*

(2) *NP: Not published*

(3) *In 2022, several subsidiaries valued the electricity purchased via guarantee of origin certificates, resulting in a significant decrease in scope 2 emissions.*

(4) *Following the change of methodology in the reporting of data from the AMEX supplier, the 2020 and 2021 data are being made more reliable.*

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Energy

Indicators	Unit	2022	2021	2020
ENERGY CONSUMPTION	**MWh**	**461,239**	**508,236**	**458,739**
electricity	MWh	347,939	387,400	361,482
of which non-renewable electricity	MWh	48,769	NP	NP
consumption excluding data centres	MWh	36,327	NP	NP
data centre consumption	MWh	12,442	NP	NP
of which renewable electricity	MWh	299,170	NP	NP
consumption excluding data centres	MWh	236,030	NP	NP
data centre consumption	MWh	63,140	NP	NP
heating network	MWh	24,108	26,651	23,725
cooling network	MWh	5,814	5,415	5,180
gas	MWh	78,571	84,259	64,231
fuel oil	MWh	4,807	4,510	3,821
SHARE OF RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	**%**	**86**	**NP**	**NP**

Business travel

Indicators	Unit	2022
DISTANCES TRAVELLED	thousand of km	**102,248**
of which distances travelled by train	thousand of km	28,813
of which distances travelled by air	thousand of km	74,538

Note: Following the change of methodology in the reporting of data from the supplier AMEX, the 2020 and 2021 data are being recalculated to improve their reliability.

Water

Indicators	Unit	2022	2021	2020
WATER CONSUMPTION	m^3	**668,977**	**740,906**	**686,578**

Waste

Indicators	Unit	2022	2021	2020
TOTAL AMOUNT OF WASTE COLLECTED	**tons**	**4,189**	**3,955**	**2,837**
of which reused, recovered or recycled	tons	3,531	2,413	1,929
PORTION OF WASTE REUSED, RECOVERED OR RECYCLED	%	**84**	**61**	**68**

Paper

Indicators	Unit	2022	2021	2020
TOTAL PAPER CONSUMPTION[(1)]	**tons**	**12,938**	**24,302**	**21,836**
of which sustainable paper	tons	11,673	NP	NP
PORTION OF SUSTAINABLE PAPER USE	%	**90**	**NP**	**NP**

In addition, the **Crédit Agricole Group** is committed to collecting **bankcards**, which, along with cheques, remain one of the only banking services with a physical medium. Its ecological footprint linked to its plastic and metal components is therefore very real throughout its life cycle. In order to reduce this impact and in keeping with a circular economy, in 2013 **Crédit Agricole, in conjunction with Crédit Agricole Payment Services,** began rolling out a used card recycling service at 35 Regional Banks.

In 2022, over 2.6 million cards, or 13.7 tonnes, were collected. Since 2014, over 18 million bank cards, weighing approximately 129 tonnes, have been recovered. Moreover, since January 2016, all new chequebooks proposed by the Regional Banks have been printed on PEFC certified paper. This certification guarantees sustainable management of forests for paper production, i.e. ensuring that forests are managed according to the highest environmental and social standards.

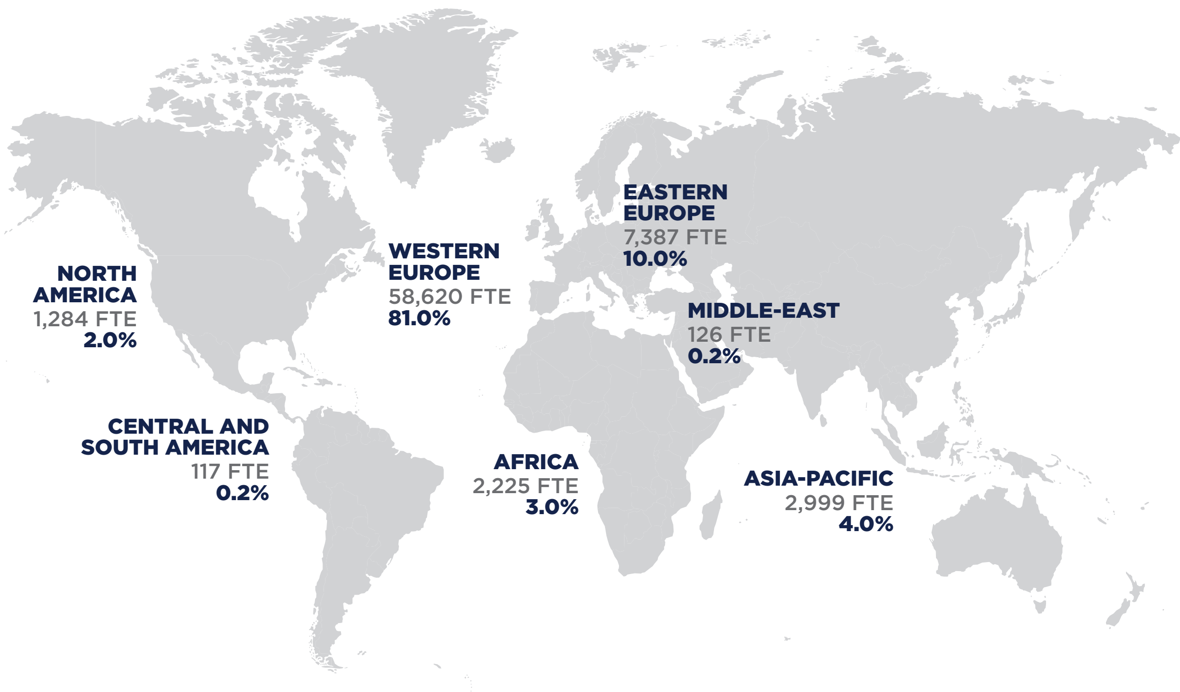
The “My Carbon Impact” application from Crédit Agricole Payment Services and the Swedish fintech Doconomy continued to be tested in 2022. This solution allows individual customers to receive a real-time estimate of the carbon footprint of their purchases made by bank card (Internet and local). The application also allows them to offset their CO_2 emissions by purchasing climate offsets in UN-certified environmental projects.

(1) In 2022, print usage has decreased, desktop publishing activity has been lower than in 2021 and paper-based customer communications have been reduced.

5.5 HUMAN RESOURCES INDICATORS

Workforce

At end-2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. had 72,758 employees (FTE) and was operating in 42 countries.

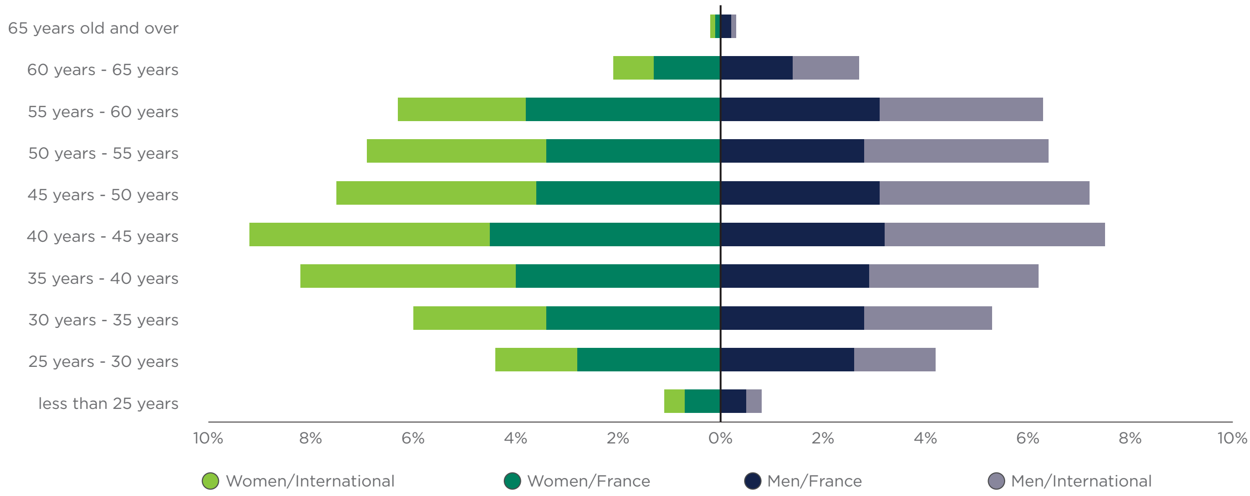


— Workforce by business area

	2022		2021	
	FTE employees	**%**	**FTE employees**	**%**
Retail banking in France	16,186	22.2	16,406	21.7
International retail banking	19,640	27.0	23,608	31.2
Specialised Financial Services	8,841	12.2	8,696	11.5
Asset Gathering	11,560	15.9	11,110	14.7
Large customers	13,620	18.7	12,944	17.1
Corporate Centre	2,910	4.0	2,947	3.9
TOTAL	**72,758**	**100.0**	**75,711**	**100.0**
o/w France	35,643	49.0	35,130	46.0
o/w International	37,115	51.0	40,581	54.0
Scope covered	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	100%

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

— Age structure



Scope covered: 99%

— Average age and length of service

	2022			2021		
	France	**International**	**Total**	**France**	**International**	**Total**
Average age	43 years and 11 months	44 years and 4 months	44 years and 1 months	44 years	44 years and 1 months	44 years and 1 months
Average length of service	15 years and 6 months	13 years and 9 months	14 years and 7 months	16 years	14 years	14 years and 11 months
Scope covered			*99%*			*96%*

— Workforce by type of contract

	2022			2021		
(full-time equivalent)	**France**	**International**	**Total**	**France**	**International**	**Total**
Active permanent contracts (CDI)	35,053	34,309	**69,362**	34,416	38,043	72,459
Fixed-term contracts (CDD)	590	2,806	**3,396**	714	2,538	3,252
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	35,643	37,115	72,758	35,130	40,581	75,711
Non active permanent contract (CDI) employees	1,278	735	**2,013**	1,189	894	2,084
TOTAL	**36,920**	**37,850**	**74,770**	**36,319**	**41,475**	**77,795**

Beneficiary View.

In 2022, the share of permanent contract employees in the total workforce was 95%. It was 96% in 2021.

— Departures of permanent contract employees by reason

	2022				2021			
	France	**International**	**Total**	**%**	**France**	**International**	**Total**	**%**
Resignation	1,572	2,125	3,697	56	1,129	1,912	3,041	54.3
Retirement and early retirement	607	882	1,489	22	570	463	1,033	18.5
Lay-off	240	232	472	7	214	275	489	8.7
Death	21	23	44	1	24	34	58	1.0
Other	602	352	954	14	468	509	977	17.5
TOTAL PERMANENT CONTRACT DEPARTURES	**3,042**	**3,614**	**6,656**	**100**	**2,405**	**3,193**	**5,598**	**100.0**
Scope covered				*99%*				*99%*

The turnover rate was 9.9% in 2022 with a resignation rate of 5.2%[1]. In 2021, the turnover rate was 7.9%, with a resignation rate of 4%.

(1) The turnover rate increased from 7.9% in 2021 to 9.9% in 2022, driven by the Group's ambitious recruitment policy and the roll-out of an intergenerational renewal plan in Italy.

— Absenteeism in calendar days

	2022					2021		
				Total			Total	
	Women	Men	Number of days	%	Average number of days' absence per employee	Number of days	%	Average number of days' absence per employee
Sickness	492,554	235,561	728,115	57.0	10.0	644,257	53.8	9.0
Accident	11,961	6,177	18,138	1.4	0.2	16,541	1.4	0.2
Maternity, paternity, breast feeding	340,385	22,243	362,628	28.4	5.0	376,394	31.4	5.3
Authorised leave	87,457	50,569	138,026	10.8	1.9	118,541	9.9	1.7
Other	17,499	12,944	30,443	2.4	0.4	41,693	3.5	0.6
TOTAL	**949,856**	**327,494**	**1,277,350**	**100.0**	**17.5**	**1,197,426**	**100.0**	**16.7**
Absenteeism rate overall					*4.7%*			*4.3%*
Absenteeism rate excluding maternity leave					*3.4%*			*2.9%*
Scope covered					*98%*			*93%*

— Promotions in France

			2022			2021
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Promotion in the non-manager category	824	346	**1,170**	602	258	**860**
Promotion from non-manager to manager	476	253	**729**	275	172	**447**
Promotion in the manager category	699	817	**1,516**	522	541	**1,063**
TOTAL	**1,999**	**1,416**	**3,415**	**1,399**	**971**	**2,370**
%	58.5%	41.5%	**100.0%**	59.0%	41.0%	**100.0%**
Scope covered France			*96%*			*98%*

Promotion: only changes in classification are recorded.
Scope – Crédit Agricole S.A.

5.6 METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

This note provides methodological details on the reporting processes applied by Crédit Agricole S.A. to ensure the collection and monitoring of the non-financial performance indicators presented in the Statement of Non-Financial Performance (DPEF). The indicators and information presented in the DPEF are based on Crédit Agricole's internal guidelines, the guidelines of the fourth edition of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI G4)[1], the ten principles of the United Nations Global Compact, and the six principles of the Principles for Responsible Banking.

In 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. redefined the list of its performance indicators in order to be able to monitor and better report on its progress in relation to the ten commitments of the Societal Project.

Reporting scope

The reporting scope of non-financial information corresponds to the Group's financial consolidation scope within the meaning of Article L. 233-16 of the French Commercial Code (Code de Commerce), and concerns controlled entities and companies. Where scope limitations are applied on a case-by-case basis to certain non-financial performance indicators, these are explained in Part 5.1 "Non-financial performance indicators". The environmental values presented in Part 5.4 relate to controlled entities with more than 100 FTEs as at 31 December 2022.

Details and methodological limitations of the indicators

Non-financial performance indicators may have methodological limitations due to the lack of harmonisation of national and international definitions and legislation and/or the qualitative nature of some data.

(1) Launched in 1997 by the Coalition for Environmentally Responsible Economies (CERES) in partnership with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the GRI is a long-term, international, multi-stakeholder initiative to develop and disseminate guidelines for voluntary sustainability reporting by multinational enterprises (MNEs) that wish to report on the economic, environmental and social dimensions of their activities, products and services. GRI G4 is the fourth edition of the Global Reporting Initiative. The GRI has not verified the content of this report, nor the validity of the information provided (www.globalreporting.org).

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Indicators	Details
SOCIAL INDICATORS	
Number of customers supported in terms of inclusion	Number of customers who have received one of the LCL Essentiel and LCL Essentiel Pro product offers. Each customer is counted only once.
Number of customers in vulnerable situations supported	For Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance, this indicator includes the number of CACF France customers identified as "potentially vulnerable" or "vulnerable" (respectively stage 1 and stage ≥ 2 with regard to the NDoD) and "potentially vulnerable" (stage 1 only) for AGOS in Italy (included in the scope in 2022) who benefited from the implementation of a personalised solution during the reporting year.
Assets linked to offers contributing to the revitalisation of territories and the reduction of inequalities	Includes offers related to Pro and SME loans in rural revitalisation areas (ZRR[1]).
Number of hours of training received by employees	Both face-to-face and e-learning hours are counted in the hours of training received by employees. Regardless of the number of training courses taken by an employee, the latter is counted only once as a training beneficiary.
Share of employees who took part in the "Ethics and you" quiz	This indicator concerns only the employees of the entities included in the **FReD** framework (Crédit Agricole SA, LCL, Uni-médias, Avem, CA Italia, CA Polska, Amundi, CA Assurances, CA Immobilier, Crédit Agricole CIB, CACEIS, CA Indosuez, CACF, CALF, CAPS, CA-GIP).
% of impact finance (sustainability linked loans) in corporate loan production	Proportion of financing (in volume, in assets) granted to companies during the year whose rate is indexed to ESG criteria.
Assets in impact solutions	Amount of assets under management in impact funds according to Amundi's internal definition under the ESG Impact Framework.
ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS	
Reduction of exposure to oil extraction and production by 25% between 2020 and 2025 (outstanding financing and % change) (CACIB)	The exposure to upstream oil is expressed as EAD (Exposure At Default). It is calculated from the total EAD of each customer, related to the share of upstream oil in their business. This upstream oil share is calculated by multiplying the upstream share of CAPEX by the oil share of the customer's upstream production (oil and gas). This approach is more conservative, as the upstream share of CAPEX is generally 3-4 times higher than the upstream share of customer revenues. This calculation is based on customer data. The commitment to a 25% reduction in upstream oil exposure is made against a 2020 baseline expressed in USD, the reference currency for the majority of the Oil & Gas portfolio's credit exposure. The evolution of this indicator is therefore monitored in USD, although the reporting also includes figures in EUR.
60% growth in low-carbon energy exposure by 2025 (outstanding low-carbon energy financing) (CACIB)	The low-carbon energy exposure covers production and storage activities. This includes renewable energy (wind, solar, biomass, geothermal, hydro, wave/tidal), nuclear energy, and biofuels. This exposure is calculated in EAD (Exposure At Default), based on direct financing (i.e. dedicated asset and project financing) and indirect financing. For direct financing, the amounts are related to the share of low-carbon electricity generation associated with each project or asset, calculated from the installed capacity data by technology associated with the project or asset. Indirect financing is related to the share of low-carbon energy in the revenues of each customer. This calculation is based on customer data and data purchased from external suppliers, using the latest available data as a priority (most recent data).
Thermal coal exposure (CACIB)	Exposure to thermal coal is calculated as EAD (Exposure At Default), based on direct dedicated coal financing and indirect financing in relation to the share of thermal coal in the revenues of each customer. In the absence of data on revenues for the thermal coal business only, the revenues for the coal business as a whole (thermal and metallurgical) is used. This calculation is based on customer data and data purchased from external suppliers, using the latest available data as a priority (most recent data). Customers whose share of thermal coal represents strictly less than 1% of revenues are not taken into account in the calculation of CACIB's coal exposure.
% of customers supported in their energy transition	This includes commercial offers and/or subscriptions for energy transition consulting or financing (sustainable mobility, thermal renovation of property, acquisition of a sustainable property), on the business (SME, ETI) and professional (craftsmen, traders, self-employed, VSE) markets.

Indicators	Details
Volume of financing dedicated to the agri-agro transition	Includes financing in one of the following categories: ▪ Financing of farmers engaged in sustainable and environmentally friendly agricultural practices (organic farming, High Environmental Value, soil conservation farming, Low Carbon Label...); ▪ Financing of equipment, development, manufacturing, construction, operation, distribution and maintenance of renewable energy production sources: solar, wind; ▪ Financing the setting up of the next generation of farmers; ▪ Financing short supply chain activities.
Number of new farmers set up	This indicator is an estimate based on the number of farmers who have been affiliated to the Mutualité Sociale Agricole for less than five years and the penetration rate obtained thanks to a survey conducted every two years by the firm ADquation among approximately 800 new farmers to find out more about their partner bank. This survey is also conducted annually but only among farmers under age 40. The indicator is calculated as follows: (Number of new farmers*penetration rate).
% revenues of Crédit Agricole S.A. Entities by NBI that have undertaken to measure their impact on biodiversity(2)	This first performance indicator aims at identifying, by revenues, the number of Crédit Agricole S.A. entities that have undertaken to measure their impacts on biodiversity. This is a first internal monitoring indicator, as biodiversity metrics are less advanced than those for climate.
Reducing our operating carbon footprint by 50% between 2019 and 2030: scopes 1 and 2	This indicator is calculated as the percentage reduction in greenhouse gas emissions related to scopes 1 and 2 in year N compared to the emissions in the baseline year 2019.
Reducing our operating carbon footprint by 50% between 2019 and 2030: business travel	This indicator is calculated as the percentage reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from business travel in year N compared to the emissions in the baseline year 2019.
OTHER INDICATORS	
Number of requests for the exercise of rights received by Group entities	Number of requests for the exercise of rights received under the General Data Protection Regulation (access, rectification, deletion - or right to oblivion, limitation, opposition and portability) by Crédit Agricole Group entities.
Representation of Crédit Agricole S.A. in French financial institutions	French market authorities for which Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Public Affairs department has a mandate to represent Crédit Agricole.

(1) According to the list available on the government website: https://www.observatoire-des-territoires.gouv.fr/kiosque/zonage-les-zones-de-revitalisation-rurale-zrr

(2) Certain subsidiaries of Crédit Agricole S.A. are not included in the perimeter.

Reporting tools, consolidation and audits

The reporting of the various indicators presented in the Non-Financial Performance Declaration is made possible by the direct communication of the indicators by the entities before consolidation by the Societal Project Department. An initial validation and consistency checks are carried out by the entities before the information is sent back to the Group. These indicators are then aggregated and audited by the Societal Project Department where a second validation is carried out during consolidation. Finally, an analytical review and a general control ensure the overall consistency of changes between year Y-1 and year Y of all non-financial indicators presented in the DPEF.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

5.7 RECOGNITION OF NON-FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE BY STAKEHOLDERS

By relying on its ESG strategy and of all the actions implemented by the entities, Crédit Agricole S.A. is consolidating its non-financial performance. In 2022, it reaffirmed its place on the leading socially responsible investment indexes:

- rated B by CDP since 2021;
- rated AA by MSCI since 2022;
- rated 67 A1+ by Moody's ESG Solutions in 2022 and included in NYSE-Euronext indexes since May 2013;
- rated 25.1 by Sustainalytics since 2022[1];
- rated C+ Prime by ISS-ESG since 2022;
- included for several years in the British FTSE4Good index, confirmed in 2022.

Signatory of the

- Women's Empowerment Principles in 2022;
- Net-Zero Banking Alliance, Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance, Net-Zero Asset Managers Initiative since 2021 and Net-Zero Insurance Alliance in 2022;
- Finance for Biodiversity Pledge since 2021[2];
- Principles for sustainable insurance since 2021;
- Tobacco Free Finance Pledge since 2020;
- Principles for responsible banking and collective commitment to climate action since 2019;
- Business for Inclusive Growth (B4IG) since 2019;
- Poseidon Principles since 2019;
- One Planet Sovereign Wealth Fund Asset Manager Initiative since 2019;
- Manifesto for the Inclusion of People with Disabilities in Economic Life since 2019;
- Science-Based Targets since 2016;
- RE100 since 2016;
- Charter for the energy efficiency of commercial buildings since 2013;
- Responsible Purchasing Charter since 2010;
- Corporate diversity Charter since 2008;
- Parenthood Charter since 2019, renewed in 2022;
- Principles for Responsible Investment since 2006;
- United Nations Global Compact since 2003.

Cofounding member

- Finance for Tomorrow since 2017;
- IIRC (International Integrated Reporting Council) since 2016;
- Mainstreaming Climate Action Within Financial Institutions since 2015;
- Catalytic Finance Initiative since 2015;
- French Business Climate Pledge since 2015;
- BBCA association (low-carbon building design) since 2015;
- Green Bonds Principles since 2014;
- Portfolio Decarbonization Coalition since 2014;
- Equator Principles since 2003.

Participant

- Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) since 2022;
- AIGCC (Asia Investor Group on Climate Change) since 2020;
- Climate Action 100+ since 2017;
- Task Force on Climate Financial Disclosures since 2017;
- Montreal Carbon Pledge since 2015;
- Paris Appeal on Climate Change since 2015;
- Call for carbon pricing at the initiative of the World Bank Group in 2014.

Other positions

- Modern Slavery Statement since 2017.

(1) The lower the rating, the lower the ESG risk.
(2) Amundi commitment.

Implementation of the Principles for Responsible Banking

The complete report on the implementation of the Principles for Responsible Banking is available on credit-agricole.com website.

Reporting and self-assessment point	Relevant reference(s)/Illustrative link(s) to the answer
PRINCIPLE 1: ALIGNMENT	
1.1 Crédit Agricole S.A. business model.	See Universal Registration Document, chapter "Presentation of Crédit Agricole S.A."
1.2 Alignment of the strategy with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Paris Climate Agreement and successful national and regional frameworks.	See https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/group/group-project-and-ambitions-2022/our-vision See Universal Registration Document, "Non-financial performance" chapter, parts 3.4.1, 3.4.2 and 3.4.5
PRINCIPLE 2: DEFINITION OF IMPACT AND TARGET	
2.1 Group impact analysis	See Universal Registration Document, "Non-financial performance" chapter, paragraphs 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3
Conclusion on impact analysis: this entire analysis of non-financial risks/issues and their materiality has enabled Crédit Agricole S.A. to define the corresponding impact and risk management policies.	
2.2 Definition of Group target	See Universal Registration Document, "Non-financial performance" chapter, paragraph 3.4
Conclusion on the definition of the target: as part of its Ambitions 2022 medium-term plan, Crédit Agricole S.A. has set itself ambitious targets in line with its Raison d'Être[(1)].	
2.3 Plans for implementation and monitoring of targets	See Universal Registration Document, "Non-financial performance" chapter, paragraphs 5.1, 5.3 and 5.4 And paragraph 3.4.5
Conclusion on the monitoring of targets: the deployment of the non-financial reporting platform throughout the Group will make it possible to transparently monitor the implementation of its social and environmental commitments.	
2.4 Progress in implementing targets	See Universal Registration Document, "Non-financial performance" chapter, paragraphs 3.4, 3.5., 3.6 and 5.1
Conclusion on progress achieved: significant progress was made in 2021 in implementing the environmental and social strategy of Crédit Agricole S.A.	
PRINCIPLE 3: *CLIENTS AND CUSTOMERS*	
3.1 Overview of the policies and practices currently implemented or to be implemented by the Group to promote responsible relationships with its customers.	See Universal Registration Document, "Non-financial performance" chapter, paragraph 3.3
3.2 Description of the work performed or planned by the Group with its customers to encourage sustainable practices and enable sustainable economic activities.	See Universal Registration Document, "Non-financial performance" chapter, paragraphs 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 3.2.3
PRINCIPLE 4: STAKEHOLDERS	
4.1 Description of the stakeholders (or groups/types of stakeholders) with whom the Group has consulted, engaged, collaborated or partnered to implement these principles and enhance its impact.	See Universal Registration Document, "Non-Financial Performance" chapter, paragraph 3.4.3 https://www.b4ig.org/ https://www.at-entreprise-pauvrete.org/toutes-nos-publications/lancement-du-collectif-dentreprises-pour-une-economie-plus-inclusive/
PRINCIPLE 5: GOVERNANCE AND CULTURE	
5.1 Description of the governance structures, policies and procedures put in place or expected to be put in place by the Group to manage significant positive and negative (potential) impacts and to support the effective implementation of the Principles.	See Universal Registration Document, "Non-financial performance" chapter, paragraph 3.2
5.2 Description of the initiatives and measures implemented or expected to be implemented by the Group to foster a responsible banking culture among its employees.	See Universal Registration Document, "Non-financial performance" chapter, paragraphs 3.2.2 and 3.2.3
5.3 Governance structure for the implementation of the principles.	See Universal Registration Document, "Non-financial performance" chapter, paragraphs 3.2.2 and 3.2.3
Conclusion: Oversight of the implementation of the PRB is an integral part of Crédit Agricole S.A. ESG governance.	
PRINCIPLE 6: TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY	
Progress in the implementation of the principles of banking responsibility.	Universal Registration Document, "Non-financial performance" chapter
Conclusion: Crédit Agricole S.A. has made significant progress in the implementation of the PRB, an integral part of its ESG strategy, during the 2021 financial year.	

(1) Please refer to the glossary for the definition of Raison d'Être.

Cross-reference table

Statement of Non-Financial Performance	Pages
Business model	47
Non-financial risks	47-53
Policies, due diligence procedures and outcomes	64-109
Performance indicators (KPI)	124-136
Vigilance Plan	180-191

DPEF 2021	Pages	Global Compact	SDGs	PRB	ISO 26000	GRI G4
2. NON-FINANCIAL RISKS						
2.1 Consultation of stakeholders	47			3; 4	6.4.5.	
2.2 Materiality matrix	48	All principles	1; 3; 5; 6; 7; 8; 10; 11; 12; 13; 14; 15; 16	All principles	6.4.3; 6.4.4; 6.4.5; 6.4.7; 6.5.4; 6.5.5; 6.6.3; 6.6.6; 6.7.3; 6.7.7; 6.8.3	G4-EC1; G4-EC2; G4-EC7; G4-EC8; G4-EN2; G4-EN3; G4-EN6; G4-EN10; G4-EN15; G4-EN16; G4-EN17; G4-EN19; G4-EN27; G4-LA1; G4-LA2; G4-LA9; G4-LA10; G4-LA11; GA-LA13; G4-LA15; G4-SO4; GR-PR8
2.3 Analysis of non-financial risks	49	All principles	1; 3; 5; 6; 7; 8; 10; 11; 12; 13; 14; 15; 16	All principles	6.4.3; 6.4.4; 6.4.5; 6.4.7; 6.5.4; 6.5.5; 6.6.3; 6.6.6; 6.7.3; 6.7.7; 6.8.3	G4-EC1; G4-EC2; G4-EC7; G4-EC8; G4-EN2; G4-EN3; G4-EN6; G4-EN10; G4-EN15; G4-EN16; G4-EN17; G4-EN19; G4-EN27; G4-LA1; G4-LA2; G4-LA9; G4-LA10; G4-LA11; GA-LA13; G4-LA15; G4-SO4; GR-PR8
3. ESG STRATEGY						
3.1 Our ESG strategy: a tool for a balanced transition	54	All principles	1; 3; 5; 6; 7; 8; 10; 11; 12; 13; 14; 15; 16	All principles	6.2; 6.3.4; 6.3.7; 6.4; 6.5; 6.6.3; 6.6.4; 6.6.5; 6.6.6; 6.7.4; 6.7.5; 6.7.6; 6.7.7; 6.7.8; 6.8.3; 6.8.4; 6.8.5; 6.8.7; 6.8.9	G4-EC1; G4-EC2; G4-EC7; G4-EC8; G4-EN2; G4-EN3; G4-EN6; G4-EN10; G4-EN15; G4-EN16; G4-EN17; G4-EN19; G4-EN23; G4-EN27; G4-LA1; G4-LA2; G4-LA8; G4-LA9; G4-LA10; G4-LA11; G4-LA12; GA-LA13; G4-LA15; G4-SO4; G4-PR5: G4-PR8
3.2 Governance	55	All principles	1; 3; 5; 6; 7; 8; 10; 11; 12; 13; 14; 15; 16	5	6.2	G4-LA12
3.4 Environmental strategy	64	7; 8; 9	6; 7; 11; 12; 13; 14; 15	All principles	6.5	G4-EN2; G4-EN3; G4-EN6; G4-EN10; G4-EN15; G4-EN16; G4-EN17; G4-EN19; G4-EN23; G4-EN27; G4-EC2
3.5 Social strategy	80	All principles	1; 3; 5; 8; 10; 11; 12; 16	All principles	6.3.4; 6.3.7; 6.4; 6.5.4; 6.6.3; 6.6.4; 6.6.5; 6.6.6; 6.7.4; 6.7.5; 6.7.6; 6.7.7; 6.7.8; 6.7.9; 6.8.3; 6.8.4; 6.8.5; 6.8.7; 6.8.9	G4-EC1; G4-EC2; G4-EC7; G4-EC8; G4-EN2; G4-EN3; G4-EN10; G4-EN23; G4-EN27; G4-LA1; G4-LA2; G4-LA8; G4-LA9; G4-LA10; G4-LA11; G4-LA12; GA-LA13; G4-LA15; G4-SO4

DPEF 2021	Pages	Global Compact	SDGs	PRB	ISO 26000	GRI G4
4. ESG RISK MANAGEMENT: FINANCIAL MATERIALITY						
4.1 ESG risk approach	110	All principles	1; 3; 5; 6; 7; 8; 10; 11; 12; 13; 14; 15; 16	1; 2; 5	6.2; 6.3.4; 6.3.7; 6.4; 6.5; 6.6.3; 6.6.4; 6.6.5; 6.6.6; 6.7.4; 6.7.5; 6.7.6; 6.7.7; 6.7.8; 6.8.3; 6.8.4; 6.8.5; 6.8.7; 6.8.9	G4-EC1; G4-EC2; G4-EC7; G4-EC8; G4-EN2; G4-EN3; G4-EN6; G4-EN10; G4-EN15; G4-EN16; G4-EN17; G4-EN19; G4-EN23; G4-EN27; G4-LA1; G4-LA2; G4-LA8; G4-LA9; G4-LA10; G4-LA11; G4–LA12; GA-LA13; G4-LA15; G4-SO4
4.2 Integration of ESG criteria in investment and asset management policies	111	All principles	1; 3; 5; 6; 7; 8; 10; 11; 12; 13; 14; 15; 16	1; 2; 3; 5; 6	6.5; 6.8.9	G4-EN23; G4-EN2; G4-EN3; G4-EN6; G4-EN10; G4-EN15; G4-EN16; G4-EN17; G4-EN19; G4-EN27; G4-EC1; G4-EC1; G4-EC2; G4-EC7; G4-EC8
4.4 TCFD Chapter: Climate risk management	115	7; 8; 9	7; 11; 13	1; 2; 5	6.5.5.	G4-EC2; G4-EN17; G4-EN19
5. RESULTS						
5.1 Non-financial performance indicator	124	All principles	1; 3; 5; 6; 7; 8; 10; 11; 12; 13; 14; 15; 16	All principles	6.2; 6.3.3; 6.3.7; 6.4.3; 6.4.4; 6.4.5; 6.4.6; 6.4.7; 6.5; 6.6.3; 6.6.4; 6.6.5; 6.6.6; 6.7.4; 6.7.7; 6.8.7; 6.8.8; 6.8.9	G4-EC1; G4-EC2; G4-EC7; G4-EC8; G4-EN2; G4-EN3; G4-EN6; G4-EN10; G4-EN15; G4-EN16; G4-EN17; G4-EN19; G4-EN23; G4-EN27; G4-LA1; G4-LA2; G4–LA8; G4-LA9; G4-LA10; G4-LA11 G4-LA12; G4-LA13; G4-LA15; G4-SO4; GR-PR8
5.5 Human resources indicators	134	All principles	1; 3; 5; 8; 10; 11; 12; 16	1; 2; 5; 6	6.3.4; 6.3.7; 6.4; 6.8.8	G4-EC3; G4-LA1; G4-LA2; G4-LA3; G4-LA5; G4-LA6; G4-LA8; G4-LA9; G4-LA10; G4-LA12; G4-LA13

The Global Compact is a UN initiative that encourages companies to adopt socially responsible behaviour based on 10 principles.

The UN's Sustainable Development Goals are a list of 17 targets to be achieved by 2030.

The Principles for Responsible Banking are a UN framework for a more sustainable and inclusive banking system.

ISO 26000 is an international standard which defines how organisations can contribute to sustainable development.

The GRI G4 is the 4th edition of the Global Reporting Initiative that aims to provide indicators for measuring the development of sustainable development programmes.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Conclusion and limits

In 2022, through the implementation of its Societal Project and the launch of the new "Ambitions 2025" medium-term plan, Crédit Agricole S.A. strengthened its commitment to a sustainable world and economy. Crédit Agricole S.A. is aware of several limitations of the Statement of Non-Financial Performance, and is committed to continuously improving its actions on behalf of its customers and society:

1. Net Zero trajectories are based on the PCAF methodology. As a result, absolute emissions related to listed corporate customers are subject to volatility, due to the use of EVIC in the calculation method. Since standards methodologies (such as PCAF) and data quality are constantly evolving and improving, the figures presented for Net Zero trajectories are based on current methods, available data and Net Zero scenarios. As methodologies, data quality, and baseline scenarios are constantly evolving, the figures presented in this document may change over time.
2. The social indicators presented are those authorised by French law, which prohibits the collection of "personal data which reveal, directly or indirectly, the racial or ethnic origins, political, philosophical or religious opinions or trade union membership of individuals, or which relate to their health or sex life"(1).

(1) French Data Protection Act of 6 January 1978 (Loi Informatique et libertés).

Report of one of the Statutory Auditors, appointed as independent third party, on the verification of the consolidated non-financial statement

Year ended December 31, 2022

This is a free English translation of the report by one of the Statutory Auditors issued in French and is provided solely for the convenience of English-speaking readers. This report should be read in conjunction with, and construed in accordance with, French law and professional standards applicable in France.

To the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A.,

In our capacity as Statutory Auditor of the company Crédit Agricole S.A. (hereinafter the "Entity")], appointed as independent third party ("third party") and accredited by the French Accreditation Committee (Cofrac), (Cofrac Inspection Accreditation, n°3-1862,scope available at www.cofrac.fr)), we have undertaken a limited assurance engagement on the historical information (observed or extrapolated) in the consolidated non-financial statement, prepared in accordance with the Entity's procedures (hereinafter the "Guidelines"), for the year ended December 31, 2022 (hereinafter the "Information" and the "Statement", respectively), presented in the group management report pursuant to the legal and regulatory provisions of Articles L. 225-102-1, R. 225-105 and R. 225-105-1 of the French Commercial Code (code de commerce).

CONCLUSION

Based on the procedures we have performed as described under the "Nature and scope of procedures" and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that cause us to believe that the consolidated non-financial statement is not prepared in accordance with the applicable regulatory provisions and that the Information, taken as a whole, is not presented fairly in accordance with the Guidelines.

PREPARATION OF THE NON-FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE STATEMENT

The absence of a commonly used generally accepted reporting framework or a significant body of established practice on which to draw to evaluate and measure the Information allows for different, but acceptable, measurement techniques that can affect comparability between entities and over time.

Consequently, the Information needs to be read and understood together with the Guidelines, significant elements of which are available upon request from the entity's headquarters.

INHERENT LIMITATIONS IN PREPARING THE INFORMATION

The Information may be subject to uncertainty inherent to the state of scientific and economic knowledge and the quality of external data used. Some information is sensitive to the choice of methodology and the assumptions or estimates used for its preparation and presented in the Statement.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE ENTITY

Management is responsible for:

- selecting or establishing suitable criteria for preparing the Information;
- preparing a Statement pursuant to legal and regulatory provisions, including a presentation of the business model, a description of the main non-financial risks, a presentation of the policies implemented considering those risks and the outcomes of said policies, including key performance indicators and the information set-out in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Green taxonomy);
- preparing the Statement by applying the Entity's "Guidelines" as referred above; and
- implementing internal control over information relevant to the preparation of the Information that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Statement has been prepared by the Board of Directors.

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE STATUTORY AUDITOR APPOINTED AS INDEPENDENT THIRD PARTY

Based on our work, our responsibility is to express a limited assurance conclusion on:

- the compliance of the Statement with the requirements of Article R. 225-105 of the French Commercial Code;
- the fairness of the information provided pursuant to part 3 of sections I and II of Article R. 225-105 of the French Commercial Code, i.e. the outcomes of policies, including key performance indicators, and measures relating to the main risks, hereinafter the "Information."

As we are engaged to form an independent conclusion on the Information as prepared by management, we are not permitted to be involved in the preparation of the Information as doing so may compromise our independence.

It is not our responsibility to report on:

- the Entity's compliance with other applicable legal and regulatory provisions (particularly with regard to the information set-out in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Green taxonomy), the French duty of care law and against corruption and tax evasion);
- the fairness of information set-out in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Green taxonomy)
- the compliance of products and services with the applicable regulations.

APPLICABLE REGULATORY PROVISIONS AND PROFESSIONAL GUIDANCE

We performed the work described below in accordance with Articles A. 225-1 et seq. of the French Commercial Code, the professional guidance issued by the French Institute of Statutory Auditors (Compagnie Nationale des Commissaires aux Comptes) applicable to such engagement, in particular the professional guidance issued by the Compagnie Nationale des Commissaires aux Comptes, Intervention du commissaire aux comptes – Intervention de l'OTI – déclaration de performance extra-financière, and acting as the verification programme and with the international standard ISAE 3000 (revised) - *Assurance engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information.*

INDEPENDENCE AND QUALITY CONTROL

Our independence is defined by the provisions of Article L. 822-11 of the French Commercial Code and French Code of Ethics for Statutory Auditors (Code de déontologie) of our profession. In addition, we have implemented a system of quality control including documented policies and procedures aimed at ensuring compliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements, ethical requirements and the professional guidance issued by the French Institute of Statutory Auditors (Compagnie Nationale des Commissaires aux Comptes) relating to this engagement.

MEANS AND RESOURCES

Our work engaged the skills of 7 people between November 2022 and March 2023 and took a total of 22 weeks.

We were assisted in our work by our specialists in sustainable development and corporate social responsibility. We conducted around forty interviews with people responsible for preparing the Statement, representing in particular CSR, risk management, compliance, human resources, health and safety, environmental and purchase directions.

NATURE AND SCOPE OF PROCEDURES

We are required to plan and perform our work to address the areas where we have identified that a material misstatement of the Information is likely to arise.

The procedures we performed were based on our professional judgment. In carrying out our limited assurance engagement on the Information, we:

- obtained an understanding of all the consolidated entities' activities and the description of the main risks associated;
- assessed the suitability of the criteria of the Guidelines with respect to their relevance, completeness, reliability, neutrality and understandability, taking into account, where appropriate, best practices within the sector;
- verified that the Statement includes each category of social and environmental information set out in article L. 225 102 1 III as well as information regarding compliance with human rights and anti corruption and tax avoidance legislation;
- verified that the Statement provides the information required under Article R.225-105 II of the French Commercial Code where relevant with respect to the main risks, and includes, where applicable, an explanation for the absence of the information required under Article L.225-102-1 III, paragraph 2 of the French Commercial Code;
- verified that the Statement presents the business model and a description of the main risks associated with of all the consolidated entities' activities, including where relevant and proportionate, the risks associated with its business relationships, its products or services, as well as its policies, measures and the outcomes thereof, including key performance indicators associated to the main risks;

- referred to documentary sources and conducted interviews to:
  - assess the process used to identify and confirm the main risks as well as the consistency of the outcomes, including the key performance indicators used, with respect to the main risks and the policies presented, and
  - corroborate the qualitative information (measures and outcomes) that we considered to be the most important presented in Appendix 1; concerning social and societal risks, our work was carried out on the consolidating entity, for other risks, our work was carried out on the consolidating entity and on a selection of sites: Amundi Asset Management, Crédit Agricole Egypt S.A.E., CA Italia, LCL;
- verified that the Statement covers the consolidated scope, i.e. all the entities within the consolidation scope in accordance with Article L. 233-16 of the French Commercial Code within the limitations set out in the Statement;
- obtained an understanding of internal control and risk management procedures the Entity has implemented and assessed the data collection process aimed at ensuring the completeness and fairness of the Information;
- for the key performance indicators and other quantitative outcomes that we considered to be the most important presented in Appendix, implemented:
  - analytical procedures to verify the proper consolidation of the data collected and the consistency of any changes in those data;
  - tests of details, using sampling techniques, in order to verify the proper application of definitions and procedures and reconcile the data with supporting documents. This work was carried out on a selection of contributing sites: Amundi Asset Management, Crédit Agricole Egypt S.A.E., CA Italia, LCL and covers between 36% and 53% of the consolidated data relating to the key performance indicators and outcomes selected for these tests;
- assessed the overall consistency of the Statement in relation to our knowledge of all the consolidated entities

The procedures performed in a limited assurance review are less in extent than for a reasonable assurance opinion in accordance with the professional guidelines of the French National Institute of Statutory Auditors (Compagnie Nationale des Commissaires aux Comptes); a higher level of assurance would have required us to carry out more extensive procedures.

Neuilly-sur-Seine, on March 27th, 2023

One of the Statutory Auditors,

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit

Agnès Hussherr	Sylvain Lambert
Partner	Sustainable Development Partner

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

APPENDIX: LIST OF THE INFORMATION WE CONSIDERED MOST IMPORTANT

Being a responsible employer in a citizen company	Attractiveness *Chapter 3.5.2 Be a responsible employer in a citizen company*	Including the key performance indicators and other quantitative results: ▪ Universum ranking ▪ Cumulative number of young people welcomed during the calendar year (Commitment #6) (Nb) ▪ Number of CVs collected following the work-study contracts campaign by Crédit Agricole S.A and its entities (Nb) ▪ Number of recruitments in France in 2022 (Nb) ▪ Number of young people integrated in France in 2022, including the number of work-study contracts and internships (Nb) Including qualitative information (actions & results): ▪ Communication of Crédit Agricole S.A. and its entities on social media around four themes identified as appeal factors for four targets: career opportunities, values and commitments, sharing experience with employees and participation in events ▪ Amundi's membership to the "Women and Science" Chair at Université Dauphine ▪ Youth Plan ▪ Women Pioneer Programme
	Employee retention and engagement *Chapter 3.5.2 Be a responsible employer in a citizen company*	Including the key performance indicators and other quantitative results: ▪ Training courses given (Nb) ▪ Percentage of women on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Executive Committee (Commitment #7) (%) ▪ Number of employees for which the [5Feedback] has been deployed (Nb) ▪ Rate of direct employment of workers with disabilities (%) Including qualitative information (actions & results): ▪ Implementation of the *Mobili Pass* to foster internal mobility ▪ Launch of the "Corporate Academy" by the International Retail Banking (BPI) to offer the Group's corporate customers the best expertise for successful international development ▪ Mechanisms in place to close the compensation gaps ▪ IFCAM's partnerships with reference organisms ▪ *MobiliMeetings* offered to all employees of Crédit Agricole Group ▪ Women's Empowerment Principles Charter signature
	Working environment and conditions *Chapter 3.5.2 Be a responsible employer in a citizen company*	Including the key performance indicators and other quantitative results: ▪ Number of agreements signed (Nb) ▪ Absenteeism rate (%) ▪ Number of employees having answered to the IMR (Nb) and IMR's participation rate in 2022 (%) ▪ Number of employees of Crédit Agricole S.A and its entities having sensitized to health and safety topics at work during the "Safety days" Including qualitative information (actions & results): ▪ Implementation of the new annual measurement tool for the cultural and managerial transformation (IMR) ▪ Implementation of prevention and support actions for employees to preserve the health of employees ▪ Anti-harassment champions nomination in each entity ▪ 16 weeks of paid maternity leave for all Group employees in France and abroad ▪ Implementation of the special security plan

Taking action for the climate and transition to a low carbon economy	Fight against climate change *Chapter 3.4.1. Overview of climate strategy* *3.4.2. Accelerating the adoption of renewable energy* *3.4.3. Making the transition accessible to all and entering a new era* *3.4.5. Net Zero Banking Alliance: sector targets and commitments*	Including the key performance indicators and other quantitative results: ▪ Number of constructions concerned by the procedure aligned with RE2020 goals of Crédit Agricole Immobilier ▪ Green Bond financed by Crédit Agricole S.A. to responsible green projects and Crédit Agricole CIB green notes Including qualitative information (actions & results): ▪ Crédit Agricole Immobilier participation to the DEMOCLES call for bid on building waste management ▪ Credit Agricole Imobilier signed the *Bois-Biosourcés* Pact supported by FIBOIS Ile-de-France ▪ First green covered bond issurance by Crédit Agricole nextbank ▪ Real estate operations on the “Looping” digital platform by Crédit Agricole Immobilier
	Reducing the operational environmental footprint *Chapter 3.4.7. Set targets for reducing the environmental footprint of our operations*	Including the key performance indicators and other quantitative results: ▪ Operating GHG emissions (scopes 1 & 2) ▪ GHG emissions linked to financing and investments activities (scope 3) ▪ GHG emissions related to business travel/FTE (scope 3) ▪ Number of events for campus employees to raise awareness of water and waste management ▪ GHG emissions linked to projects financed with Livelihoods Carbon Funds ▪ Percentage of time during which data centres are cooled without air conditioning (Datacenter Greenfield) Including qualitative information (actions & results): ▪ Alignment of temperatures with the ones recommended by the ADEME ▪ Adherence to the EcoWatt Commitment Charter, developed by RTE and ADEME ▪ Set up of a contract with a bonus/malus scheme for energy savings ▪ Validation and implementation of real estate master plan of Crédit Agricole SA Ile de France ▪ Highest grade (A) received by the NGO Transport & Environment’s ▪ ISO 9001 and ISO 50 001 certifications for Greenfield datacenter
	Actions to promote biodiversity and conserve natural capital *Chapter 3.4.6. Take action to promote biodiversity and conserve natural capital* *3.6. Support strategy for the agricultural and agri-food sectors*	Including the key performance indicators and other quantitative results: ▪ % of Crédit Agricole S.A. entities by revenues that have undertaken to measure their impacts on biodiversity BREEAM ▪ Commitment to forests through the planting or protection of a tree with each subscription of an eligible savings or insurance contract since 2019 (in partnership with Reforest’action) and sponsorship of an annual tree-planting programme in France (in partnership with Plantons pour l’avenir (Plant for the Future)). ▪ Number of trees planted by Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance with the partnership of Reforest’Action Including qualitative information (actions & results): ▪ Crédit Agricole is part of France’s Consultation Group with Entreprise pour l’Environnement (EpE) ▪ Crédit Agricole CIB worked on defining two biodiversity-related indices that aim to assess customers’ dependence on biodiversity and their impact on it for corporate portfolios ▪ CREDIBOM offers customers who subscribe to a new contract the opportunity to plant a tree in order to regenerate the forests of Portugal, which have been severely affected by fires ▪ “Sky-line” project in Ivry sur Seine ▪ Launch of a structured social product “Indosuez Blue Cycle” by Indosuez ▪ Results of ENCORE and BIA-GBS experimentations ▪ Amundi launches a commitment programme focused on preventing deforestation ▪ “Refuges LPO” labellisation of Montrouge and Saint-Ouen sites
	Support all customers in their energy transition *Chapter 3.4.3. Making the transition accessible to all and entering a new era*	Including the key performance indicators and other quantitative results: ▪ Percentage of customers supported in their energy transition (%) ▪ Amounts of loans dedicated to energy renovation by Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance (M€) ▪ Number of eco-loan *“Habiter mieux”* declared by Crédit Agricole S.A Including qualitative information (actions & results): ▪ Implementation of green repo transactions or investments solutions by par Crédit Agricole CIB ▪ LCL’s sustainability linked-loans descriptions ▪ LCL SmartBusiness programme description ▪ Hub transition presentation ▪ Launch of Amundi Net Zero Ambition Global Corporate Bond Funds ▪ Uploading the online website *“J’écorénove mon logement”*

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Accomplish agricultural and agri-food transitions	Support the evolution of techniques towards a competitive and sustainable agri-food system *Chapter 3.6.2. Support the evolution of techniques towards a competitive and sustainable agri-food system*	Including the key performance indicators and other quantitative results: ▪ Number of hectares concerned by the "Sols de Bretagne" project enhancing the transition to a regenerative agriculture ▪ Number of CO2 tonnes sequestrated over 10 years ▪ Number of weather insurance policies managed by Pacifica Including qualitative information (actions & results): ▪ Financing offer set up by 4 Regional Banks for farmers in the potato sector ▪ Announcement of the creation of a €1 billion investment envelope to support agricultural and agri-food transitions and biodiversity
	Enable French agriculture to contribute actively to the fight against climate change *Chapter 3.6.3. Enable French agriculture to contribute actively to the fight against climate change*	Including the key performance indicators and other quantitative results: ▪ Volume of funding dedicated to the agri-agro transition Including qualitative information (actions & results): ▪ Validation of the creation and deployment in 2023 of a platform for trading carbon credits from French agricultural and forestry projects
	Contribute to strengthening food sovereignty *Chapter 3.6.4. Contribute to strengthening food sovereignty*	Including the key performance indicators and other quantitative results: ▪ Number of new farmers installed (installation penetration rate) ▪ Number of ideas proposed in the call for ideas ▪ Number of winning projects from the call for ideas on three themes Including qualitative information (actions & results): ▪ Organisation of a national call for ideas on the theme "How can Crédit Agricole support the agricultural world in the future?"
Strengthening inclusion and social cohesion	Social and digital inclusion *Chapter 3.5.1.2. Offer a range of products and services that do not exclude any customer in order to foster social and digital inclusion*	Including the key performance indicators and other quantitative results: ▪ Number of customers in vulnerable situations supported (Nb) ▪ Number of subscriptions to LCL Essentiel since its launch in 2019 ▪ Number of mini-credits Flex taken out since its launch Including qualitative information (actions & results): ▪ Launch of LCL Essentiel Pro, a 100% digital entry-level offer ▪ Launch of LCL Flex, a mini credit instantly available on the mobile application ▪ Deployment of the "Bien vivre à domicile" initiative by the Regional Banks ▪ Creation of the Customer Support Agency by Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance ▪ Implementation of the Points Passerelle budget education schemes via dedicated workshops ▪ Preventive actions by Crédit Agricole Assurances for customers on the occurrence of accidents or claims
	Revitalise the most vulnerable regions and reduce social inequalities *Chapter 3.5.1.3. Help to revitalise the most vulnerable regions and reduce social inequalities*	Including the key performance indicators and other quantitative results: ▪ Assets linked to offers contributing to the revitalization of territories and the reduction of inequalities ▪ Number of business start-up projects financed by LCL via the partnership with France Active Garantie, and total amount financed ▪ Amount of two Social Loans structured by LCL for Action Enfance Including qualitative information (actions & results): ▪ LCL launches LCL Better Worlds ▪ Renewal of the partnership between Crédit Agricole S.A, the Fédération Nationale du Crédit Agricole and Action Logement
	Enabling equal access to health care *Chapter 3.5.1.2. Offer a range of products and services that do not exclude any customer in order to foster social and digital inclusion Improving access to care and healthy ageing*	Including qualitative information (actions & results): ▪ Refinancing packages in partnership with the European Investment Bank to fight against medical desertification

Promoting CSR in the value chain	Responsible purchasing *Chapter 3.5.3. Responsible purchasing*	Including the key performance indicators and other quantitative results: ■ Share of suppliers that received a CSR assessment in a call for tenders (%) ■ Percentage of Crédit Agricole S.A external expenditures in inclusive purchasing and amount expended in the sheltered and disability-friendly sector and in workforce re-entry companies ■ Number of suppliers of Crédit Agricole S.A and its entities having an Ecovadis rating and number of suppliers in the process of being assessed Including qualitative information (actions & results): ■ Organisation of the 6ème edition of the "*Rencontres Fournisseurs"* ■ Biannual newsletter to foster dialogue with suppliers ■ Training modules enriched by the purchasing business line ■ Quarterly supplier risk committee ■ KYS (Know Your Supplier) disposal
Fostering trust and protecting our customers	Promoting an ethical culture *Chapter 3.3.3. Promoting an ethical culture*	Including the key performance indicators and other quantitative results: ■ Raising awareness of ethics among employees (%) ■ Percentage of Groupe employees being trained to the module "Everyday Compliance" Including qualitative information (actions & results): ■ Launch of a laboratory (Compliance Valley) that identifies and tests innovative tech solutions ■ Communication initiatives on the new intranet ■ Creation of a network of ethics referents at Group level ■ Creation of a *Mocca* (intranet) dedicated to the ethics referents community ■ Creation of an "ambassadors community" within CA Italia
	Combating financial crime *Chapter 3.3.1. Preventing and combating financial crime*	Including the key performance indicators and other quantitative results: ■ Percentage of employees trained in the three AML/CFT anti-corruption and anti-fraud regulations (%) ■ Number of whistleblowing reports received since the implementation of the system in 2019 Including qualitative information (actions & results): ■ Strengthening the early detection mechanism of potential financial vulnerability among the customers of Credit Agricole's Regional Banks and the Group's entities ■ Robustness of the system for managing the risks of non-compliance with international sanctions allowing to implement and monitor sanctions against Russia ■ ISO 37001 certification of the Crédit Agricole Group's anti-corruption management system
	Data protection *Chapter 3.3.2. Protecting customers and their data*	Including the key performance indicators and other quantitative results: ■ Number of requests for the exercise of rights received by Group entities (Nb) Including qualitative information (actions & results): ■ Implementation of disposal aiming at reducing unsatisfaction motives as part of the Relational Excellence process ■ A project to overhaul the procedural framework aimed at making all entities aware of the system for preventing and detecting conflicts of interest ■ Revamping of the training on personal data protection, now mandatory ■ Review of the informative document dealing with personal data collection and use ■ Diagnostics and control simulations are becoming widespread in the entities in order to measure the maturity of the personal data protection control system ■ Adoption by All Crédit Agricole entities of a set of procedures, tools and controls to improve the management and protection of personal data
	Tax policy *Chapter 3.5.5.1. Tax policy*	Including the key performance indicators and other quantitative results: ■ Tax rate paid by Crédit Agricole S.A. (%) ■ Effective tax rate of Groupe Crédit Agricole (%) Including qualitative information (actions & results): ■ Transparent communication on tax audits performed within the Group, any adjustments notified by the tax authorities and the resulting provisions ■ Annual publication of a list of all its subsidiaries and entities, with their name, business type and geographic location

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

	Responsible lobbying *Chapter 3.5.5.2. Responsible lobbying*	Including the key performance indicators and other quantitative results: ■ Number of French financial institutions in which Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Public Affairs department participates (Nb) Including qualitative information (actions & results): ■ The Group Public Affairs department regularly communicates key messages and positions advocated to internal bodies ■ Main focus of the Group Public Affairs department in 2022 (financing of the economy, support for energy transition and the preservation of the special mutually shared values) ■ The Group contributes to consultations with French and European authorities on such topics as banking inclusion, the digital transformation of the banking sector and sustainable finance and defence of its distribution model.
	Cybersecurity *Chapter 3.5.4. Cybersecurity and combatting cybercrime*	Including the key performance indicators and other quantitative results: ■ Percentage of employees trained in cyber risks (%) Including qualitative information (actions & results): ■ Crédit Agricole S.A. actively raises its employees' awareness of cyber threats ■ Crédit Agricole S.A. is also covered by a cyber insurance policy ■ An incident management process is in place to deal with any operational or security incident with the appropriate level of response and escalation ■ The PSSI (Information System Security Policy) was completely overhauled in 2022 ■ After a two-year pilot phase, the SECURIBAN portal developed by Crédit Agricole Payment Services (CAPS) is now operational.
Taking action for the climate and transition toa low carbon economy	Integrating ESG into financing and investments *Chapters 4.2. Integration of ESG risks in investment and asset management policies 4.3. Integration of ESG criteria into financing*	Including the key performance indicators and other quantitative results: ■ Percentage of impact finance (sustainability linked loans) in corporate loan production (%) ■ Percentage of integration of ESG criteria in the analysis of financing (%) ■ Percentage of financing having integrated ESG criteria (%) ■ Percentage of ESG FTEs out of total FTEs (%) ■ Number of unit-linked products offered to investors having the SRI, GreenFin and/or Finansol label (Nb) ■ Effective and ongoing deployments of ESG questionnaire within Regional Banks (%) Including qualitative information (actions & results): ■ Definition of a responsible investment policy ■ Evidence and description of the "Committed and responsible" range proposed by Predica ■ Existence of an ad hoc committee for the evaluation of transactions presenting an environmental or social risk (Ceres) ■ A diagnosis of the customer's ESG performance is carried out by account managers ■ The provision of a committed savings product through the Livret Engagé Sociétaire ■ GreenFin labellisation for four units of account and Finansol for nine units of account ■ The purpose of sector-specific policies is to specify the rules of intervention and social and environmental principles introduced into financing policies

Independent Limited assurance report on the indicators relating to the implementation of the climate strategy presented in Crédit Agricole’s 2022 Management Report

For the year ended December 31, 2022

To the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A.,

In our capacity as Statutory Auditor of Crédit Agricole S.A (hereinafter the “Company”) and in accordance with your request, we have undertaken a limited assurance engagement on the selected indicators relating to the implementation of the climate strategy as for the year ended December 31, 2022 (the “identified Sustainability Information”) presented below and included in the Company’s 2022 Management Report.

The quantitative indicators relating to the implementation of the climate strategy selected by Crédit Agricole S.A. are the following:

- Additional number of climate-committed companies (AMUNDI)
- Installed RE capacity through investments (CAA)
- Commercial production (UNIFERGIE)
- Exposure to oil extraction and production (CACIB)
- Low-carbon energy exposure (CACIB)
- Financing of REN (LCL)
- Carbon-thermal assets outstanding (AMUNDI)
- Carbon-thermal assets outstanding (CACIB)

The qualitative indicators relating to the implementation of the climate strategy selected by Crédit Agricole S.A. are the following:

- Creation of a “Societal Project Group Committee” (CASA)
- Creation of a “Scientific Committee” (CASA)
- Setting up an information system (CASA)
- Creation of an “Operational Monitoring Committee” (CASA)
- Regular review of sectoral policies (CASA)
- Publication of climate reporting according to TCFD recommendations (CASA)
- Setting the objective of phasing out thermal coal in 2030 in EU and OECD countries and 2040 in the rest of the world (AMUNDI, CACIB)
- Request for a thermal coal retirement plan for companies (CASA)
- Exclusion process for companies with more than 25% of turnover in coal and an inadequate transition trajectory (CASA)
- Creation of a portfolio of companies “under transition vigilance” (CASA)
- Definition of sectorial Net Zero trajectories (CASA).

Our assurance does not extend to information in respect of earlier periods or to any other information included in the Company’s 2022 Management Report.

OUR LIMITED ASSURANCE CONCLUSION

Based on the procedures we have performed as described under the section ‘*Summary of the Work we Performed as the Basis for our Assurance Conclusion*’ and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the indicators relating to the implementation of the climate strategy selected by Crédit Agricole S.A. for the year ended December 31, 2022 is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the reporting framework.

We do not express an assurance conclusion on information in respect of earlier periods or on any other information included in the Company’s 2022 Management Report.

UNDERSTANDING HOW CREDIT AGRICOLE S.A. HAS PREPARED THE IDENTIFIED SUSTAINABILITY INFORMATION

The absence of a commonly used generally accepted reporting framework or a significant body of established practice on which to draw to evaluate and measure Identified Sustainability Information allows for different, but acceptable, measurement techniques that can affect comparability between entities and over time.

Consequently, the Identified Sustainability Information needs to be read and understood together with the reporting framework defined by the Company in the “Indicator sheets - 2022 extra-financial reporting platform” standard (together “the Reporting Criteria”), which is available on request from the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Department.

INHERENT LIMITATIONS IN PREPARING THE IDENTIFIED SUSTAINABILITY INFORMATION

As indicated in the Company's 2022 Management Report, the Identified Sustainability Information may be subject to inherent uncertainty because of incomplete scientific and economic knowledge and the quality of external data used.

In addition, the non-financial reporting platform includes the carbon intensities of companies, which are taken from a private database prepared by the supplier Trucost; our procedures did not include a review of the preparation of this database.

CREDIT AGRICOLE S.A. RESPONSIBILITIES

Management of the Company is responsible for:

- selecting or establishing suitable criteria for preparing the Identified Sustainability Information, taking into account applicable law and regulations related to reporting the Identified Sustainability Information;
- the preparation of the Identified Sustainability Information in accordance with the Reporting Criteria;
- designing, implementing and maintaining internal control over information relevant to the preparation of the Identified Sustainability Information that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

OUR RESPONSIBILITIES

We are responsible for:

- planning and performing the engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the Identified Sustainability Information is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- forming an independent conclusion, based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained; and
- reporting our conclusion to the Board of Directors of the Company.

As we are engaged to form an independent conclusion on the Identified Sustainability Information as prepared by management, we are not permitted to be involved in the preparation of the Identified Sustainability Information as doing so may compromise our independence.

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS APPLIED

We perfomed our limited assurance engagement in accordance with the professional guidance issued by the French Institute of Statutory Auditors (Compagnie Nationale des Commissaires aux Comptes) applicable to such engagement and the International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised), *Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information* issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB).

OUR INDEPENDENCE AND QUALITY CONTROL

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the French Code of Ethics for Statutory Auditors (*Code de Déontologie*) as well as the provisions set forth in Article L.822-11 of the French Commercial Code (*Code de Commerce*) and the *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behavior.

Our firm applies International Standard on Quality Management 1, which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Our work was carried out by an independent and multidisciplinary team with experience in sustainability reporting and assurance.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK WE PERFORMED AS THE BASIS FOR OUR ASSURANCE CONCLUSION

We are required to plan and perform our work to address the areas where we have identified that a material misstatement of the Identified Sustainability Information is likely to arise. The procedures we performed were based on our professional judgement. In carrying out our limited assurance engagement on the Identified Sustainability Information, we have performed the following procedures:

- We examined the appropriateness of the reporting procedures drawn up by Crédit Agricole S.A. at Group level with regard to their relevance, completeness, reliability, neutrality and understandability.
- We verified the implementation of a collection, compilation, processing and control process aimed at ensuring the completeness and consistency of the indicators and understand the internal control and risk management procedures relating to the preparation of these indicators.
- We performed analytical procedures and verified, on a test basis, the calculations and consolidation of the data. This work was based on interviews with the people in Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Department, who are responsible for preparing and applying the procedures and consolidating the data.
- The non-financial reporting platform includes the carbon intensities of companies, which are taken from a private database prepared by the supplier Trucost; our procedures did not include a review of the preparation of this database.
- We have selected a sample of entities:
  - AMUNDI Asset Management (AMUNDI)
  - UNIFERGIE
  - Crédit Agricole S.A. (CASA)
  - LCL
  - Crédit Agricole Assurance (CAA)
  - Crédit Agricole CIB (CACIB)
- At the level of the selected entities:
  - We verified, based on interviews with the persons in charge of preparing the data, the proper understanding and application of the procedures;
  - We carried out tests of detail, based on samples, consisting of verifying the calculations made and reconciling the data with supporting documents.
  - These Crédit Agricole S.A. entities represent between 22% and 100% of the selected indicators relating to the implementation of the climate strategy.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had we performed a reasonable assurance engagement.

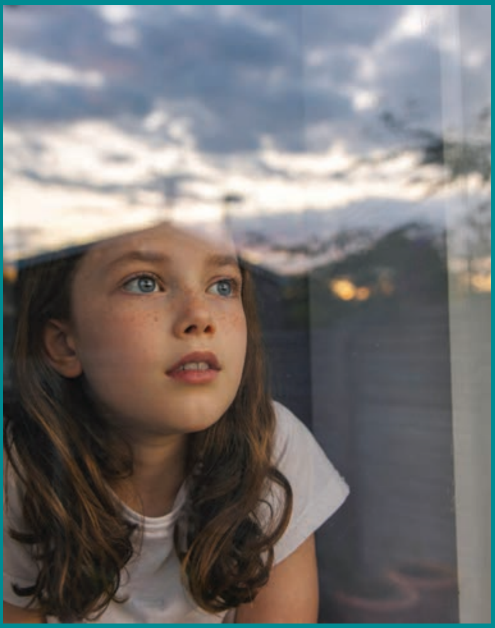
Neuilly-sur-Seine, 27th of March 2023
One of the Statutory Auditors
PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit

Agnès Hussherr Partner	Sylvain Lambert Partner Sustainable Development

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

3

Corporate Governance



Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Board of Directors

Expertise of the Board of Directors

12
plenary meetings of the Board, including 2 seminars

96%
Attendance rate at meetings

44%
of Board members are women

21
Directors including the Chairman

18 Elected at the General Meeting of Shareholders including 1 Representative of employee shareholders(1)

2 Directors appointed by the two major unions

1 Director representing professional farming associations(2)

33%
Independent Directors

6
Committees

- Risk Committee(3)
- Audit Committee(3)
- US Risks Committee
- Compensation Committee
- Appointments and Governance Committee
- Strategy and CSR Committee

44
Committee meetings

Strengthened executive governance

Chief Executive Officer

3 Deputy Chief Executive Officers

15
Executive Committee members

Duty of vigilance

2,935
suppliers rated by EcoVadis

119
alerts and reports treated in 2022

Compensation policy

1/5
Social and environmental performance weight in Executive Corporate Officers' annual variable compensation from 2023

1/3
Social and environmental performance weight in Executive Corporate Officers' long term variable compensation since 2020

(1) According to article L. 225-23 of the French Commercial Code.

(2) Director appointed by joint decree of the Ministers of Economy and Finance and of Agriculture and Food, pursuant to article L.512-49 of the French Monetary and Financial Code.

(3) The Risk Committee and the Audit Committee also hold joint meetings.

Refer to the glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

1. Report of the Board of Directors

ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE TO THE GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF 17 MAY 2023 PURSUANT TO ARTICLES L. 225-37, L. 225-37-4 AND L. 22-10-10 OF THE FRENCH COMMERCIAL CODE (CODE DE COMMERCE)

Report on Corporate Governance for financial year 2022

In addition to the management report, this Board of Directors' Report on Corporate Governance presented pursuant to Article L. 225-37 of the French Commercial Code provides shareholders with the required information on the Board's activities in 2022, its composition, and the conditions under which the Board prepared and organised its work. It also presents the situation of Crédit Agricole S.A. in respect of the regulated information required under Articles L. 225-37-4 and L. 22-10-10 within the Board's remit.

Pursuant to Articles L. 22-10-8 and L. 22-10-9 of the French Commercial Code, this Governance Report also includes the compensation policy for each Executive Corporate Officer and the Directors, and the components of the total compensation and the benefits in kind paid during financial year 2022 or awarded in the same financial year to the Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Executive Officers, which will be the subject of resolutions to be submitted to the General Meeting of 17 May 2023. The report details the above-mentioned components of compensation and specifies that the payment of the variable and exceptional compensation is subject to approval of these components of compensation by the Ordinary General Meeting.

Lastly, excluding the Board of Directors' powers, certain information required under Articles L. 225-37-4, L. 22-10-10 and L. 22-10-11 is presented in other sections of this document:

- the table summarising the authorisations in force granted by the General Meeting of Shareholders concerning capital increases, pursuant to Articles L. 225-129-1 and L. 225-129-2, or concerning the issuing or buyback of shares presented in this section, mentioning the use made of such authorisations during the financial year ("Information on the share capital and shareholders", in chapter 1);
- the terms governing shareholder participation in the General Meeting as provided for in Articles 21 to 29 of the Articles of Association ("General information", in chapter 8), are also available for consultation at the registered office of Crédit Agricole S.A. and on its website www.credit-agricole.com.

1.1 INFORMATION CONCERNING THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS' COMPOSITION AND FUNCTIONING

1.1.1 General presentation of the Board of Directors

Chairman of Crédit Agricole S.A.

The following information covers the activities of Dominique Lefebvre as Chairman of Crédit Agricole S.A., and not in respect of his other positions within the Group.

In accordance with the governance model of Crédit Agricole S.A., the office of Chairman of the Board and that of Chief Executive Officer are historically separate. Thus, the Company has a long record of compliance with Article L. 511-58 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, which since 2015 has made this separation a legal principle in the banking sector. A non-executive Chairman, Dominique Lefebvre, was appointed in November 2015.

In accordance with Article L. 512-49 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, the Chairperson of Crédit Agricole S.A. is elected by the Board of Directors from among its members who are Directors of a Crédit Agricole Mutuel Regional Bank. The Articles of Association specify that this Director must also be the Chairperson of a Regional Bank, in this case for Mr Lefebvre, the Val de France Regional Bank. The Chairman's term of office is aligned with his term of office as a Director, which is three years. The statutory age limit for the Chair is 67 years and the maximum number of successive terms of office that he or she may seek is five.

Since November 2015, for the purpose of simplifying the organisation of the Crédit Agricole Group, the Chairman of Crédit Agricole S.A. has also been the Chairman of the Fédération Nationale du Crédit Agricole (FNCA). In this respect, he plays an essential coordination role between Crédit Agricole S.A. and the 39 Crédit Agricole Regional Banks, its majority shareholder via SAS Rue La Boétie, of which he is also the Chairman.

As part of his statutory duties, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Credit Agricole S.A.:

- approves the agendas for the Board Meetings and ensures that the information provided to the Directors is adequate to make reasoned decisions; to this effect, he contributes to the smooth flow of information between the Board and the Executive Management, and between the Board and its Committees;
- encourages and promotes open, critical discussions and ensures that all viewpoints can be expressed within the Board;
- ensures that the responsibilities held within the Board are clear for all Directors.

On the Board of Directors, the Chairman is also the Chairman of the Strategy and CSR Committee, and member of the Appointments and Governance Committee.

In the context of his relations with the employee representative bodies, the Chairman chaired the Group Works Council in spring 2022 and the plenary meeting of the European Works Council (EWC) at the end of 2022. Each year, he convenes a meeting with all employee representatives on the Board of Directors for an exchange of views on the functioning of the Board of Directors and any current issues in general. Currently, the employee representatives consist of the two Directors representing employees, the Director representing employee shareholders, the non-voting Director representing employees of Regional Banks, and the representative of the Social and Economic Committee.

The Chairman also met individually with the new Directors appointed at the General Meeting of May 2022. On his own initiative or at their request, the Chairman also met face-to-face with the Chairwoman of the Risk Committee, the Chairwoman of the Appointments and Governance Committee, and the Chairwoman of the Compensation Committee.

The Chairman maintains an ongoing close dialogue with the Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A., either directly or through the Coordination Committee, on which senior executives from Crédit Agricole S.A. and the FNCA sit, with a 2022 agenda marked by the Russian-Ukrainian conflict and a focus on CA Ukraine employees. During the year, and depending on current events, the Chairman meets regularly with members of the Executive Committee, in particular the Deputy Chief Executive Officer in charge of Steering and Control functions, the Head of Human Resources and, on a regular basis, the Corporate Secretary of Crédit Agricole S.A. He also meets with the Statutory Auditors.

A year into a new Medium-Term Plan, the Chairman, who is also Chairman of the Strategy and CSR Committee, has continued his commitment to the Crédit Agricole Group's Societal Project for 2022, which he sponsors. In this context, he has met regularly with the Head of Societal Project (Societal Project Director) at the Group Project Division of Crédit Agricole S.A. and also with the Chairman of Amundi, Yves Perrier, who in spring 2022 submitted his report "Making the Paris financial centre a reference for the climate transition" to the French Minister of the Economy. The Chairman continues to develop his thoughts on the project by getting in touch and exchanging views with climate and energy transition experts, as well as with professionals from the agricultural and agri-food sectors, which constitute one of the axes of the Societal Project regarding the successful completion of the agricultural and agri-food transitions.

As in previous years, the Chairman also represented the Group at major public events such as the Paris International Agricultural Fair and the *Shift Forum*, and related events and projects supported by Crédit Agricole S.A., such as the Un Avenir Ensemble foundation (a non-profit foundation that helps disadvantaged young people), the Crédit Agricole Pays de France foundation, and CICA, an organisation bringing together banks from 24 countries involved in financing agriculture. He is also Chairman of the Confédération Nationale de la Mutualité, de la Coopération et du Crédit Agricole (CNMCCA), a professional body representing the interests of French mutual companies and agricultural cooperatives.

The Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. comprises 21 Directors, including its Chairman, as follows:

- 18 Directors elected by the General Meeting of Shareholders, including:
  - 10 Directors who are Chairmen or Chief Executive Officers of a Crédit Agricole Regional Bank,
  - one Director that is a legal entity, SAS Rue La Boétie, represented by a Chief Executive Officer of a Regional Bank who is also Deputy Chairman of SAS Rue La Boétie and first Deputy Chairman of the FNCA,
  - six Directors from outside Crédit Agricole Group,
  - a Director representing employee shareholders;
- one Director representing professional farming associations, appointed by joint decree of the Ministers of Economy and Finance and of Agriculture and Food, pursuant to article L. 512-49 of the French Monetary and Financial Coder;
- two Directors appointed by the two major trade unions.

The majority representation of Crédit Agricole's Regional Banks on the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. was affirmed in the Crédit Agricole S.A. Listing Memorandum, drawn up between the Regional Banks and what was then CNCA (Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole), published in the Crédit Agricole S.A. Registration Document for financial year 2001.

Non-Voting Directors

Upon recommendation from the Chairman, the Board of Directors may appoint one or more non-voting Directors. Their appointment follows the review of their candidacy by the Appointments and Governance Committee. They attend Board Meetings but have no voting rights. Their appointment takes place in the context of the staggered management of terms of office, thereby allowing the Board to create a pool of Directors who are immediately operational as soon as they take up their position as Director. Non-voting Directors are subject to the same rules as Directors and are remunerated under the same conditions. They are listed as permanent insiders and the provisions of the Board's Rules of Procedure, in particular as regards the prevention of conflicts of interest, apply to them.

Former Non-Voting Directors

Sonia Bonnet-Bernard, who joined the Board on 1 September 2021 as a non-voting Director, was appointed as a Director by the General Meeting of 22 May 2022 and replaced Catherine Pourre as Chair of the Audit Committee. **Hugues Brasseur,** Chief Executive Officer of the Anjou and Maine Regional Bank, who joined the Board on 10 February 2021 as a non-voting Director, was appointed Director by the General Meeting of 24 May 2022 and replaced Gérard Ouvrier-Buffet.

Acting Non-Voting Directors

José Santucci, Chief Executive Officer of the Provence Côte d'Azur Regional Bank, was appointed non-voting Director by the Board of Directors on 24 May 2022. In view of the succession of Françoise Gri, whose term of office will end at the General Meeting of 17 May 2023. The Board of Directors on 24 May 2022 also appointed **Carol Sirou** as a non-voting Director, with a view to proposing her appointment at the General Meeting of 17 May 2023, at the end of which she should be offered the chairmanships of the Risk Committee and the US Risk Committee, as well as participation in the Audit Committee.

Following the entry into force of the PACTE Act (Act of 22 May 2019), which requires listed companies to have a director representing employee shareholders (ARSA) on the Board of Directors, and in order to limit the size of the Board to 21 directors and maintain the majority representation of the Regional Banks, the position of Director representing Regional Bank employees was not renewed at the General Meeting of 12 May 2021. The historical and legitimate representation of Regional Bank employees on the Board of Directors is now ensured by a non-voting Director, in this case **Pascale Berger**, a former Director.

With regard to Directors representing employees, their participation in the Board is ensured by:

- two Directors appointed by each of the two trade unions that secured the most votes in the first round of company elections, in accordance with the provisions of Articles L. 225-27-1 and L. 22-10-6 of the French Commercial Code (Code de Commerce); and
- a Director representing employee shareholders elected from among employee shareholders in accordance with the provisions of Article L. 225-23 of the French Commercial Code.

Without taking into account the three Directors representing employees and employee shareholders, 33% of the Directors on the Board are independent, in line with the recommendation of the aforementioned AFEP/MEDEF Code for companies controlled by a majority shareholder. Chairpersons of Regional Banks, that share in the control of Crédit Agricole S.A., although not formally independant represent the rest of society and third-parties interests.

The representative of the Social and Economic Committee attends meetings of the Board of Directors in an advisory capacity**.**

In addition to the aforementioned provisions of the Articles of Association, it is specified, pursuant to Article L. 22-10-11 of the French Commercial Code, that the rules applicable to the appointment and replacement of members of the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. are the ordinary-law rules laid down in the French Commercial Code and the French Monetary and Financial Code (in particular Article L. 511-51). As Crédit Agricole S.A. is an institution under the direct supervision of the European Central Bank, its Board of Directors is also covered by the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM Framework Regulation of 16 April 2014). To this effect, after the appointment (or re-appointment) of Directors by the General Meeting, the European Central Bank issues a notice after a review of each appointee's repute, expertise and availability. To date, no opposition notice has ever been issued by the European Central Bank in respect of a Director of Crédit Agricole S.A.

Changes within the Board and Committees in 2022

There was a moderate change in the composition of the Board of Directors in 2022.

Three new Directors were elected at the General Meeting of 24 May 2022:

- **Sonia Bonnet-Bernard**, independent Director to replace Catherine Pourre, who has reached the statutory age limit;
- **Hugues Brasseur,** Chief Executive Officer of the Anjou and Maine Regional Bank, to replace Gérard Ouvrier-Buffet, who has reached the statutory age limit;
- **Éric Vial,** Chairman of the Savoie Regional Bank, to replace Daniel Epron, who has reached the statutory age limit.

At the General Meeting, four Directors were re-elected for a three-year term of office:

- **Dominique Lefebvre,** Chairman of the Val-de-France Regional Bank;
- **Pierre Cambefort,** Chief Executive Officer of the Nord Midi-Pyrénées Regional Bank;
- **Jean-Pierre Gaillard,** Chairman of the Sud Rhône-Alpes Regional Bank;
- **Jean-Paul Kerrien,** Chairman of the Finistère Regional Bank.

As a result, the composition of Specialised Committees changed as follows:

- **Sonia Bonnet-Bernard** has replaced Catherine Pourre as Chair of the Audit Committee and member of the Risk Committee;
- **Hugues Brasseur** has replaced Gérard Ouvrier-Buffet as a member of the Audit Committee;
- **Éric Vial** has replaced Daniel Epron as a member of the Strategy and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Shareholder dialogue

Since 2017, conference calls with the principal institutional investors in Crédit Agricole S.A.'s capital and with proxy advisors have been organised prior to General Meetings, i.e. 15 to 20 individual contacts. This was preceded for 2023 by a general briefing on 09 December 2022. Introduced by a recorded greeting from the Chairman, these calls, which focus on governance and include an explanation of the main resolutions identified at that date that will be proposed to the General Meeting, are seen by investors as a distinctive aspect of financial roadshows. They are led by the Head of Financial Communication, the Head of Compensation and Employee Benefits, the Head of the Board Secretariat and the Societal Project Director. The presentation used as material for discussions is published on the website of Crédit Agricole S.A. The main questions and comments made on these occasions by investors and proxy advisors are communicated to the relevant Specialised Committees, which analyse them in the light of market practices, taking into account the Group's corporate governance principles. The Committees report to the Board of Directors.

After this kick-off meeting, the telephone interviews conducted individually during the month of February with the *proxies* and investors provide an opportunity for a transparent and constructive dialogue. The conversations focus on the number of independent Directors, particularly for investors that do not applythe AFEP/MEDEF code and which apply voting policies that include employee representative Directors when calculating the third of independent Directors required in controlled companies. The performance criteria taken into account in the compensation of Executive Corporate Officers are also a recurring theme in these interviews. The Company is also asked about its environmental and social policy and the Board's involvement in these areas.

With respect to individual shareholders, dialogue is maintained through daily phone calls, monthly emails to provide information and the organisation of meetings together with the Regional Banks, in the presence of members of Crédit Agricole S.A. Management. In 2022, seven meetings were held, including four at the Regional Banks, in a hybrid format (on-site presence and videoconferencing). Discussions mainly focused on the current financial situation and performance of Crédit Agricole S.A., including a session to answer questions from individual shareholders. Since the initial public offering in 2001, the members of the Shareholders' Club have appointed 11 individual shareholders from among their number to form a Liaison Committee to which the quarterly accounts are presented and for which educational meetings are organised on strategic projects such as the new MTP or the agreement between CACF and Stellantis.

In 2022, the traditional time for discussion offered by the Crédit Agricole S.A. General Meeting of Shareholders, held for the first time since 2019 with the physical presence of the shareholders, was organised in accordance with government-mandated health measures against the coronavirus pandemic. In this regular format, Crédit Agricole S.A. ensured that shareholders would still be able to submit their queries in writing. The answers to queries were read out at the General Meeting and posted online the day before the meeting. As was the case in 2021, a "chat" function was also set up during the General Meeting. This enabled shareholders – subject to a sworn statement of their shareholder status – to question senior management directly. In all, ten questions were asked in the Assembly, five orally and five via the dedicated platform. Forty-five written questions were also answered on Credit Agricole S.A.'s website.

Conflict of Interest Policy

Board members are subject to the applicable legal and regulatory obligations regarding conflicts of interest. Each of the Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A., as well as the non-voting Directors, adhere to the Group's values and commitments described in its Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct, which illustrates these commitments through numerous case studies. The Code of Ethics can be accessed via the website of Crédit Agricole Group and forms the basis of ethical and professional conduct for the Group's Directors, executives and employees.

In addition, the functioning of the Board is governed by its Rules of Procedure and by the Crédit Agricole S.A. Directors' Code of Conduct, which state that "Directors must inform the Board of any conflict of interest, including potential conflicts of interest, in which they could be directly or indirectly involved. Accordingly, they must refrain from taking part in the discussions and voting in respect of such matters."

"Non-executive" sessions

The executive management of Crédit Agricole S.A. takes part in the meetings of the Board and its Committees.However, the Board holds an annual plenary meeting without the Executive Corporate Officers being present so that it can assess their performance. The Board also meets once a year with members of the Audit Committee, the Risk Committee and the US Risk Committee without any senior executive being present. The participants were determined in view of the importance of the risk monitoring role of Boards of Directors in the banking sector. Should the situation warrant it, the number of participants may be increased and, if necessary, include all Board members.

1.1.2 Operating Principles of the Board of Directors and Specialised Committees

Functioning

The functioning of the Board of Directors is governed by the legal provisions in force, the Articles of Association and the Board's Rules of Procedure. In carrying out its duties, the Board relies on its six committees: the Risk Committee, the US Risk Committee, the Audit Committee, the Compensation Committee, the Appointments and Governance Committee, and the Strategy and CSR Committee.

The Board's Rules of Procedure, to which are appended the Directors' Code of Conduct and, since December 2016, the Code of Ethics, are presented in this chapter in the latest version of these documents updated in August 2022. They are accessible online on the Crédit Agricole S.A. website, together with the Committees' Rules of Procedure.: https://www.credit-agricole.com.

The Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. is entirely composed of non-executive Directors. No severance benefit is payable to Board members upon termination of their office, irrespective of the reason.

Directors' compensation

The members of the Board of Directors receive compensation for their attendance. The conditions for allocating Directors' fees, as described below, are determined by the Board on the recommendation of the Compensation Committee.

Compensation of Board members is based **entirely on their attendance** at Board Meetings. Directors receive the same compensation for attending strategic seminars and special meetings, i.e. those not on the annual calendar, and scheduled meetings, up to a maximum of the total amount approved. No compensation is paid for training sessions, individual or group interviews with supervisors or ad hoc meetings with management.

Members of the Specialised Committees are entitled to compensation: the Chairmen of the Board's Specialised Committees receive an annual flat-rate fee, with a differentiation according to Committee. Committee members receive a fee per meeting based on their actual attendance at Committee meetings.

Non-voting Directors receive the same compensation for attending Board Meetings and, when they are members, Specialised Committee Meetings.

In 2022, the compensation package for directors amounted to **€1.75 million.** This is a maximum expenditure ceiling and the unused portion is returned to the budget of Crédit Agricole S.A.

The Board, on the recommendation of the Compensation Committee, decided on its distribution as follows:

- €4,000 per Board meeting;
- €2,700 per Committee meeting;
- an annual fixed amount of €20,000, allocated to the Chairs of the Compensation Committee, Appointments and Governance Committee, and US Risks Committee, respectively;
- €35,000 flat fee for the Risk Committee Chairwoman;
- €35,000 flat fee for the Audit Committee Chairwoman.

In 2023, the Board has decided to propose to the General Meeting to increase the compensation package for directors **from €1.75 million to €1.9 million** without changing the unit compensation for participation in Board and Specialised Committee meetings. It also decided, after examining the fact that the only compensation received by the Committee Chairpersons for this function was their annual lump sum, to revalue these lump sums, which will therefore be as follows as of 1 January 2023:

- an annual fixed amount of €22,000, allocated to the Chairs of the Compensation Committee, Appointments and Governance Committee, and US Risks Committee, respectively;
- €38,500 flat fee for the Risk Committee Chairwoman;
- €38,500 flat fee for the Audit Committee Chairwoman.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors, Dominique Lefebvre, waived all compensation other than compensation for his role as Chairman, despite sitting on the Strategy and CSR Committee and the Appointments and Governance Committee.

The two Directors representing employees and the Director representing employee shareholders on the Board do not receive their compensation. Instead, these are paid to their unions.

The Board has also set up a system for reimbursing Board members for travel expenses, based on costs incurred by each member for attending Board and Committee Meetings. This mechanism, adopted pursuant to Article R. 225-33 of the French Commercial Code, is renewed annually by the Board.

The components of compensation paid or allocated for the financial year 2022 to each non-executive Corporate Officer of the Company are described in Chapter 4.4.3.3 "Non-Executive Corporate Officers".

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

1.1.3 Governance and diversity policy

The Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. complies with the provisions of the French Commercial Code (*Code de Commerce*) governing the diversity policy it pursues within the Company. It also ensures that a similar policy exists within the management bodies.

Board's diversity policy

Gender balance

Crédit Agricole S.A. is subject to the provisions of Article L. 22-10-3 of the French Commercial Code, according to which "the proportion of Directors of each gender may not be less than 40% in companies whose shares are admitted to trading on a regulated market".

The only exclusion provided for by law concerns "Directors elected by employees", who are not included in the count.

At 31 December 2022, 8 of the 18 members of the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. included in the count by law were women, i.e. **44.4%**. They are: Agnès Audier, Marie-Claire Daveu, Nicole Gourmelon, Françoise Gri, Marianne Laigneau, Christiane Lambert, Alessia Mosca and Sonia Bonnet-Bernard.

With the exception of the Strategy and CSR Committee – chaired by Dominique Lefebvre, who is also Chairman of the Board of Directors – the five other specialised Board Committees are chaired by independent Directors who are women:

The Board's Specialised Committees	Chair
Risk Committee	Françoise Gri
US Risk Committee	Françoise Gri
Audit Committee	Sonia Bonnet-Bernard
Compensation Committee	Agnès Audier
Appointments and Governance Committee	Marianne Laigneau
Strategy and CSR Committee	Dominique Lefebvre

Age and term renewal

As at 31 December 2022 the average age of Directors was 57 years. The age limit to carry out the duties of a Director is set by law at 65 years, the age being measured at the date of the nearest General Meeting after a Director's 65th birthday. The age limit for the Chairman is 67 years.

The Board of Directors does not have a policy in terms of minimum age or age balance, although regulatory requirements in terms of the profiles and expertise of Directors in the banking sector do lead to the choice of candidates with proven professional experience. In its May 2017 Guide to fit and proper assessments of executives and directors of banking institutions, revised in December 2021, the European Central Bank requires directors to have sufficient knowledge, skills and experience to fulfil their functions. It considers, for example, that the presumption of sufficient experience is acquired for persons with "three years of recent relevant practical experience at high-level managerial positions (including theoretical knowledge in banking)". By adopting senior management experience as a criterion for approving appointments of Directors, the supervisor guides the choice towards Directors with a mature profile.

For its part the Board of Directors, under the guidance of the Appointments and Governance Committee, ensures that the renewal of Directors elected by the General Meeting is carried out such as to promote, in as far as possible, a balanced scheduling of the expiry dates of their terms of office. To date, the main reason for departure has been reaching the age limit.

The term of office of Crédit Agricole S.A. Directors as natural persons is fixed at three years by the Articles of Association. Directors may not serve for more than four consecutive terms. The table below shows the expiry dates of the terms of office of Directors elected by the General Meeting of Shareholders for the next three years.

Expiry of the terms of office of Company Directors elected by the General Meeting

(General Meeting of Shareholders to approve the annual financial statements)

Name	GM 2023	GM 2024	GM 2025
Dominique Lefebvre			√
SAS Rue La Boétie represented by Raphaël Appert		√	
Agnès Audier	√		
Olivier Auffray		√	
Hugues Brasseur	√		
Sonia Bonnet-Bernard	√		
Pierre Cambefort			√
Marie-Claire Daveu	√		
Jean-Pierre Gaillard			√
Nicole Gourmelon		√	
Françoise Gri	X		
Jean-Paul Kerrien			√
Marianne Laigneau		√	
Christophe Lesur		√	
Pascal Lheureux	√		
Alessia Mosca	√		
Louis Tercinier		√	
Éric Vial	√		

√: renewable term of office.
X: end of term of office, age limit.

- *The expiry of the terms of office of the two Directors elected by the employees of Crédit Agricole S.A. is governed by an electoral protocol. Their renewable three-year term of office expires in June 2024.*
- *The representative of professional farming associations on the Board of Directors, Christiane Lambert, appointed by order of the French Minister for the Economy and Finance and the French Minister for Agriculture and Food on 28 August 2017, had her term of office renewed for a three-year period by decree of 2 November 2020 as of the publication in the French Official Journal on 7 January 2021.*

Knowledge and expertise

To better meet its legal obligation to assess the expertise it needs to function properly, the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. set out its diversity policy with regard to the background and experience of its members in a procedural note, adopted on 7 November 2017. The Appointments and Governance Committee confirmed the relevance of the policy at its meeting of 31 January 2023.

The Board of Directors regards the individual professional experience of each Director as the foundation for the Board's collective expertise, contributing to the wealth of discussions in key areas of the Group's banking and insurance business and its environment.

The definition of the required profiles and experiences was adopted by the Board of Directors on the proposal of the Appointments and Governance Committee, to which the French Monetary and Financial Code (Article L. 511-98) has entrusted the task of "assessing the balance and diversity of knowledge, expertise and experience of the members of the Board of Directors individually and collectively".

The Committee is committed to identifying the knowledge that must be permanently present within the Board of Directors in order to enable it to carry out its duties under the best conditions. Above all, it has adopted the knowledge and experience recommended by the European banking authorities and has supplemented these with a requirement for permanent expertise within the Board in the areas of Corporate Social Responsibility.

By combining this approach of knowledge and experience, the Appointments and Governance Committee defined for each item the required permanent percentage of Directors with the necessary expertise to ensure the Board functions correctly, by pooling individual expertise to form the Board's collective expertise. The indicative grid resulting from this work is shown below.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Reference chart illustrating the ideal balance of individual expertise required for the Board of Directors' collective expertise

	> 50%[1]	Between 20% and 50%[1]	10% to 20%[1]
1. Knowledge of the business (banking/finance)	√		
2. Experience in strategy and development		√	
3. Knowledge of financial accounting, compliance and audit	√		
4. Knowledge in the fields of risk management		√	
5. Knowledge in the fields of digital technology, innovation and cybersecurity		√	
6. Knowledge in the fields of corporate social responsibility (sustainability, biodiversity, energy transition, etc.)		√	
7. Experience in local and regional development/sustainable agriculture	√		
8. Knowledge of regulation and governance		√	
9. Experience in company management	√		
10. Experience in the management of large organisations	√		
11. International experience		√	
12. Knowledge of global economics and geopolitics	√		

(1) Permanent percentage of Directors within the Board required having good or very good knowledge in the fields mentioned.

The criteria for knowledge and experience used in this grid are included in the individual evaluation questionnaire for members of the Board of Directors each year.

This annual procedure allows the Appointments and Governance Committee to ensure that the required expertise is always represented within the Board of Directors in the proportions defined in its procedural note.

It is also an opportunity for the Committee to assess, based on the responses of the Directors, whether or not it is useful to change the indicative grid in terms of expertise and/or the proportion of this expertise within the Board.

Based on the review carried out in 2022 by the Appointments and Governance Committee of the results of the evaluation of the Board's individual and collective expertise, the collective expertise of the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. remains similar to the profile identified in the previous financial year and is characterised by:

- the predominance of banking, finance and insurance expertise, with a high level of expertise in audit and risk;
- expert knowledge of local economies, the bedrock of the Group's business, more often combined with strong commitments to local, or even, national communities;
- experience as Directors of large corporates, mainly multinationals, in the service, technology and industrial sectors;
- recognised players in the fields of governance and CSR and the environment.

Based on the results of the expertise assessment conducted in 2022, the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. concluded that, in each of the areas examined, the Board permanently has several members with adequate knowledge of the subjects, and that all essential aspects of its collective expertise, as defined in its procedural note, were covered.

Diversity policy within the management bodies

The review of the gender equality at work and equal pay policy, which the Board of Directors examines each year in accordance with Article L. 225-37-1 of the French Commercial Code, is an opportunity for the Board to discuss balanced gender representation within its management bodies and the diversity policy more generally. This covers both the general gender policy of Crédit Agricole S.A. and any information on how the Company seeks a balanced gender representation within its management bodies, as well as the integration of international talent into the pool of executive managers. The results of the gender equality index for Crédit Agricole S.A., introduced by the French government in 2019, underlined the effectiveness of the actions implemented.

This year, all Crédit Agricole S.A. Group entities have positive ratings, ranging from 75 to 98 out of 100. For the Crédit Agricole S.A. social and economic unit (*UES*), the score is 89 points, a gain of 3 points compared to 2020. Three entities, with ratings below 85 points, need to improve their situation and implement an action plan.

The strengths of the equal pay policy chiefly reside in the distribution of individual pay increases and the balance of promotion among women and men, as well as fair pay upon return from maternity leave. The representation of women in the 10 highest paid is increasing.

As regards the situation at the end of 2022 in relation to regulatory obligations, as provided for in the French Rixain law (loi Rixain) on intensifying the obligations of large corporations in terms of gender equality at work, Crédit Agricole S.A. published on March 1st, 2023 any gaps in the representation of women and men among executive managers and members of decision-making bodies. Within the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group, nine entities with more than 1,000 employees are concerned: Crédit Agricole S.A., Amundi, LCL, CALEF, CACF, CAAS, SIRCA, Crédit Agricole CIB and CACEIS. While some of them have already reached the thresholds set by the Rixain law or are very close to it, three of them are continuing their efforts. These are LCL, CACEIS and Crédit Agricole CIB. In the latter entity, a dedicated action plan is being prepared.

In terms of diversity, with 44.4% of women, the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. is in line with the average, which now reflects, in all listed companies, the effects of the Copé-Zimmermann law. With 37.5% women on its Executive Committee, Crédit Agricole S.A. compares very favourably with the SBF 120 companies, which have an average of 27.4%, and the CAC 40 companies, which have an average of 26%. This ratio places Crédit Agricole S.A. at the top of the list of companies in the financial sector.

At 1 January 2023, of the 15 members of the Executive Committee of Crédit Agricole S.A., **six were women: the Deputy General Manager in charge of the Asset Management division; the Group Chief Risk Officer; the Group Head of Compliance; the Corporate Secretary; the Group Head of Human Resources; the Head of Group Control and Audit.**

Within "Circle 1", i.e. a little more than 150 of the Group's senior executives occupying the most senior positions (excluding the Executive Committee), the increase in the number of women is steady, with a rate of 23% today compared to 17% in 2020, but the gap with respect to the Rixain Act is 7 percentage points, which remains significant. Each of the Group's entities is working to achieve the 30% rate, in particular by working on the early identification of talented women, their follow-up (support, development and mentoring) and the systematic presence of women in the succession plans. It should also be noted that Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Compensation Committee has included this requirement for gender diversity in the performance criteria for executives, which should constitute a strong incentive.

Looking ahead to 2025, the Executive Management of Crédit Agricole S.A. has set quantified targets to increase the proportion of women in Circle 1 to 30% and the proportion of women on its Executive Committee to 40%. These targets were shared with the Board of Directors, which was unanimously in favour.

The normal procedure for identifying female talent and assisting in their development and promotion when management positions are to be filled also includes the rule of systematically including a female candidate for management positions and as a member of Circle 1. Pursuant to Article L. 225-53 of the French Commercial Code as amended by the Law of 22 May 2019, the Board of Directors has adopted a procedural note relating to the process for appointing Deputy Chief Executive Officers stating, notably, that this rule applies to them.

Directors' independence

Crédit Agricole S.A. applies the AFEP/MEDEF Corporate Governance Code for listed companies, in its latest revised version as published in December 2022 (AFEP/MEDEF Code). Crédit Agricole S.A. does not comply – or does not fully comply – with certain recommendations of the Code as set out in a table appended to this section (see below).

The process for assessing the independence of Crédit Agricole S.A. Directors is implemented under the auspices of the Appointments and Governance Committee. This principle is assessed both in terms of the criteria of the AFEP/MEDEF Code and in terms of the specific texts as applicable to the banking sector, such as the European Banking Authority's guidelines for the assessment of members of the Board of Directors, which came into effect in 31 December 2021. These two standards overlap to a very wide extent.

In anticipation of the General Meeting of 17 May 2023, the Appointments and Governance Committee individually reviewed the situation of each Director, and more particularly the independent Directors, whom it had previously requested to report any material change in their situation that could affect their independence and to confirm their compliance with each criterion of the AFEP/MEDEF Code. The Committee also examined the situation of Carol Sirou, founder of a strategic governance and risk consulting practice and former executive of Standard & Poor's Ratings (S&P), whose appointment as an Independent Director will be proposed to the General Meeting of 17 May 2023.

On 8 February 2023, upon the Committee's recommendation and subject to changes in their situation which must be disclosed to the Board, the Board of Directors recognised them as independent Directors.

- Upon the advice of the Appointments and Governance Committee, the Board concluded that Chief Executive Officers and Chairpersons of Regional Banks cannot be considered independent due to a position held in a company that controls Crédit Agricole S.A.
- Aside from their employment contract, the two Directors representing employees and the director representing Crédit Agricole S.A.'s employee shareholders on the Board come under a specific regulatory framework. Therefore, they cannot, according to the AFEP/MEDEF Code, be included in the calculation of the percentage of independent Directors.
- Lastly, with regard to the representative of professional farming associations, Crédit Agricole's position as the leading financier of agriculture in France automatically excludes that Director from compliance with the criteria, even though that Director's appointment by the French Minister of the Economy and Finance and the French Minister of Agriculture is part of a regulatory process in which Crédit Agricole S.A. is not involved.

Upon the advice of the Appointments and Governance Committee, the Board of Directors at its meeting of 8 February 2023 found that six Directors meet the independence criteria of the AFEP/MEDEF Code: **The Board's composition, with one-third independent Directors, not including Directors representing employees and employee shareholders, fulfils the recommendations of the AFEP/MEDEF Code on controlled companies.**

For the Chairpersons of Regional Banks in particular, the Board has reiterated, as it does every year, that they are neither employees of the Regional Banks nor holders of executive office, and that they legitimately hold this office by election from among the mutual shareholders (i.e. customers), in accordance with the Regional Banks' cooperative status. The Board recalled that Chairpersons of Regional Banks have the dual qualities of being extremely knowledgeable about the bank and how it operates and being heads of non-financial companies. On this basis, they bring unique experience to the Board of Directors.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Criteria for assessing business relations

In addition to a formal review of their individual situation, updated by each interested party for each criterion, the Board's assessment was also based, upon the recommendation of the Appointments and Governance Committee, on the findings of an analysis concerning existing business relations between Crédit Agricole Group and the companies in which the independent Directors hold positions (see Chapter 3.2.2 "Positions and functions held by Corporate Officers"). The analysis of these business relations is carried out with the support of experts from the Group Risk department, which is based on the consolidated data available to it on the Group's relationship with its counterparties. It excludes the assets structures of the persons concerned as well as those through which they may carry out advisory activities, none of them carrying out personal assignments for the Group in this capacity pursuant to the rules relating to conflicts of interest.

As banking is, by definition, at the heart of the financing of the economy and in view of the characteristics of the French banking market, whenever the companies concerned are based in France, the probability that these companies are customers of a Crédit Agricole Group entity is obviously high, often increasing with the size of the company.

Consequently, in order to assess the "significant" nature of the business relationship, the following are taken into account:

- the amount and nature of the commitments, their maturity, their significance within the company's debt, and the refinancing capacity of the company in question;
- the quality of the relationship with the company in question, in particular its financial position as demonstrated by its results and ratings (Banque de France and internal rating), in order to check whether it depends on Crédit Agricole for financing or whether it would be able to obtain financing from other banks or through other means – including via the market – in the event of Crédit Agricole's withdrawal.

By making sure that the business relationship is balanced, i.e. that neither of the parties is in a position of power over the other, this last phase adds a determining qualitative dimension to the overall assessment.

Therefore, analyses were performed for each of the independent Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. concerning business relations with companies in which they perform functions or hold positions. These were:

Agnès Audier	▪ Boston Consulting Group (Senior Advisor) ▪ Eutelsat ▪ Worldline ▪ Ergon Capital
Sonia Bonnet-Bernard	▪ N/A
Marie-Claire Daveu	▪ Kering (Chief Sustainability Officer and Head of International Institutional Affairs) ▪ Engie ▪ Compagnie du Ponant (Pinault group)
Françoise Gri	▪ Edenred S.A. ▪ WNS Services ▪ La Française des Jeux (FDJ)
Marianne Laigneau	▪ Enedis (Chairwoman of the Management Board)
Alessia Mosca	▪ N/A (Academic)

Based on the results of this analysis, on the recommendation of the Appointments and Governance Committee, the Board has deemed that the Group's commitments vis-à-vis these companies:

- were either not significant enough to qualify as situations of dependence on Crédit Agricole;
- or, after further analysis of these companies' financial position, revealed a balanced business relationship with these counterparties, with neither of the parties having the ability to exert influence over the other.

The Appointments and Governance Committee reiterated that, under all circumstances, should the Directors concerned be called upon to give an opinion on a matter in which there is a potential conflict of interests, those Directors must abstain from attending the debate and taking part in the vote, as required by the rules of good governance of Crédit Agricole S.A. and the Directors' Code of Conduct.

Assessment of the Board of Directors

Each year, the Board of Directors assesses its composition and functioning on the basis of responses to two questionnaires:

- one on its composition, organisation and functioning, recommended by the AFEP/MEDEF Code and for the banking sector meeting a legal obligation as defined in Article L. 511-100 of the French Monetary and Financial Code;
- the other on the knowledge, expertise and experience of the members of the Board of Directors, both individually and collectively, still in accordance with the aforementioned article of the French Monetary and Financial Code (see "Diversity policy" above).

The assessment campaign was launched in April to benefit from the opinions of the seven directors due to step down in May and June 2022.

With regard to the functioning of the Board, financial year 2022 confirms the overall very positive assessment expressed in previous years, even though one third of the Board was renewed in 2021. The Board's strengths include its dynamics and overall performance, which it owes to the diverse backgrounds and expertise of its members.

As in previous years, highlights include:

- the conduct of the debates and the moderation by the Chairman, which encourages real freedom of expression;
- the quality of the relationship with the Executive Board and Management as well as the Chief Executive Officer's update at the beginning of each Board meeting;
- the respect of confidentiality, the dynamics and the working climate, even if one comment urges that these be maintained over time given the importance of the recent renewals;
- the adaptation of agendas to the Board's tasks.

While stressing that the Board received a very positive assessment for its functioning, there were areas where respondents felt the Board could do even better, such as:

- organising Board proceedings to devote even more time to strategy, considering the already significant time given to regulations in the Board's agendas;
- continue efforts to improve transmission times and the various versions of the files (five calendar days before the meetings) mentionning the clear improvement;
- even more in-depth work on innovation, in particular digital innovation, CSR strategies and the monitoring of the 2025 Medium-Term Plan;
- the continued improvement of the independent Directors' knowledge of the Group.

Regarding the skills assessment, the scores are broadly similar to those of 2021 despite the renewal of one third of the Board in spring 2021, which was an opportunity to strengthen IT and digital skills as well as environmental skills. At the collective level, expertise has been retained in the aforementioned 12 fields (see "Knowledge and expertise" above), with a strong point being knowledge of the Group's activities and the associated risks, the main key activities, regulation and CSR issues. If the proportions are respected in relation to the reference chart for the desired balance of skills on the Board, the sectors in which Directors have requested individual training are Asset Management, Insurance, CACEIS, and CACF.

Training of the Board of Directors

Article L. 511-53 of the French Monetary and Financial Code provides that credit institutions and finance companies must set aside the necessary human and financial resources for Director training. For collective training sessions, the programme is set after consultation of Directors on their wishes. As a result, the programme is always seen as very positive by Directors, who say they are satisfied during the annual assessment. Directors can request or express a need for individual training.

Each year, the new directors of the Crédit Agricole S.A. group attend a group training session. This session is introduced by the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer and focuses on the rights and obligations of directors, the unique aspects of a Board under the supervision of the European Central Bank, and compliance issues.

In 2022, all Board members took at least one of the trainings below on:

- the potential economic impacts of the outbreak of war in Ukraine;
- economic analysis of the policies of the main candidates in France's 2022 presidential election;
- the assessment of the work on the link between biodiversity loss and risks borne by the financial sector;
- IFRS 17 on Insurance Contracts;
- regulatory issues and compliance.

Specialised training sessions are also organised, including:

- training in overall interest rate risk (for members of the Audit Committee and Risk Committee);
- a tour of a Regional Bank for new Directors.

The Board training programme for 2023 includes, in addition to personalised courses and Committees, group sessions on:

- training in ESG risks, particularly climate risks (EFRAG reporting standard, *Net Zero Benchmark* methodologies for climate policies of banks);
- regulatory issues and compliance.

1.1.4 Other information required under Articles L. 225-37-4 and L. 22-10-10 of the French Commercial Code

Restrictions imposed by the Board of Directors on the Chief Executive Officer's powers

The Chief Executive Officer is vested with the broadest powers to act in all circumstances on behalf of Crédit Agricole S.A. and to represent the Bank in dealings with third parties. He exercises his authority within the limits of the Company's object and subject to that authority expressly assigned by law to Meetings of Shareholders and to the Board of Directors.

The only limitation that the Board of Directors places on the powers of the Chief Executive Officer, as set out in its Rules of Procedure of the Board, is that the Chief Executive Officer must obtain its prior approval for the following transactions:

- the creation, acquisition or disposal of any subsidiaries and equity investments in France or abroad for total amounts exceeding €150 million;
- any other investment of any kind for amounts exceeding €150 million.

Agreements between Corporate Officers and subsidiaries

As regards related-party agreements covered by Articles L. 225-38 et seq. of the French Commercial Code (see below) entered into, directly or through an intermediary, between, on the one hand, one of the Corporate Officers or one of the shareholders holding more than 10% of the voting rights of a company and, on the other hand, another company controlled by the former within the meaning of Article L. 233-3 of the same code; please refer to the "Related-party agreements" section of the Board of Directors' activity report and to the Statutory Auditors' special report on related-party agreements.

Procedure for auditing related-party agreements and agreements relating to ordinary transactions and entered into under normal conditions

In accordance with Article L. 22-10-12 of the French Commercial Code, the Board has established an internal procedure for qualifying the agreements entered into between the Company and the individuals or legal entities referred to in Article L. 225-38 of the French Commercial Code. It is available on the Crédit Agricole S.A. website (under "Governance").

It defines the criteria used by Crédit Agricole S.A. to determine which agreements are subject to the legal regime of prior authorisation of related-party agreements in accordance with the provisions of Article L. 225-38 of the French Commercial Code and those that may be subject to the rules on unregulated agreements in accordance with Article L. 225-39. The criteria were adopted by the Board at its meeting of 13 February 2020. In the absence of any commercial activity, they take into account both its legal duties as the corporate centre of Crédit Agricole, as defined in Articles L. 511-30 et seq. and L. 512-47 et seq. of the French Monetary and Financial Code, and its role as the holding company for the business line subsidiaries of Crédit Agricole S.A. Group.

The procedure provides for an annual review of unregulated agreements entered into during the year by the Audit Committee, which reports to the Board of Directors on the implementation of the procedure for regularly assessing whether agreements relating to current operations and entered into under normal conditions meet these conditions.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Principles and rules laid down by the Board of Directors to determine the compensation and benefits in kind awarded to Corporate Officers

This information can be found in the section on "the reward policy" of this Universal Registration Document.

Areas of non-compliance with the 20 December 2022 version of the AFEP/MEDEF Code

The areas of non-compliance with the AFEP/MEDEF Code are shown in the summary table below. Such areas of non-compliance are not mentioned when they stem from the implementation of banking laws or regulations.

Recommendation of the Code	Comment by the Company
THE COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF SELECTION OR APPOINTMENTS **18.1 Composition:** "(It) should have a majority of independent Directors."	The Appointments and Governance Committee is chaired by an independent Director and is comprised of 6 members: ■ two independent Directors, including the Chairwoman of the Committee, who is herself an executive of a large French company. The second Director, an Italian national, was behind the Italian law regarding better representation of women on Boards of Directors (Mosca law); ■ three Regional Bank Chairmen who, as stated in this chapter (see above), cannot be formally recognised as "independent" because they hold a position in a company that controls Crédit Agricole S.A. but who, in fact, are mutual shareholders and thus customers of the Group, and whose main activity is outside Crédit Agricole; ■ a Chief Executive Officer of a Regional Bank. The Committee's decisions are therefore taken by a majority of independent directors and of representatives of the Group's client base, even if only one third of the Committee is composed of formally independent Directors. Also, the comittee respects the legislation applicable to this type of committee in the banking sector, where Appointments and Governance Committees are mandatory and their tasks governed by the provisions of Articles L. 511-98 et seq. of the French Monetary and Financial Code, these being more comprehensive than the AFEP/MEDEF Code. In addition, the ECB, through its direct supervision and the standards it issues, ensures the proper application of these provisions, especially with regard to conflicts of interest. Finally, each year the Board is asked about the composition of the Committees and it considered the composition of the Appointments Committee to be very satisfactory or satisfactory and reflecting the shareholding structure of the Group (existence of a majority shareholder).
SHARE OWNERSHIP BY DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE CORPORATE OFFICERS **21. Ethical standards applicable to Directors** "… the Director should personally be a Company shareholder and, in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association or Rules of Procedure, hold a minimum number of shares that is material in relation to the allocated compensation." **24. Obligation to hold shares** "The Board of Directors sets the minimum number of shares that Executive Corporate Officers are required to hold as registered shares until the end of their term of office. This decision is reviewed at least every time they are reappointed. (…) So long as the shareholding target has not been reached, Executive Corporate Officers allocate that portion of their option exercises or performance share awards as determined by the Board for this purpose. This information is included in the Company's annual report."	All Crédit Agricole S.A. directors comply with the provisions of the Articles of Association and hold at least one share systematically acquired no later than three months after their appointment, at the end of which time they are deemed to have resigned if they do not comply. The Credit Agricole S.A. Articles of Association therefore make it mandatory for directors to hold shares, which is optional under French law (Art. L. 225-25 of the French Commercial Code). The declaration of non-compliance is made with regard to the "significant" holding requirement recommended by the Code. The choice of a minimum shareholding in the Articles of Association is in line with the mutualist structure of the Group, which is the majority shareholder of Crédit Agricole S.A., with seven Chairmen of the Members on its Board, whose appointments are unrelated to the share capital owned. Finally, the number of shares held by each Director is published in this chapter (2.1 "Composition of the Board of Directors"). The area of non-compliance is the absence of a specific holding and retention requirement applicable to the Chairman of the Board of Directors in his capacity as a non-executive corporate officer. The Chairman of the Board of Directors, like any other director, only holds the shares acquired in a personal capacity mentioned in this chapter (2.1 "Composition of the Board of Directors"). In order to guarantee complete independence in the performance of his term of office and in accordance with the recommendations of the AFEP/MEDEF Code, the Chairman of the Board of Directors is not eligible for any variable compensation, including long-term incentive plans, stock-options or performance share award plans, or any other long-term compensation schemes existing within Crédit Agricole S.A. No commitment to hold or retain shares is therefore imposed. More specifically, since 2020, Executive Corporate Officers have been eligible to receive performance shares and are required to retain 30% of the shares acquired each year until they cease to hold office. In addition, under current regulations, a significant portion of their variable compensation is deferred and paid in the form of instruments linked to the Crédit Agricole S.A. share price. The non-compliance with the AFEP/MEDEF Code is due to the fact that the quantity of shares to be retained by those Corporate Officers is not expressed as a minimum

Recommendation of the Code	Comment by the Company
	number of shares but as a percentage of the free allocation made to the beneficiaries, which is itself expressed as a percentage of the beneficiaries' annual fixed compensation (see below, sub-section 4.4. "Rewards for corporate officers").
23. TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT IN THE CASE OF A CORPORATE POSITION "It is recommended, when an employee becomes a Company Executive Corporate Officer, to terminate their employment contract with the Company or a Group company, either by means of contractual termination or resignation[1]. This recommendation applies to the Chairman, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, and Chief Executive Officer in companies with Boards of Directors [...]."	Upon the appointment of Philippe Brassac as Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A. from 20 May 2015, the Board of Directors authorised, at its meeting of 19 May 2015, the maintenance of his employment contract and its subsequent suspension during his term of office. The termination of his employment contract would have deprived him of the rights arising from the performance of his employment contract that were progressively built up over the course of his 33-year career with the Group and, in particular, benefits obtained by virtue of seniority and length of service, notably in terms of long-term benefits – such as membership in group schemes – and the right to termination payments. The overall amount of such payments would not, in any event, exceed two years of gross compensation in accordance with the recommendations of the AFEP/MEDEF Code. The Board considered that this is an appropriate approach to give Group employees who have made a major contribution to its development the opportunity to access high-standing offices, thereby fostering the sustainable management of the Group's human resources.
26. COMPENSATION OF EXECUTIVE CORPORATE OFFICERS **26.5.1** **Departure of Executive Corporate Officers – General Provisions** **Termination payments:** "The law gives a major role to shareholders since the predefined termination payments granted to Executive Corporate Officers are subject to the procedure applicable to related-party agreements. The law imposes total transparency and makes termination payments conditional upon performance conditions. The performance conditions set by Boards for these payments must be assessed over at least two financial years. They must be stringent and solely allow the award of termination payments in the event of the forced departure of an executive, irrespective of its form."	**For Xavier Musca, Oliver Gavalda and Jérôme Grivet, Deputy Chief Executive Officers:** their corporate officer contract (contrat de mandat), also approved by the General Meeting in respect of related-party agreements, does not provide for performance conditions, insofar as the termination payments for which they would be eligible in the event of their contract being terminated would not be due under their corporate officer contract, but under their employment contract, which is suspended during the exercise of their corporate office and would be reactivated in the event of termination of said corporate officer contract. The introduction of performance conditions would, in this case, be contrary to labour law.

(1) "Where the employment contract is upheld, it is suspended in accordance with case law".

1.2 BOARD ACTIVITY IN 2022

1.2.1 Board activity

The Board was very active in 2022, with 12 plenary meetings, including two strategic seminars, the first held on 18 January 2022, dedicated to major issues in payments, and the second on 2 June, dedicated to the "Ambitions 2025" MTP.

Directors' attendance rate remained high, averaging 96% (see attendance table below) reflecting the strong commitment of all Directors, which has not waned from one year to the next.

Bodies	Attendance rate	Number of meetings in 2022
Board of Directors	96%	12 (of which 2 seminars)
Risk Committee	95%	7
Audit Committee	100%	5
Joint Risk/Audit Committees	99%	10
US Risk Committee	100%	5
Compensation Committee	98%	8
Strategy and CSR Committee	89%	4
Appointments and Governance Committee	100%	5

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

The Board's relations with management bodies and succession planning for key functions

Under the authority of the Chief Executive Officer, the organisation of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s management is structured around an Executive Committee and a Management Committee ("3.2. Changes to the governance bodies"). The relationship between the Board of Directors and Executive Management is expressed foremost in the regular and numerous contacts between the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer. In addition, the latter, as well as the Deputy Chief Executive Officers and the Corporate Secretary, attend all Board meetings. In addition, members of Management have frequent discussions with the Board, which stresses the ease of access to information and management, during the annual assessment of its functioning, both for the Board itself and for its Specialised Committees. In 2022, all members of the Executive Committee had the opportunity to access the Board of Directors or its Specialised Committees. Depending on the topic, the heads of technical Divisions may also have access to Directors.

In accordance with banking regulations and pursuant to its Rules of Procedure, the Board interacts on a very regular basis with the three Heads of control functions who are also members of the Executive Committee. The latter have regulatory and, if necessary, direct access to the management body in its oversight functions. All three are appointed after consulting the Board and may not be removed without its agreement. In 2022, as in previous years, the Heads of control functions reported very regularly on their activities and the results related to their responsibilities to the Board and its Specialised Committees. Within this framework, and in addition to systematic attendance at Risk Committee meetings, the Group Chief Risk Officer attended 10 out of 12 Board meetings, the Group Head of Compliance attended two Board meetings, while the Head of Group Control and Audit, in charge of periodic control, attended two Board meetings, notably to present the key audit findings and the Audit Plan for 2023.

The organisation of Executive Management and changes in its composition meet the Group's strategic needs. To date, following the reorganisation resulting from the appointment of two new Deputy Chief Executive Officers, the Executive Committee has 15 members, including the Chief Executive Officer, the Deputy Chief Executive Officers, the five Deputy General Managers in charge of the business lines, the Directors in charge of Italy, Human Resources and the three control functions and the Corporate Secretary.

Within the Executive Committee, on 1 January 2022, Laurence Renoult, Head of Group Control and Audit, replaced Michel Le Masson, appointed Head of International Retail Banking. In addition, Olivier Gavalda joined the Executive Committee on 1 November 2022 and Jacques Ripoll and Michel Ganzin left the Executive Committee on 1 September and 14 November 2022 respectively, the former to pursue a new career path and the latter to take over the executive management of Crédit Agricole Île-de-France, replacing Olivier Galvalda. Xavier Musca, while retaining his position as Deputy Chief Executive Officer, became Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole CIB on 1 September 2022, while Jérôme Grivet, until now Deputy General Manager, was appointed Deputy Chief Executive Officer in charge of steering and control functions with effect from 1 September 2023.

The Board of Directors remains keen to ensure that succession plans are in place for **"key functions holders"** within the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group, particularly those within the Executive Committee. As he does each year, on 31 January 2023 the Chief Executive Officer gave a presentation to the Appointments and Governance Committee which illustrated the position of each Executive Committee member and the proposed replacement/succession envisaged in the event of departure, focusing mainly on the internal talent pool, but without ruling out external recruitment if necessary.

At its meeting of 31 January 2023, the Appointments and Governance Committee also reviewed the Board's procedural note of 7 December 2021 on the succession process for the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer, in view of the various scenarios that could arise. The Committee updated this note in particular in the light of the appointment of two new Deputy Chief Executive Officers. On that occasion, it recalled the supportive role of the Deputy Chairman in the event that the Chairman is unable to be present, as well as the legal obligation for banks to have at least one second in command – namely Philippe Brassac, Chief Executive Officer, and, henceforth, three Deputy Chief Executive Officers and executive managers: Xavier Musca, Jérôme Grivet and Olivier Gavalda.

Topical debates

While the news at the beginning of 2022 was still dominated by discussions on the pace of the economy's return to normal after the massive Covid support measures by governments and central banks, the outbreak of war in Ukraine in February completely derailed all forecasts, with Crédit Agricole S.A.'s first concern being for the 2,200 employees of its subsidiary CA Ukraine. This conflict changed the lens through which the Board examined the issues presented to it during the year, from the definition of the guidelines of the new Medium Term Plan for 2025 to the risk management and provisioning policy and the acceleration of the financing of the energy transition with the objective of making the transition accessible to everyone. **In this respect**, **the Board paid particular attention to the following:**

- the Group's ability to marshal the strength of its model and participate in the recovery of the economy;
- changes in prudential regulation, particularly with the forthcoming completion of the transposition of Basel III, and the implications for the Group;
- the internal provisioning efforts, especially with regard to the direct and indirect risks arising from the war in Ukraine and the inclusion of geopolitical risk in the new Medium-Term Plan;
- the consequences of inflation,of the pace of rate increases and of the end of the ECB's accommodating policy with its consequences for the Group in terms of liquidity and solvency;
- the tensions on the commodities market, especially in the field of energy, with the need to accelerate the advent of green energies in place of fossil fuels being highlighted;
- the IT and cybersecurity strategy.

Strategic orientations

As part of its mission to provide strategic guidelines for the Company's activities, the Board organised its work around the new 2022-2025 Medium-Term Plan, which it approved on 21 June 2022 and presented to the public on 22 June, the monitoring of the end of the health crisis and the consequences of the resulting changes and accelerations, especially in digital habits, as well as the consequences of the war in Ukraine for the Group.

The Board examined several structural operations, including, among those completed in 2022 which were made public:

1. the acquisition of the European *asset servicing* activities of Royal Bank of Canada by CACEIS;
2. the finalisation of the sale of the majority of its Moroccan subsidiary Crédit du Maroc to Holmarcom, following the approval of the competent regulatory authorities. The sale is taking place in two stages, with the sale of 65% of the stake having taken place in December 2022 and the finalisation of the remaining 15% by the end of the first quarter of 2024;
3. the Master Agreement between Crédit Agricole Assurances (CAA) and the Italian bank Banco BPM to set up a long-term bancassurance partnership in Italy, which was entered into subject to the condition precedent of the necessary regulatory approvals and also provided for CAA's acquisition of 65% of the capital of Banco BPM Assicurazioni and Vera Assicurazioni from Banco BPM;
4. the acquisition by Crédit Agricole Leasing & Factoring (CAL&F) of a 30% stake in Michelin Group subsidiary, Watèa by Michelin, completing the electric mobility offer for professionals and companies;
5. the development of new business lines through the creation of two new entities, Crédit Agricole Transitions et Énergies and Crédit Agricole Santé et Territoires.

Results and risk monitoring

The developments and impacts of the new risk paradigm brought about by the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, including in the social sphere, were at the heart of the Board's work on risk, with a particular focus on interest rate and inflation risks. The quarterly review of the consolidated financial statements and related balance sheet changes of the Crédit Agricole Group and Crédit Agricole S.A. Group was an opportunity for the Board of Directors to assess the Group's ability to generate a significant return on equity and prudently manage it with consistently solid results. This reflects the strength of its model in the new context of rates and inflation and the consequences of the war in Ukraine, especially on the energy market. hence the creation, at the request of the ECB, of a stress scenario that incorporates a massive gas crisis in Europe starting in 2023.

In accordance with Article L. 228-40 of the French Commercial Code (Code de Commerce), the Board gave its consent for the 2022 bond issue programme, approving the related authorisations and receiving regular progress reports.

During each quarterly review and at each meeting of the Risk and Audit Committees, the Board closely monitored the Group's regulatory prudential ratios, both in terms of solvency and liquidity. The Crédit Agricole Group remains one of the best capitalised systemically important banks in Europe.

Upon the recommendation of the Risk Committee, it regularly reviewed and approved the strategies and policies governing risk-taking, as well the management, monitoring and reduction of the risks to which the Group is, or could be, exposed.

On that basis, it reviewed and/or approved risk management and monitoring tools and systems as well as their consistency, particularly between instruments such as the Annual Internal Control Report (RACI), the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) and its alignment with the budgetary assumptions, the *Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process* (ICAAP) and the *Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process* (ILAAP) statements, and the Recovery Plan, of which it approved the update.

The Risk Appetite Statement and its monitoring tools were adopted on 13 December 2022 at the same time as the budget for 2023.

The Board was kept informed – either directly or by the Chairwomen of the Risk and Audit Committees – of the results of the various oversight tasks conducted by the ECB within the Group and/or the requests sent by the supervisory authority to the Executive Management of Crédit Agricole S.A. It was also regularly informed of the results of the assignments carried out by the internal audit.

As part of the ongoing dialogue with the supervisor, the Board held a specific meeting in January 2022 with the Directorate General Horizontal Line Supervision and its joint supervisory team. In 2023, the priorities of the SSM *(Single Supervisory Mechanism)* and the results of the SREP exercise for 2022 are scheduled for March. The supervisory teams also interviewed the Chairwoman of the Risk Committee and the Chairwomen of the Audit Committee separately during the year.

In the field of corporate social responsibility, the Board was informed, either directly by the Executive Management or through the Chairman of the Strategy and CSR Committee, of the highlights in this area, the Group's climate strategy and the main changes envisaged as part of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s commitment to energy transition. The Board followed up on these commitments both as part of the development of the Societal Project of the new MTP and as part of the preparation of the "climate workshop" for analysts and investors, during which Crédit Agricole S.A. presented its doctrine and its commitments in support of the transition in 10 industrial sectors representing 75% of CO_2 emissions. In the run-up to the General Meeting of 17 May 2023, the Board held a seminar on 14 March 2023 dedicated solely to the climate issue, studying in particular:

- the Crédit Agricole Group's climate strategy;
- the expectations and criticisms of NGOs and Funds;
- the results of the missions conducted in 2022 and the expectations expressed by the supervisors regarding those topics;
- the governance reporting on climate issues;
- the Statement of Non-Financial Performance, which includes the climate strategy.

Lastly, based on the Compensation Committee's report, the Board approved the principles of changes in the 2023 variable compensation policy for Executive Corporate Officers, as well as their overall compensation conditions. In their absence, and following the report from the Chairwoman of the Compensation Committee, the Executive Corporate Officers' individual variable compensation and its components, as well as the 2022 compensation and total variable compensation available to identified employees, were approved by the Board on 8 February 2023 ahead of the General Meeting of 17 May 2023.

Regulated agreements

Pursuant to Articles L. 225-38 et seq. of the French Commercial Code, in 2022 the Board authorised two new related-party agreements.

The first is an agreement for the distribution of the indemnity in the amount of US$55,000,000 paid to the plaintiffs following the approval of the agreement by the New York court on 15 November 2022 in the context of the EURIBOR interbank rate contribution transaction between Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB to settle a dispute in the United States.

The second agreement is an amendment to the business transfer agreement between Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB on 1 January 2018 modifying the transitional period and the deadline to 31 December 2023 to take into account the change in the migration schedule.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

1.2.2 Summary of main subjects reviewed by the Board in 2022 after review by, advice from and/or on the recommendation of the Specialised Committees.

1. After analysis by the Audit Committee:

- approval of the annual financial statements and review of the half-yearly and quarterly financial statements of Crédit Agricole S.A., the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group and the Crédit Agricole Group and the associated changes in financial position; at each reporting date, the Board heard the Company's Statutory Auditors who, having presented the findings of their work to the Audit Committee, then presented them to the Board, together with their reports for each interim reporting date. The Board also reviews and, where necessary, approves the draft press releases published by the Company;
- particular attention has been paid to the effects of regulatory changes;
- the Group's goodwill position;
- the 2023 budget of the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group, examining the stress assumptions and the ICAAP approach in case of financial difficulty.

2. After analysis by the Risk Committee:

- developments in the situation of Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole Group with regard to own funds and solvency, with the approval of the internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP) and that of the internal liquidity adequacy assessment process (ILAAP);
- the results of the 2022 ECB climate stress test, the ECB's on-site climate risk assessment mission and the results of its thematic review of the application of the ECB Climate/Environment Guide published in November 2020;
- the impacts of the energy stress scenarios requested by the ECB;
- monitoring of the Russia-Ukraine conflict and its consequences for the Group;
- developments in the Group's liquidity situation, the Group Liquidity Emergency Plan (a topic finalised at the Board of Directors meeting of 8 February 2023), the short-term half-yearly limits, as well as the monitoring of the implementation of the financing programme of Crédit Agricole Group;
- Group limits in respect of interest rate risk, foreign exchange, Value at Risk (VaR) and limits for capital market activities;
- management of the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group securities portfolio;
- the Annual Internal Control Report and half-year interim information on internal control, coordinated by the Group Risk Management department;
- all mail sent to the Company by regulators mentioning the obligation to inform the Board and measures taken to respond to their observations;
- developments in terms of credit risk, market risk and operational and security risks, as well as the risk dashboard and monitoring of IT and cybersecurity risks;
- the update of the Group's recovery plan;
- the update of the audit plan and the Audit Plan for 2023 for the Group Control and Audit department;
- approval of the risk strategies governing risk-taking in the Group's core business areas;
- in compliance/legal matters, semi-annual and annual compliance reports, the guidelines of the Sapin II anti-corruption framework, and the status of ongoing litigation and administrative investigations.

3. After analysis by the US Risk Committee:

- the situation of the Group's activities in the United States carried out by Crédit Agricole CIB and Amundi;
- the Emergency Liquidity Plan for Group businesses in the United States, as well as the framework for liquidity and credit risk appetite;
- the update of the organisation and management framework for the consolidated risk management of the entities in the United States;
- the results of ROCA (Risk, Operations, Compliance and Asset Quality) supervisory exercises for the US entities subject to this;
- amendments to that Committee's Rules of Procedure, in particular to include the Credit Risk Loan Review in its tasks.

4. After analysis by the Strategy and CSR Committee:

- proposed acquisitions and disposals;
- monitoring of the work started on the social and environmental aspects of the Medium-Term Plan and the implementation of the new "Ambitions 2025" Medium-Term Plan;
- the climate workshop, which presents the Group's doctrine and priorities to investors;
- the integrated report and the Company's 2022 CSR performance, as well as the update of the vigilance plan and the annual statement to the UK authorities under the Modern Slavery Act.

5. After analysis by the Compensation Committee:

- the fixed compensation, annual personal variable compensation, and the terms and conditions and criteria used to determine the annual variable compensation of the Executive Corporate Officers (Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Executive Officer), taking into account regulatory provisions as well as the new CSR performance criteria that will be presented to the General Meeting as part of the *ex-ante* vote on Executive compensation;
- the update of the compensation policy of Crédit Agricole S.A. Group;
- under regulatory provisions, the report on the compensation practices for members of the executive body as well as identified employees whose professional activities have a significant impact on the Company's risk profile;
- capital increase reserved for employees.

6. After review by the Appointments and Governance Committee:

- the results of the self-assessment of the operation of the Board and its individual and collective expertise, and possible ways of improving governance;
- independence of Directors under the AFEP/MEDEF Code and areas of non-compliance with this Code;
- preparations for the succession of the Chairwoman of the Risk Committee and the US Risk Committee;
- the progress of the work carried out on the succession plans of key functions of Crédit Agricole S.A.;
- the Board training programme for 2023;
- the update of the rules of procedure of the Board of Directors;
- the policy on gender equality at work and equal pay within Crédit Agricole S.A., and the initiatives undertaken at the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group level to promote gender equality, diversity and equal representation in the management bodies.

7. Other issues reviewed by the Board include:

- preparation for the General Meeting of Shareholders and its notice of meeting;
- as the Central body of the of Crédit Agricole Group, the approval of the Chief Executive Officers of Regional Banks and Deputy General Managers;
- the authorisation of regulated agreements (see below).

1.3 ACTIVITIES OF SPECIALISED COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

1.3.1 Operating principles of the Committees

Six Committees are in place within the Board of Directors: **the Risk Committee, the US Risk Committee[(1)] established in 2016, the Audit Committee, the Compensation Committee, the Appointments and Governance Committee, and the Strategy and CSR Committee.**

Committee members are appointed by the Board, on the Chairman's recommendation. The Board may terminate the appointment of a Committee member at any time. A Committee member may resign from office at any time. All Committee members, and all other persons who attend Committee Meetings, are bound by confidentiality and professional secrecy.

The functioning of each Committee is governed by Rules of Procedure. In the course of their work, Board Committees may interview any executive or employee of Crédit Agricole S.A. Group or experts from outside the Company in areas that fall within the Committees' remit.

In accordance with the provisions of the French Monetary and Financial Code and the recommendations of the European banking authorities, the Committee members have the knowledge, skills and expertise necessary for their role. These competences are assessed annually after review by the Appointments and Governance Committee at the same time with respect to:

- the results of the annual evaluation provided for in Article L. 511-100 of the French Monetary and Financial Code;
- the qualities necessary to chair and serve on Committees, as described in the Board's procedural memorandum adopted on 7 November 2017;
- the guidelines of 02 July 2021 on the assessment of the skills of members of management bodies established by the European Banking Authority.

Members of the Specialised Committees receive a brief on the different items on the agenda, generally three to five days prior to each meeting, depending on the Committee.

Just as Board members are paid for attending Board Meetings, members of Committees are paid for their presence based on a scale set by the Board on the recommendation of the Compensation Committee.

The five Committee Chairwomen and the Chairman of the Strategy and CSR Committee play a key role in the organisation and functioning of the Committees and in the coordination of their work. The Chairwomen hold regular meetings with the Directors in charge of activities within the scope of the area of expertise of each Committee, in particular the heads of the three control functions, the Deputy Chief Executive Officer in charge of Steering and Control, the Head of Group Finance and the heads of the departments in charge of accounting and consolidation, subsidiaries and equity investments, Group human resources and the Corporate Secretary. The Chairs of the Risk Committee and the Audit Committee also hold regular bilateral meetings with the Statutory Auditors. They also attended several meetings with the ECB Joint Supervisory Team (JST), notably as part of the SREP process but also through interviews conducted by the JST, either alone or with members of these two Committees.

Inclusion of CSR imperatives in the work of the Specialised Committees

At its plenary meetings, the Board ensures the consistency of the Company's commitments and project with regard to social and environmental concerns:

- when reviewing strategic projects, especially in the context of the Group Project, which makes its environmental and social project one of the pillars;
- when each entity's version of the Group Project is presented;
- when reviewing the risk strategies submitted for adoption, if the scope of those strategies justifies it.

In addition, projects submitted for a decision by the Board of Directors are examined beforehand by one or more of its six Specialised Committees tasked with preparing Board meetings and/or submitting their opinions and recommendations to it. For environmental and social matters, Crédit Agricole S.A. has decided to entrust the review of its ESG policy to a specialised committee, the Strategy and CSR Committee. At the same time, it has maintained a cross-cutting approach involving most of the Specialised Committees (depending on the subject), including the Risk Committee for the effects of climate risk on portfolios in particular, the Audit Committee for non-financial information, the Compensation Committee for the evaluation of the ESG performance of executives, and the Appointments and Governance Committee for the development of an ethical culture within the Group. This last Committee examines the matters introduced by the new article of the AFEP/MEDEF Code (see below), in particular. On behalf of the Board, it studies in particular the Group's climate strategy and the actions taken in that regard.

1.3.2 Risk Committee

At 31 December 2022, the Risk Committee had five members, including three independent Directors.

Members	Attendance rate
Françoise Gri, Committee Chairwoman and independent Director	100%
Sonia Bonnet-Bernard Independent Director	100%
Marie-Claire Daveu, independent Director	86%
Pierre Cambefort, Chief Executive Officer of a Crédit Agricole Regional Bank	100%
Jean-Paul Kerrien, Chairman of a Crédit Agricole Regional Bank	86%

(1) The US Risk Committee was set up in response to a US regulatory requirement applicable, as from 1 July 2016, to foreign banks operating in the United States and meeting certain asset threshold criteria.

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

The Risk Committee meetings are attended on a permanent basis by the Group Chief Risk Officer, the Head of Group Control and Audit, the Group Compliance Officer, the Deputy Chief Executive Officer in charge of Steering and Control, the Head of Group Finance and the Head of Accounting and Consolidation. Since her appointment as a non-voting Director, Carol Sirou has also sat on this Committee. Her appointment will be proposed to the General Meeting on 17 March as replacement for Françoise Gri, after which she will be offered the chairmanship of this Committee.

The functioning and duties of the Committee are set out in Rules of Procedure as approved by the Board of Directors. The Committee performs its duties under the responsibility of the Board of Directors, in the areas defined by provisions of the French Monetary and Financial Code. These are mainly derived from the Capital Requirements Directive IV (CRD IV) of 20 February 2014 and the decree of 3 November 2014 on the internal control of banks.

Minutes are prepared for each Committee Meeting and, after approval by its Chair, are distributed first to all members of the Committee and then to all members of the Board.

The work of the Committee is subject to annual programming, adapted according to needs and current events. At the non-executive session held in the autumn, the Risk Committee decides on its general agenda for the following year and the individual and collective training requested by its members, and discusses with the members of the other Committees any areas where it might improve. In the midst of a crisis making short-term projections impossible, the Audit and Risk Committees held joint meetings to assess their common needs and carry out the necessary coordination.

The Risk Committee met seven times in 2022, in addition to the nine meetings held jointly with the Audit Committee (see above).

The Risk Committee's fixed schedule is mainly structured around the regulatory issues provided for in the French Decree of 3 November 2014 on internal review, amended by the Decree of 25 February 2021, those arising from the requirements of supervisors, the review of Risk Strategies and subjects involving risk issues, in particular IT and cyber security, which the Committee reviews on a quarterly basis. The Committee is attentive to the growing importance of ESG risks, in particular climate risk, for which the regulatory environment is being established, including its regulatory aspects, with the organisation of thematic missions by the ECB. As such, the Committee is attentive to the reputational risk associated with the Group's commitments in ESG areas.

In 2022, the Committee reviewed the following:

- the direct and indirect risks related to the Russian-Ukrainian conflict;
- the risk appetite statement and associated monitoring tools (risk appetite matrix and dashboard), which constitutes a decisive framework for the Committee's risk control and monitoring, as well as governance more generally;
- the Group's liquidity position, emergency liquidity plan, semi-annual short-term limits and ILAAP, solvency position and monitoring of the solvency trend;
- climate risk management, the pilot exercise conducted by the ACPR and the responses to the ECB's expectations set out in its Guide on climate-related and environmental risks;
- the organisation, functioning and resources allocated to each of the three control functions (risk, compliance, internal audit);
- the audit findings, the follow-up to the recommendations and the 2023 audit plan;
- IT risks, both through the IT Strategy and the IT Risk Strategy, and quarterly monitoring of these risks and cyber risks by means of the IT risk dashboard;
- limits on the securities and sovereign portfolio, VaR limits, GIRR limits, foreign exchange limits;
- internal models and internal model risks;
- the monitoring of credit risk post-pandemic, particularly on State-backed loans.
- follow-up letters to ECB and ACPR audits and recommendations;
- periodic information on administrative procedures and ongoing proceedings;
- all strategies for containing risk prior to their presentation to the Board of Directors.

1.3.3 Audit Committee

At 31 December 2022, the Audit Committee had six members, including four independent Directors.

Members	Attendance rate
Sonia Bonnet-Bernard, Committee Chairwoman and independent Director	100%
Agnès Audier, independent Director	100%
Françoise Gri, independent Director	100%
Alessia Mosca, independent Director	100%
Hugues Brasseur, Chief Executive Officer of a Crédit Agricole Regional Bank	100%
Jean-Pierre Gaillard, Chairman of a Crédit Agricole Regional Bank	100%

The Audit Committee meetings are attended on a permanent basis by the Deputy Chief Executive Officer in charge of Steering and Control, the Head of Group Finance, the Head of Accounting and Regulatory Information, the Group Chief Risk Officer and the Head of the Group Control and Audit Department, and, as needed, the Head of the Financial Communication department and Head of Subsidiaries and Equity Investments. Since her appointment as a non-voting Director, Carol Sirou has also sat on this Committee. Her appointment will be proposed to the General Meeting on 17 March as replacement for Françoise Gri, after which she will be offered membership on this Committee.

The functioning and duties of the Committee are set out in Rules of Procedure approved by the Board of Directors (see above). Once a year, the Audit Committee organises a work meeting without management presence in order to decide on its general agenda for the following year and to examine any areas where it might improve. Against the backdrop of the pandemic, the Audit and Risk Committees held joint meetings to assess their common needs and carry out the necessary coordination.

It also reserves a part of one of its meetings during the year for a discussion with the Statutory Auditors without senior management being present.

In the last financial year, the Audit Committee held five meetings, in addition to nine joint meetings with the Risk Committee.

A substantial part of the Committee's work involved an in-depth review, prior to their presentation to the Board, of the annual, half-yearly and quarterly financial statements and related changes to the balance sheet, along with a review of the consolidated results and the results of each of the Group's business lines, their regulatory position and the thrust and integrity of financial communication.

In the context of the conflict in Ukraine, the Committee has been particularly attentive to provisioning and its justification, this point being systematically examined jointly with the Risk Committee.

In general, at each reporting date, the Committee pays particular attention to the accounting options (provisioning for liabilities, treatment of CVA/DVA/FVA, issuer spread *on* securities issued, employment-related commitments, ALM etc.). On this occasion, it hears from the Statutory Auditors on the conditions under which the financial statements were prepared and the points to which the latter would like to draw the Committee's attention. At each half-yearly reporting date, in addition to their reports including the specific annual report to the Audit Committee, the Statutory Auditors submit their programme of work for the coming months to the Committee.

Changes in regulations and standards are systematically reviewed on a quarterly basis.

In accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Audit Committee, in the course of the joint review of the Audit Plan, the Head of Group Control and Audit presented to the Committee the elements of the Control and Audit department's Audit Plan within its area of expertise, i.e. essentially the missions of the Internal Audit business line relating to financial risks for 2023.

In examining services other than the certification of accounts (SACC), the Audit Committee also looked at the situation of Mazars, which will replace E&Y in 2024, and Deloitte, which will replace PWC in 2027. These two firms were selected by the Board of Directors on the Committee's proposal following calls for tenders from 2019 and 2021 respectively to take account of their gradual assumption of duties at the sub-consolidation levels. Their appointments will be proposed to the shareholders of Crédit Agricole S.A. at the General Meeting in 2024 and 2027 respectively.

1.3.4 The Joint Risk and Audit Committee

The Rules of Procedure of the Risk Committee and the Audit Committee provide for the possibility of uniting these two Committees. When the Audit and Risk Committee was split into two Committees in 2015, in order to meet the new requirements of banking regulations, it seemed useful for members of the Audit and Risk Committee to have, in certain fields, and a fortiori in areas where financial and prudential information are interrelated, the same level of information and the opportunity to discuss with one another. The context of the crisis in 2020 strengthened this requirement. When regulations expressly require the Risk Committee to issue an opinion to the Board of Directors on the information reviewed, this opinion is given by the Committee Chair. This practice of a Joint Committee is fully satisfactory to the members of both Committees. It meets the regulatory prudential requirements, amended by the decree of 25 February 2021, which provides that "the Risk Committee shall communicate, liaise and work effectively with the Audit Committee".

The Joint Risk and Audit Committee was composed of nine members as at 31 December 2022:

Members	Attendance rate
Françoise Gri, co-chair of the Committee and independent Director	100%
Sonia Bonnet-Bernard, Committee co-Chairwoman and independent Director	100%
Agnès Audier, independent Director	100%
Hugues Brasseur, Chief Executive Officer of a Crédit Agricole Regional Bank	100%
Marie-Claire Daveu, independent Director	90%
Alessia Mosca, independent Director	100%
Pierre Cambefort, Chief Executive Officer of a Crédit Agricole Regional Bank	100%
Jean-Pierre Gaillard, Chairman of a Crédit Agricole Regional Bank	100%
Jean-Paul Kerrien, Chairman of a Crédit Agricole Regional Bank	100%

In 2022, the Risk Committee and the Audit Committee met nine times in a joint meeting.

This large number of meetings takes into account the growing number of areas in which accounting and prudential approaches are interconnected. This effect is partly linked to the entry into force on 1 January 2018 of IFRS 9, which, by substituting the notion of "expected loss" for that of "incurred loss", combines an accounting and regulatory approach to the assessment of risk and its provisioning method. At the same time, reporting requirements aggregating risk and accounting data are multiplying and led to the creation in 2019, within the Accounting department, of a "Group Data and Risk Finance Reporting" department made up of a mixed team. As far as possible, legal risk, which has hitherto been dealt with in the Risk Committee, is now dealt with in the Joint Committee so that the members of the Audit Committee who examine the related provisions for risks and charges have the same information.

As in previous years, the review of the budget for Crédit Agricole Group, the results of the stressed budget and the risk appetite statement, which are essential guidance for members of the two Committees, were covered at a joint meeting.

The following were also discussed in the Joint Committee meetings:

- the Annual Internal Control Report and half-year interim information on internal control;
- structural IT projects in the areas of Finance and Risk;
- the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP);
- the findings of financial roadshows which, through the feedback of questions and points of attention from investors, provide useful information to both Committees to guide their work;
- monitoring the Russian-Ukrainian conflict and its consequences for the Group;
- the results of the ECB climate stress test;
- the energy stress scenarios required by the ECB.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

1.3.5 US Risk Committee

At 31 December 2022, the US Risk Committee had three members, including two independent Directors.

Members	Attendance rate
Françoise Gri, Committee Chairwoman and independent Director	100%
Pierre Cambefort, Chief Executive Officer of a Crédit Agricole Regional Bank	100%
Alessia Mosca, independent Director	100%

Since her appointment as a non-voting Director, Carol Sirou has also sat on this Committee. Her appointment will be proposed to the General Meeting on 17 March as replacement for Françoise Gri, after which she will be offered the chairmanship of this Committee.

With a presence in the United States through Crédit Agricole CIB and Amundi, Crédit Agricole Group is subject to Section 165 of the *Dodd-Frank Act*. This regulation requires foreign banks operating in the US, and whose total consolidated assets do not justify the creation of a holding company to head up its businesses, to have a Board of Directors' Committee dedicated to monitoring US risks. It was within this framework that the US Risks Committee was established at the end of the first half of 2016. The wealth management business in the United States (Miami) exited the scope in 2022 following its disposal to Santander, while Lyxor's US operations were successfully blended with those of Amundi US.

US regulations recommend that this Committee should have at least three Directors, one of whom is independent. Crédit Agricole S.A. has opted for mostly independent members, including its Chairwoman, who is also Chairwoman of the Risk Committee.

It holds at least four meetings a year, one of which is in the United States, in accordance with a US Federal Reserve recommendation. **In 2022, the Committee met five times; but the health context was not conducive to organising the annual meeting in the United States, as had been done in 2021. Such a meeting is scheduled for 2023.**

The Committee organises its work on the basis of an operational note, which became a Group procedural note in 2017. This defines the organisation and framework for consolidated risk management of Group entities in the United States. This document, on which the Rules of Procedure of the US Risks Committee is based, is updated on a regular basis in order to take into account the requirements of the American supervisor and must be formally approved by the Board of Directors.

Each US Risks Committee Meeting is an opportunity for a detailed review of credit risks, market risks, compliance risks and operational risks from the Group's activities in the United States, known as CUSO (*Crédit Agricole Combined US Operations*). **Cyber risk,** which is the subject of a specific regulation of the New York Federal Reserve, is closely monitored. In addition, there are systematic reviews of ongoing audits by the US supervisor(s) and the Control and Audit department, and an update on legal and compliance risks.

The liquidity position is reviewed at each meeting. Once a year, following a review by the Committee, this leads to the approval by the Board of Directors of the Liquidity Emergency Plan for the Group's activities in the United States and the Liquidity Risk Appetite Framework, includes credit risks. Similarly, the Committee paid particular attention to the implementation of the recommendations made by the US supervisor as part of its annual "ROCA" (Risk, Operations, Compliance and Asset Quality) review. The Chairwoman of the US Risk Committee, alone or with the Committee members, is interviewed at least once a year by the Fed's supervisory team.

In 2022, the Committee's rules of procedure were amended to include *Credit Risk Loan Review* and the possibility for the person leading this review to have direct access to the Committee or its Chairwoman. On this occasion, the updated Loan Review procedures were presented to the Committee, which discussed them and raised no objections to the way they had been designed.

Along with recurring topics, at the Committee's request an in-depth report is presented on Group entities in the United States and on the activities and/or business lines in that country.

It also considered:

- the situation of Crédit Agricole CIB New York and Amundi US;
- the organisation of control functions within the scope of US operations, in particular Compliance and Risks, as well as risk management more generally using risk appetite tools;
- the completion of the integration of Lyxor's US operations and the disposal of Indosuez Miami;
- cyber security risks;
- the situation regarding non-compliance risk;
- legal risk and developments in terms of governance.

1.3.6 Compensation Committee

At 31 December 2022, the Compensation Committee had six Directors, including three independent Directors and one Director representing employees.

Members	Attendance rate
Agnès Audier, Committee Chairwoman and independent Director	100%
Olivier Auffray, Chairman of a Crédit Agricole Regional Bank	100%
Marie-Claire Daveu, independent Director	100%
Françoise Gri, independent Director	88%
Catherine Umbricht, Director representing employees	100%
Pascal Lheureux, Chairman of a Crédit Agricole Regional Bank	100%

The composition of the Committee complies with legal provisions and the recommendations of the AFEP/MEDEF Code, with a majority of independent Directors, one of whom is the Committee Chair, and the presence of an employee representative.

The Crédit Agricole Group Head of Human Resources attends meetings of the Compensation Committee accompanied by the Head of Compensation and Employee Benefits. The Societal Project Director attended several meetings of the Committee in 2022.

The functioning and duties of the Committee are set out in Rules of Procedure as approved by the Board of Directors. The Committee performs the duties conferred upon it by the AFEP/MEDEF Code and the French Monetary and Financial Code (particularly Article L. 511-102), as well as preparing compensation-related tasks for which the Board of Directors is responsible under the French Commercial Code (particularly Article L. 22-10-8).

In addition, in accordance with the provisions of Article L. 511-91 of the French Monetary and Financial Code and the decision of the Board of Directors of 17 December 2013, the functions assigned to the Compensation Committee under the aforementioned article are performed by the Compensation Committee of Crédit Agricole S.A. for the following subsidiaries: LCL, Crédit Agricole Assurances, Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance, Crédit Agricole Leasing & Factoring and CACEIS.

The Compensation Committee met eight times in 2022. Its Chairwoman, Mrs. Audier, reported to the Board on the work accomplished by the Committee at each of its meetings and submitted the Committee's recommendations on matters subject to approval by the Board.

Although the Committee's agenda is mainly in line with the regulatory calendar, the debates within the Committee are guided by the concern for reconciling transparency requirements and the alignment of market place best practices with the general philosophy of the compensation policy of Crédit Agricole which strives to find a balance between attractiveness and moderation.

During a year in which a new Medium-Term Strategic Plan was adopted, the Committee's work focused in particular on integrating indicators related to the Group's ESG commitments, in particular in societal, environmental and climate-related matters, into the performance criteria for Executive Corporate Officers. The Committee has set itself the target of increasing the share of these criteria in the annual variable compensation of executives from 16% to 20%. The Committee completed its work, which was presented on 8 February 2023 to the Board of Directors, which approved it for incorporation into the Compensation Policy for executives to be submitted *ex ante* to the General Meeting of 17 May 2023 (see "Compensation Policy" above). Crédit Agricole S.A. therefore already complies with the new recommendation of the AFEP/MEDEF Code on this point, following its revision in December 2022.

Since the entry into force of the "say on pay" reform, the Committee was particularly aware that the transparency of information pertaining to the compensation of Executive Corporate Officers and identified employees was aligned with the highest standards. As every year, after the General Meeting, the Committee examined, in the presence of the Head of Financial Communication, the results of the vote on resolutions relating to the compensation of Executive Corporate Officers in order to draw conclusions for the next General Meeting and for the governance roadshows held prior to the meeting.

The Committee is particularly focused on capital increases reserved for employees and is keen to ensure that the terms are attractive, especially for the lowest-paid employees.

In anticipation of the General Meeting on 17 May 2023, the Committee in its meetings, particularly that of 3 February 2023, reviewed all resolutions on the compensation of the Executive Corporate Officers approved by the Board at its meeting on 8 February 2023.

As part of the Board's regulatory obligations, the Committee also examined the compensation of individuals with supervisory responsibilities (Risk, Control & Audit, Compliance), the budget for the variable compensation of identified employees and individual variable compensation over €1 million.

It also considered the "compensation" section of this Board report on Corporate Governance prior to the Board's approval of the entire current Corporate Governance Report on 08 February 2023.

In addition to the work described, other matters examined by the Committee in 2022 included:

- the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the compensation of the Deputy Chief Executive Officers appointed on 3 August 2022 and their targets for the year 2022, subsequently updated for 2023;
- the update of the Compensation Policy of the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group, submitted for the Board's approval, and the results of the annual audit on the Compensation Policy;
- the overall budget for variable compensation within the Group, by entity and according to the appropriate schemes *(bonus pool or individual variable compensation)*;
- the report in respect of 2022 on the compensation policy and practices of members of the executive body, as well as individuals whose professional activities have a significant impact on the Company's risk profile.

1.3.7 Appointments and Governance Committee

At 31 December 2022, the Appointments and Governance Committee comprised six members.

Members	Attendance rate
Marianne Laigneau, Committee Chairwoman and independent Director	100%
Raphaël Appert, Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer of a Crédit Agricole Regional Bank	100%
Jean-Pierre Gaillard, Chairman of a Crédit Agricole Regional Bank	100%
Dominique Lefebvre, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Chairman of a Crédit Agricole Regional Bank	100%
Alessia Mosca, independent Director	100%
Louis Tercinier, Chairman of a Crédit Agricole Regional Bank	100%

The functioning and duties of the Committee are set out in Rules of Procedure as approved by the Board of Directors.

The Corporate Secretary of Crédit Agricole S.A. and Secretary of the Board of Directors also take part in meetings of the Appointments and Governance Committee. The Chairwoman of the Appointments and Governance Committee reports to the Board on its work and on the Committee's opinion on matters referred to it for approval.

The Committee met four times in 2022.

- Prior to the General Meeting, the Appointments and Governance Committee examined the situation of Directors whose terms of office were up for renewal with regard to the criteria of availability, competence and good repute.
- It defined the selection process for future directors and itstimetable, taking into account the fact that at the General Meeting of 17 May 2023, an independent director, Chairwoman of the Risk and US Risk Committees and Co-Chairwoman of the Joint Risk and Audit Committee, as well as a member of the Strategy and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee, will be leaving the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. after reaching the age limit. On that basis, it examined and submitted to the Board, which gave its approval, the name of its successor proposed to the General Meeting of 17 May 2023 after examining her individual profile, in particular in terms of competence, including on all CSR subjects, availability and good character.
- It organised the self-assessment campaign on the functioning and competences of the Board of Directors and, in the light of the results and suggestions, proposed concrete measures to address them (see below).
- It also planned the Board's self-assessments in 2023 by an external firm, in accordance with the AFEP/MEDEF Code, which recommends the use of a third party every three years.
- As provided for in its Rules of Procedure, it held an annual hearing with the Group Head of Compliance on the deployment, and its evaluation, of an ethical culture through its tools.
- In February, as it does every year, the Committee heard the Chief Executive Officer regarding the succession process for key functions and the Group Human Resources Director on the measures to promote gender equality at work and in terms of pay, including in decision-making bodies.
- It proposed the appointment of one of the Directors representing the employees to the Strategy and CSR Committee.

- It studied the Chief Executive Officer's proposals for the appointment of two new Deputy Chief Executive Officers, on which it issued a favourable opinion to the Board of Directors, which approved them.
- It was kept informed of governance-related regulatory changes and regularly reported to the Board of Directors.
- In early 2023, it studied the amendments to the AFEP/MEDEF Code on the obligations of Boards of Directors with regard to environmental and climate change matters and put forward proposals to the Board on how these subjects should be dealt with at the General Meeting, in conjunction with the Strategy and CSR Committee.
- It reaffirmed its position of previous years, namely to present the climate strategy to the General Meeting rather than putting it to a shareholder vote.
- It examined the regulatory changes arising from the Rixain law on accelerating gender equality at work, in particular the publication obligations and the targets set therein.
- It is informed each year of the calendar of governance roadshows, for which it is expected to provide guidance and, pnce held to produce a final report and the lessons learnt.
- Lastly, it reviewed the scores as well as the opposition rate of the resolutions submitted to the 2022 General Meeting, in particular those with the highest opposition rate. When it approved this Report on corporate governance submitted to the Board on 08 February 2023, the Committee reviewed all resolutions on governance in view of the 17 May 2023 General Meeting.

1.3.8 Strategy and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee

At 31 December 2022, the Strategy and CSR Committee comprised eight members, including one Director representing the employees, since it's appointment on 9 November 2023.

Members	Attendance rate
Dominique Lefebvre, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Chairman of a Crédit Agricole Regional Bank	100%
Raphaël Appert, Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer of a Crédit Agricole Regional Bank	100%
Marie-Claire Daveu, independent Director	100%
Nicole Gourmelon, Chief Executive Officer of a Crédit Agricole Regional Bank	50%
Françoise Gri, independent Director	100%
Louis Tercinier, Chairman of a Crédit Agricole Regional Bank	75%
Éric Vial, Chairman of a Crédit Agricole Regional Bank	100%
Éric Wilson, representing the employees	100%

The establishing of this Committee was decided by the Board of Directors in 2003, first as the Strategy Committee and then, from 2015 on, as the Strategy and CSR Committee, with an extension of its area of expertise.

The functioning and duties of the Strategy and CSR Committee is described in its Rules of Procedure, amended in 2016 to allow it to meet whenever the need arises, rather than according to an annual schedule. This method of operation was in response to a request from its members, made as part of the annual evaluation of the Board and to the wishes of the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer. This flexibility renders it possible to involve the Board as early as possible in the process of considering disposals and acquisition transactions and the development of new business activities.

In the area of CSR, the Committee is involved in defining the strategic guidelines adopted by the Group, including the Climate Strategy. Its Chairman, who is also Chairman of the Board of Directors, is the sponsor of the Group's Societal Project, which is one of the three pillars of its strategic plan. It reports on the work of the Committee to the Board of Directors, which decides on these guidelines. It acts in conjunction with the Board's other Specialised Committees, which ensure that these guidelines are correctly applied in their respective fields (see "Inclusion of CSR issues in the work of the Specialised Committees" below).

In its revised version of December 2022, the AFEP/MEDEF Code introduced a new article on boards of directors and social and environmental responsibility. In particular, the Board must:

- determine multi-annual strategic guidelines in the area of social and environmental responsibility;
- be presented with the implementation of this strategy with an action plan and the time frame in which these actions will be carried out and be informed annually of the results obtained;
- concerning the climate:
  - review annually the results achieved on the specific targets defined according to different time horizons,
  - if necessary, adapt the action plan and targets.

The above-mentioned climate policy and the main actions undertaken must be presented to the General Meeting at least every three years, or in the event of a significant change in strategy. The Strategy and CSR Committee is already monitoring the Group's climate strategy, the updated version of which will be presented to the General Meeting on 17 May 2023.

The Committee held **four meetings** in 2022, two of which were largely devoted to CSR actions and particularly to climate issues, with the climate section of the Societal Project and the climate workshop presenting Crédit Agricole S.A.'s actions and commitments on this subject to investors.

The Strategy and CSR Committee is also monitoring the preparation of the Integrated Report for the 2022 financial year, which will be the sixth such report, providing a strategic and forward-looking vision of the Company, integrating financial and CSR data.

(For strategic projects and disposals and acquisitions that are publicly available and were presented to the Board in 2022, see sub-section 1.2.1. "Board activity", § "Strategic guidelines".)

1.4 DUTY OF VIGILANCE

Legal framework

Law No. 2017-399 of 27 March 2017 on the duty of vigilance of parent companies and contracting companies applies to Crédit Agricole S.A.

As the parent company, Crédit Agricole S.A. corporate entity has opted to prepare a vigilance plan and report on its effective implementation for Crédit Agricole S.A. corporate entity and the companies it directly or indirectly controls. Together these are referred to as "Crédit Agricole S.A.".

The vigilance plan includes, in accordance with the law, reasonable measures to identify risks and prevent serious violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the health and safety of persons and the environment, which could potentially result from the activities of Crédit Agricole S.A. corporate entity and of the consolidated companies over which Crédit Agricole S.A. corporate entity exercises control, as well as from the activities of sub-contractors or suppliers with whom an established commercial relationship is maintained, when such activities are related to that relationship.

Our commitments

Our vigilance measures are in line with the fundamental principles to which we adhere and the applicable international rules and regulations, in particular with regard to respect for human rights, the fight against modern slavery, the prevention of attacks on human health and safety, the protection of the environment and, in particular, the development of "climate finance" (see Chapter 2, part 5.7 "Recognition of Non-Financial Performance by Stakeholders").

Beyond the applicable regulatory foundation, our commitments are based on our Raison d'Être: "Working every day in the interest of our customers and society", and on the Group's strategic project, which formalised, as part of its Societal Project, a programme of 10 commitments based on three pillars: climate action and the transition towards a low-carbon economy; the strengthening of cohesion and social inclusion; the success of the agricultural and agri-food transitions. In terms of the climate, Crédit Agricole has joined alliances with the aim of contributing to carbon neutrality by 2050 for all its business lines: banking, insurance and asset management.

To carry out these projects while exercising its banking-insurance business in a responsible manner, Crédit Agricole Group has chosen to promote a strong culture of compliance and ethics. Particular attention is paid to the impact of our activities on people and the environment in order to achieve our targets and meet our commitments to customers, employees, partners and society.

Our ethical principles

Our ethics policy is set out in reference documents which constitute a three-tier normative framework summarising the principles of compliance and ethics as applicable within our Group and in our relationships with our customers, suppliers, service providers and employees (see Chapter 2, part 3.3 "Compliance for the benefit of customers and society").

- **The Code of Ethics** shared by Crédit Agricole Group since 2017, sets the framework for the Group's principles regarding business action and conduct. The principles described in this charter, intended to be integrated into the internal control procedures of the entities, encompass relevant aspects of the law on the duty of vigilance and business ethics.
- **The Codes of Conduct,** which are specific to each Crédit Agricole Group entity and the nature of its business, translate the principles of the Code of Ethics from an operational perspective to promote ethical behaviour and actions on a day-to-day basis. These Codes of Conduct have been presented to the Boards of Directors of each entity for consideration. Their implementation is part of the process of controlling the risks of non-compliance.
- **The *Corpus Fides,*** available on the Crédit Agricole S.A. Compliance department's Intranet site and regularly updated, is a compilation of the rules and procedures applicable within the Group which everyone is expected to follow.

The Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. is closely involved in fostering an ethical culture within the Group. Its members abide by the provisions of the Code of Conduct and the Code of Ethics, which is appended to its Rules of Procedure. The Board is updated each year on actions taken to promote the ethical culture being developed within the Group. In 2021, it added its role of overseeing ethical issues to its Rules of Procedure.

Launched in 2019, the Group's ethics initiative, which aims to prevent the risk of misconduct and to measure, via common indicators, the level of acculturation of employees to ethics, has been continued and expanded in 2022. The increased emphasis on this approach was shown by (i) the creation of a network of ethics advisors at Group level, (ii) the integration in the recruitment process and in the mandatory training module "Daily compliance" of a certificate of awareness by employees of the Group Ethics Charter, (iii) the reinforcement of the ethics awareness programme for employees (including those working part-time) that was launched in 2019, which takes the form of communications (newsletter, comic strips, a hybrid course including videos and podcasts, interviews with Crédit Agricole S.A. employees) and the renewal of the "Ethics and You" quiz for employees of entities involved in the FReD approach.

Managing and monitoring the vigilance plan

The vigilance plan is managed and monitored at the highest level of Crédit Agricole S.A. The Board of Directors was informed of the procedures for implementing the vigilance plan at its meeting of 24 May 2022. With regard to social and environmental issues and risks, the Board has adopted a cross-functional approach involving, depending on the subject, most of its Specialised Committees, primarily the Strategy and CSR Committee, but also the Appointments and Governance Committee, the Risk Committee and the Remuneration Committee, which enables the Board to be fully informed and facilitates the inclusion of these matters in its deliberations (see Chapter 3, parts 1.2 "Activity of the Board in 2022" and 1.3 "Activities of the Board's Specialised Committees").

In order to achieve greater consistency and strengthen synergies around the Group Project, a new organisation structure for Crédit Agricole S.A.'s central functions was put in place in July 2021. Since 1 November 2022, the Group Project division, of which the Societal Project Department is a part, has been placed under the direct responsibility of a Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A., Olivier Gavalda.

Furthermore, the deployment of the ESG risk strategy and steering in the business lines is coordinated within cross-functional committees, placed under the authority of senior executives at the highest levels of the Crédit Agricole Group. All arbitrations and decisions relating to the implementation of the duty of vigilance are therefore also monitored by the umbrella Sustainable Finance Committee (see Chapter 2, part 3.2.2 "Governance of non-financial performance").

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

The Group Societal Project Committee, which is chaired by a Regional Bank Chairman, is made up of 12 members, half of whom are Chief Executive Officers of Crédit Agricole S.A. and the other half Regional Bank senior managers. It monitors the implementation of the Group's employment-related commitments and the consistency of its ESG strategy. Meeting quarterly, it particularly monitors the implementation of the Group's climate strategy, relying on the work performed by three Specialised Committees: the Scientific Committee, the Climate Strategy Operational Monitoring Committee and the Sponsor Net Zero Committee.

The Group Risk Committee (CRG), chaired by Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Chief Executive Officer, defines the Group's risk policy and determines the set of risks that applies to the Group's overall limits. It assesses the issues and monitors the Group's main risks with a cross-functional approach. It examines and validates the Group-level risk frameworks presented by the entities and business divisions (risk frameworks of subsidiaries or by sector of activity, geographic area, or issue). Within this framework, the environmental risk framework, constructed by the Risk Department in collaboration with the Societal Project Department and the Group's entities, is presented to it annually. This risk management framework determine the environmental risk roadmap for the coming year.

For individual credit applications requiring approval by the Executive Management, the Group Level Individual Risk Committee (CRIG), chaired by Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Chief Executive Officer, meets according to the scheduling needs. It examines any sensitive file submitted by the entities of Crédit Agricole S.A. that fall within the authority of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Chief Executive Officer, and also analyses individual alerts of any type according to their materiality for the Group. These files are made the subject of a Societal Project Department opinion for ESG issues. Decisions are formalised at meetings by the signing of a decision statement.

The Sustainable Finance umbrella committee, chaired by the Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A., in charge of the Group Project division and made up of representatives of the Executive Management of the subsidiaries and business lines, proposes the Group's ESG strategy, coordinates its deployment and monitors its progress, as well as the key non-financial performance indicators in the different entities. To formulate sustainable finance guidelines, the umbrella committee relies on the Sustainable Finance Committee, which is made up of various representatives of Crédit Agricole S.A. departments.

The management of the vigilance plan is entrusted to the Societal Project department within the Group Project division, along with the Compliance department and in collaboration with the Corporate Secretary, the Group departments overseeing Purchasing, Legal, Risk, Human Resources, Safety and Security, as well as with the Crédit Agricole S.A. subsidiaries.

Our approach

For financial year 2022, the Crédit Agricole S.A. vigilance plan consisted of:

- a risk mapping process for the identification, analysis and prioritisation of risks of serious violations of fundamental freedoms and human rights, human health and safety, and risks to the environment that its activities could potentially cause. This approach is reflected in the description of the methodology used as well as a summary of the risks identified and the associated areas of vigilance. With a view to continuous improvement, this mapping is kept up to date as part of the Group's Statement of Non-Financial Performance, which involves all the Group's functions and subsidiaries;
- prevention or mitigation measures and assessment procedures implemented within Crédit Agricole S.A. to prevent these risks;
- a mechanism for alerting and receiving alerts relating to the existence or realisation of such risks;
- a system for monitoring the actions implemented and evaluating their performance. This mechanism, which includes monitoring indicators, is presented in the report on the implementation of the vigilance plan. More detailed information on policies and action plans is given in the non-financial performance statement (see Chapter 2, "Non-Financial Performance").

Pursuant to the regulations, the report on the effective implementation of the vigilance plan is published each year for the financial year ending 31 December.

The approach of the vigilance plan is based on the principle of continuous impCrovement. As a result, the tools used to identify and manage risks and the measures implemented to prevent these may change in the light of the results of risk mapping processes, changes in the activities financed and those caused by the operations of Crédit Agricole S.A., as well as priority ESG issues. In this light, the indicators for monitoring the implementation of the vigilance plan, which were defined in 2021, may change or be supplemented with new indicators for subsequent financial years.

Reporting scope

The vigilance exercised by Crédit Agricole S.A. is based on honouring its commitments and upholding its ethical principles, which cover a broader scope than the vigilance plan report. They draw on a set of convergent regulations to prevent human rights and environmental abuses, including the fight against the financing of terrorism and anti-money laundering, compliance with international sanctions, the prevention of fraud and the fight against corruption. The policies and action plans of Crédit Agricole S.A. in these areas are described in its Statement of Non-Financial Performance (see Chapter 2, part 3.3 "Compliance in the interest of customers and society").

In accordance with the law, the scope of the vigilance plan of Crédit Agricole S.A. includes employees, suppliers or sub-contractors with whom it has an established relationship. The plan covers its main business activities as a banker and insurer, i.e. its financing and investment activities as well as the distribution of financial and insurance products and services to its customers.

The activities of Crédit Agricole S.A. are analysed in terms of their impact and the risk of serious violations they could potentially cause with regard to human rights and fundamental freedoms, health and safety and the environment. This applies to all its stakeholders (i.e. its employees and suppliers), as well as its customers, mutual clients, shareholders, investors and partners, in line with its commitments to society.

The challenges in terms of upholding human rights and fundamental freedoms identified on the basis of international legal instruments relate to the fight against: the use of forced labour, slavery and child labour; the violation of the rights of indigenous peoples, in particular their right to property; workplace discrimination and harassment; the lack of respect for freedom of association and the principle of collective bargaining; risks to human health and safety; the lack of decent working conditions, compensation and social protection; the lack of respect for the right to privacy. The challenges identified regarding environmental protection include the fight against: the exacerbation of climate change and the associated climate risks; excessive consumption of natural resources; pollution and degradation of soil, air and water quality; loss of biodiversity; proliferation and non-treatment of waste.

Methodology for identifying and managing the risks referred to in this vigilance plan

Risk identification and assessment

The identification and assessment of material risks directly related to our activities, in the areas covered by the French law on the duty of vigilance, is part of our non-financial risk analysis methodology, as presented in the non-financial performance statement.

Our initial approach is based on identifying priority ESG issues. These issues are analysed according to the intensity of stakeholder expectations and their potential impact on the activities of Crédit Agricole S.A., with six levels of estimated intensity and impact. The results of this analysis are presented in a "materiality matrix" (see Chapter 2, part 2 "Non-financial risks", 2.2 "Materiality matrix"). This matrix includes 21 material risks, 19 of which are considered "significant" or "overriding" for the Crédit Agricole Group and its stakeholders.

This approach consists of several stages:

- the formalisation of non-financial areas defined by the Group's Raison d'Être;
- the cross-referencing of the areas of action defined in ISO 26000 with the topics listed in Article R. 225-105 (II) of the French Commercial Code, resulting in the identification of around 20 key issues;
- the identification, in view of these issues and the Group's activities, of around 21 intrinsic non-financial risks in the short, medium and long term, assessed according to their potential severity and their probability of occurrence on the basis of "raw criteria", which exclude mechanisms for risk mitigation within the Group;
- the integration of the evaluation of stakeholder expectations based in particular on a regular survey of our customers (Net Promoter Score – NPS) and employees (Engagement and Recommendation Index – ERI) and on a national survey carried out every two years on around 1,800 members of the public, last surveyed in 2022. In 2022, a Societal Commitment Index (Indice d'Engagement Sociétal – IES) was created as well as a national index with the consultation of 5,000 French nationals. The index will help measure the impact of the Group's commitments at national and local level. The IES is currently being developed for Crédit Agricole S.A. entities.;
- Each material risk thus identified is then analysed according to the principle of dual materiality: first, societal materiality, which reflects the impact of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s activities on its ecosystem; second, financial materiality, which formalises the impact of the ecosystem on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s business lines (see Chapter 2, part 2 "Non-financial risks").

In this context, Crédit Agricole S.A. has identified the main areas in which its activities have a major socio-economic impact and could therefore present direct material risks to respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, human health and safety and the environment.

This approach made it possible to identify the following areas of vigilance:

- **Relationships with the customers of Crédit Agricole S.A.:**
  - preventing risks related to cybercrime and ensuring the security of customers' personal data and transparency of their use;
  - preventing discrimination in access to financial services offered by entities of Crédit Agricole S.A.
- **Relationships with employees of Crédit Agricole S.A.:**
  - maintaining occupational health and ensuring equity in social protection;
  - ensuring the safety and security of employees;
  - combating discrimination;
  - maintaining a social dialogue within the Group.
- **Relationships with the suppliers or sub-contractors of Crédit Agricole S.A.:**
  - ensuring that suppliers and sub-contractors with whom we have an established relationship accept commitments related to the vigilance system of Crédit Agricole S.A.;
  - assessing and managing significant environmental, societal and governance (ESG) risks in our purchasing.
- **Financing and investment activities of Crédit Agricole S.A.:**
  - assessing and managing major direct environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks in financing and investments;
  - paying particular attention to climate and human rights risk management in financing and investments.

Risk management systems

The Group exercises vigilance within the framework of existing risk management systems (see Chapter 5, "Risk management" and Chapter 2, part 4 "ESG risk management").

In order to achieve its strategic orientations while managing and mitigating its risks appropriately, the Group has established a risk appetite framework, consisting of two main elements: the Risk Appetite Statement and all the instruments declaring and ensuring compliance with the risk appetite statement. These include key indicators for each type of risk. The Risk Appetite Statement, which is submitted each year to the Crédit Agricole S.A. Board of Directors for approval, is a decisive element for the control and monitoring of governance risks. This statement is based on indicators which include two key climate risk indicators. Apart from the quantitative indicators, the Group's risk appetite is also expressed through qualitative aspects. It serves as a reminder that Crédit Agricole pursues a selective and responsible financing policy which incorporates the principles of its CSR policy, particularly sectoral policies and a climate strategy aligned with the Paris Agreement.

The overall strategy and risk appetite of Crédit Agricole S.A. and the Crédit Agricole Group are reviewed by the Board of Directors, which relies on the work carried out by its Specialised Committees, in particular its Risk Committee. The latter analyses the risk management frameworks of the entities and business lines before proposing their approval to the Board.

Prior to review by the Board, the Group Risk Committee, chaired by the Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A., approves the risk strategies presented by the entities and business lines. These risk management frameworks are subject to prior consultation with the Risk department, including environmental risks for those that apply to sectors where clients have a high exposure to climate-related, transition or physical risks. It also validates the Environmental Risk assessment framework drawn up each year by the Risk department.

For individual credit applications requiring approval by the Executive Management, the Group Level Individual Risk Committee (CRIG), chaired by Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Chief Executive Officer, meets according to the scheduling needs. It examines any sensitive application submitted by Crédit Agricole S.A. entities under the authority of the Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A. Those applications are the subject of an opinion from the Societal Project department as regards ESG issues (see Chapter 2, part 3.2.2 "Governance of non-financial performance").

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

In accordance with the Decree of 3 November 2014, a dedicated procedure is in place to control the risks related to the Group's activities, describing in particular the respective responsibilities of its three lines of defence within the internal control system (business lines in the first place, permanent control exercised by the Risk Management and Compliance business lines in the second place, Audit-Inspection in the third).

Moreover, the prevention of ESG risks as part of the operational risk management system, which includes the risk of non-compliance, legal risk, the risk of internal and external fraud and the risks generated by the use of critical or important outsourced services, is formalised in a set of common standards and procedures.

The identification and qualitative assessment of operational risks is carried out through risk mapping, performed annually by the business lines and entities in accordance with the specific characteristics of their business sector. Risk indicators are set up for processes with major impact risks and, if necessary, improvement action plans are defined.

Compliance standards and the system for monitoring non-compliance risks are described in an ad hoc body of rules (*Corpus Fides*). Finally, a dedicated control system, incorporating a procedure for managing irregularities and reporting alerts, ensures that non-compliance risks are managed, particularly with regard to non-compliance with rules relating to financial and banking activities, professional and ethical standards, instructions, ethics in professional conduct, as well as anti-money laundering, the fight against corruption and combatting terrorist financing, and respect for the integrity and transparency of the markets. Within the Compliance business line, each Compliance Manager updates a mapping of non-compliance risks, consolidated by the Group Compliance department.

Report on the implementation of measures to prevent or mitigate these risks

Relationships with the customers of Crédit Agricole Group

In its business of distributing financial and insurance products and services to its customers, Crédit Agricole S.A. has identified two areas requiring particular vigilance.

Preventing the risks associated with cybercrime and ensuring the protection of personal data and transparency in their use

Crédit Agricole S.A. is particularly attentive to strengthening the Group's resilience in the light of the magnitude of IT risks, particularly cyber-threats, in terms of governance, organisation and IT projects. Our cyber security strategy is based on operational governance, dedicated policies and a decentralised organisation that relies on stakeholders present within each entity, the implementation of security standards and regulations to integrate cyber security at all levels of the information system (IS). The analysis of cyber risks is carried out systematically from the design phase of projects impacting the IS. Periodic reviews, audits and security tests are carried out by the three lines of defence contributing to risk management and by external auditors, to check the conformity of the IS. Crédit Agricole S.A. is actively raising awareness and developing a "cyber risk" culture among its employees, customers and suppliers in order to change practices and promote the acquisition of behavioural reflexes, which are essential in terms of cyber security. These provisions of various and complementary natures (technical, organisational, behavioural) make it possible to reduce the probability of occurrence of cyber risks or limit their effects. They are described in detail in Chapter 2, part 3.5.5 "Cyber security and combating cyber-crime".

In terms of personal data protection, the Group established an ethical framework in 2017 by adopting a Personal Data Charter jointly developed with customers. It is based on five key principles (data security, utility and loyalty, ethics, transparency and pedagogy, customer control). The commitments made in this Charter are fully consistent with the European Regulation on the protection of personal data (GDPR) which came into force in 2018.

Since then, all Crédit Agricole entities have adopted a set of procedures, tools and controls to improve the management and protection of personal data, including that of their employees and third parties (suppliers, agents etc.). The body of standards was fully updated during 2022 to incorporate new regulations (e.g. cookie management), case law from regulators and use cases encountered by the Group. In the same spirit, the mandatory training on personal data protection has been completely revamped. Lastly, the information document on the collection and use of personal data, which is made available to all stakeholders via the Regional Banks' website, has been greatly expanded in order to better meet our requirement for transparency.

Avoiding discrimination in the access to financial and insurance products and services by supporting the most financially vulnerable customers

In order to be useful to all its customers and to prevent the risk of discrimination in access to financial and insurance services, Crédit Agricole has been committed for several years to a process of financial inclusion and support for the most financially vulnerable customers. The Group shows its commitment to this approach by committing to preventing over-indebtedness and improving access to credit and insurance for those customers. To illustrate this, the Group offers products that are accessible to all, such as LCL Essentiel and LCL Initial.

To prevent and manage situations of over-indebtedness, specific support measures (a personalised support agency, a national unit and an adapted offer) have been set up by Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance and LCL; these can be offered to customers when a situation of financial vulnerability is detected. In addition, Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance continued to roll out support measures for vulnerable customers, in particular with the creation of a "prevention" department in Italy, financial education initiatives (France, Italy, Germany and Portugal), and the launch of a project to expand the range of "collection solutions" (deferral, debt restructuring etc.) that can be offered in Morocco.

Within Crédit Agricole Assurances, Pacifica's health insurance products for private individuals are supportive and responsible: there is no medical screening, the coordinated healthcare programme is followed, a minimum refund applies and preventive treatment is covered. In addition, its health insurance products have included full healthcare cover since 1 January 2020, to ensure "zero out-of-pocket payments" for our customers and thus avoid any failure to seek treatment for financial reasons. Pacifica offers a supplementary health insurance programme for low-income households (resulting from the merger in 2019 of the ACS and CMU-C schemes), with a regulated and free or subsidised single level of cover. Crédit Agricole Assurances also abides by the AERAS agreement, which facilitates access to insurance and loans for persons who currently have or have had serious health problems, and offers adapted policies through its subsidiary, CACI, a loan insurer.

As France's leading provider of housing finance, the Crédit Agricole Group contributes more specifically to social housing. In November 2020, LCL signed a partnership agreement with Action Logement, a leading player in social housing, which will give its customers access to personalised advice and a wider range of services (see Chapter 2, part 3.5.1 "Utility and universality").

Relationships with employees of Crédit Agricole S.A.

On 31 July 2019, Crédit Agricole S.A. signed an International Framework Agreement with the global union federation for the private services industry, UNI Global Union. This global agreement, extended to July 2023, covers human rights, fundamental labour rights and the development of social dialogue. It reinforces the commitments of Crédit Agricole S.A. by offering the same basic level of social rights to all its employees, regardless of where they work, and by helping to improve working conditions. This agreement provides a frame of reference for Crédit Agricole S.A.'s 72,758 employees in the 42 countries where it operates.

Maintaining occupational health and ensuring equity in social protection

Crédit Agricole S.A. ensures that its facilities provide a healthy working environment for its employees. It also provides prevention, information and support services for employees (free screening campaigns and vaccinations, ergonomic advice, nutrition and stress management, personalised support for employee carers etc.).

Crédit Agricole S.A. has set up psychosocial risk prevention systems (hotlines, 24/7 helplines) and a dedicated call centre for people with disabilities.

In addition, specific attention is paid to the situation of employees in light of organisational transformations and, if necessary, accompanying measures are put in place (training, awareness-raising, collective agreements).

Crédit Agricole S.A. is also actively involved in the social protection of all its employees, particularly in matters related to health, retirement, death, and short and long-term disability. Since 2017, a supplementary hospitalisation scheme has been in place at the Crédit Agricole S.A. level in France. Since 2020, the *Take Care* programme has provided access to health and provident schemes (death, short and long-term disability coverage) for employees of international retail banks situated in two countries (Egypt and Ukraine).

The International Framework Agreement of 31 July 2019 includes a strong commitment to parenthood, since it sets out the principle of 16 weeks' paid maternity leave for all employees of Crédit Agricole S.A. from 1 January 2021. It also recommends that entities introduce adoption or paternity leave in order to take into account the different situations of parenthood. Crédit Agricole S.A.'s new Medium-Term Plan, "Ambitions 2025", published on 22 June 2022, confirms these commitments since one of its targets is to extend paternity leave to all Crédit Agricole S.A. entities by the end of 2025.

Lastly, the Agreement includes a major commitment to employee benefits (short and long-term disability, death and health); it calls for an inventory of all employee benefits systems in effect in the entities, in order to map current practices in relation to their national and professional context. This map, updated in 2021, showed that there had been no failure to comply with local statutory requirements in terms of health and social security. In 2021, a survey conducted in association with Mercer on social security, health and maternity benefits, and on the international rollout of maternity leave, found that 99.97% of Crédit Agricole S.A. employees are entitled to 16 weeks of maternity leave (see Chapter 2, part 3.5.2 "Being a responsible employer in a citizen company").

Ensuring the safety and security of employees

Crédit Agricole S.A. seeks to ensure the safety and security of its employees and of visitors, customers and service providers at its facilities. Due to the health crisis caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, the Group was particularly focused on the measures to be taken to protect the health and safety of employees and their working conditions, particularly when returning to work on-site. The Group regularly updated these measures as the health crisis unfolded, working in conjunction with occupational health services and employee representatives, in line with the decisions and recommendations of the public authorities (see Chapter 2, part 3.5.2 "Being a responsible employer in a citizen company").

The DSS (Direction sécurité-sûreté – physical security and safety department), which reports to the General Secretariat, coordinates and oversees the Physical Security and Safety business line. This includes all Security and Safety Prevention Managers (Responsables sécurité-sûreté prévention – RSSP) within each entity, dedicated bodies with the Group Security and Safety business line, the Group Security and Safety Committee, and the Group Security Committee, and relies on discussions with other departments involved in crisis management, where necessary. Crédit Agricole Group has issued a procedure describing the general framework, organisation and operation of this business line and summarising the tasks entrusted to the Physical Security and Safety department. The procedure is currently being updated in line with the Group's operational policies and security standards.

The DSS analyses and monitors any security threats and risks faced by Crédit Agricole Group in coordination with the national security authorities in France and abroad. It determines and disseminates the operational security policies applicable by all Group entities, concerning "Physical security and safety of non-commercial buildings", "Security of travellers and expatriates", "Monitoring and crisis management relating to the security of persons and property", "Event security", "Executive protection", and "Security and safety checks of individuals and property".

These policies are complemented by action plans such as the Special Security Plan. To prevent physical risks that could affect people and property, the DSS is involved in developing the crisis management system coordinated by the team tasked with overseeing control systems within the Operational and IT Risks section of the Group Risk Management department. This is in charge of the business continuity plan, including the emergency response procedures, which are also part of the Group's crisis management system (see Chapter 5 "Risks and Pillar 3", part 2 "Risk management", "Business continuity plans").

The Group's security strategy is based on anticipating, preventing and training employees to adopt appropriate behaviours and acquire effective safety practices. To that end, two e-learning courses are offered to all employees. The first, available since 2018, covers what to do in the event of a terrorist attack. This was submitted by the DSS to the Consultation Committee, composed of representatives from the trade unions represented within Crédit Agricole S.A. the second, on what to do in the event of security events such as fire and rescue, was approved by the Group Security Committee and has been mandatory since the end of 2020 for all employees of Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries. This training is also offered to the Regional Banks. In addition, fire prevention awareness actions are carried out at the Group's sites, alongside regulatory evacuation drills, and "evacuation team member" training is offered to staff volunteers.

To strengthen the safety culture within the Group, the DSS hosts a dedicated page on the Group intranet. Videos on health and safety regulations have also been distributed with campus information materials. In 2023, the Group entities, will organise a joint initiative to mark the World Day for Safety and Health at Work. The DSS is in charge of coordinating the safety part. A project has been launched to overhaul safety procedures at the Evergreen and SQY Park campuses, involving more than 15,000 employees of Crédit Agricole S.A and its subsidiaries. The project is due to be completed in 2023.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Combating discrimination

Crédit Agricole S.A. is a signatory to the Diversity Charter and has been committed to an approach aimed at promoting diversity and gender balance for several years. This diversity policy, which is based on the principles of non-discrimination and the integration of career and age diversity, takes the form of agreements on topics such as non-discrimination in recruitment, training, promotion, compensation and the life-work balance.

A signatory of the Parenthood Charter since 2008, Crédit Agricole S.A. has renewed its commitment to parents in the workplace by signing the new Parenthood Charter in May 2022. Crédit Agricole S.A. has thus undertaken to guarantee, in particular, the principle of non-discrimination in the professional development of employees with children. In addition, on 27 July 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. also signed the declaration of support for the United Nations Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs), demonstrating its commitment to a culture and practices that advance gender equality and the empowerment of women.

Training and awareness-raising activities are regularly implemented within Crédit Agricole S.A. and annual indicators make it possible to monitor the results of the measures implemented.

Furthermore, in order to help reduce unjustified wage gaps between women and men, a gender equality index has been created pursuant to the Law of 5 September 2018 on the freedom to choose one's professional future. This index allows companies to measure their progress in this area and, if necessary, to implement corrective actions. Thanks to its commitments and initiatives in the area of gender equality at work, Crédit Agricole S.A. once again obtained scores well above the regulatory requirements at 31 December 2021:

- 89/100 for the Crédit Agricole S.A. UES (Unité Économique et Sociale);
- between 75/100 and 98/100 for the other Crédit Agricole S.A. entities.

The International Framework Agreement of 31 July 2019 also provided for concrete measures applicable at each stage of the career path to ensure gender equality.

Lastly, employment and integration of people with disabilities have been the subject of a proactive policy since 2005 under three-year Disability agreements. The number of people hired who have a disability and the volume of purchase contracts signed with the sheltered and disability-friendly sector are among the indicators measured annually. The year 2022 is the last year of the sixth three-year agreement (2020-2022) concerning the employment of people with disabilities. A seventh Group agreement for people with disabilities was signed with employee representatives on 21 December 2022 for the 2023/2025 period. With this agreement, which is due to be approved in early 2023, Crédit Agricole S.A. is committed to integrating more people with disabilities into its entities by 2025 and, to this end, to deploying measures to promote inclusion, in particular by training and raising the awareness of the Group's employees and supporting people with disabilities as they take up their positions or move to other roles. Since the first agreement was signed in 2005, the employment rate of people with a disability has increased from below 2% in 2005 to 5.2% in 2022, and the volume of purchases from inclusive companies has increased sixfold over the same period. In 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. hired 38 employees with disabilities, 20 of whom were taken on with permanent contracts. The International Framework Agreement also confirms the importance of this commitment regarding disability (see Chapter 2, part 3.5.2 "Being a responsible employer in a citizen company").

Maintaining a social dialogue within the Group

Crédit Agricole S.A., through its Group Human Resources Department and representatives of the Human Resources function within each entity, maintains an active social dialogue with all relevant stakeholders.

This dialogue is organised at several levels to take into account the multiplicity of Crédit Agricole Group's locations in Europe. Thirteen countries (representing more than 90% of Crédit Agricole's employees) are represented on the European Works Council, which meets annually; similarly, in France twice a year, employee representatives and management discuss the Group's strategy and social and economic situation.

Moreover, two other bodies within Crédit Agricole S.A. help to maintain a social dialogue: a Consultation Committee in which executives can present their projects and engage in discussions with employee representatives; monthly meetings of union representatives, which are intended to foster an exchange of views, maintain a local dialogue and explain strategic developments in the Group's business lines.

In view of the importance of the trade unions, whose role is an integral part of the Group's life, on 8 March 2019 Crédit Agricole S.A. signed an "Agreement on the career path of staff representatives". This seeks to encourage involvement in staff representation and to highlight the benefits of the role of staff representative for career development. Through this agreement, Crédit Agricole S.A. is committed to promoting the attractiveness of trade union and elected positions among employees wishing to become involved in social dialogue within its entities. Crédit Agricole S.A. is also committed to promoting and respecting equal access for women and men to trade union functions and elected office and to combatting all forms of discrimination based on the exercise of such office. The training and awareness-raising initiatives on social dialogue carried out within Crédit Agricole S.A. for employees, managers and employee representatives since 2021 have been renewed in 2022 (see Chapter 2, part 3.5.2 "Being a responsible employer in a citizen company").

Relationships with suppliers and sub-contractors

Ensuring that suppliers and sub-contractors with whom we have an established relationship accept commitments related to the vigilance system of Crédit Agricole S.A.

Crédit Agricole S.A. has a "Responsible Purchasing" policy that applies to the entire Crédit Agricole Group. Common to all employees and suppliers, it seeks to ensure that when making a purchase, consideration is given to whether there is an actual need for the item, and to its economic aspects. The policy is implemented via a "Responsible Purchasing" programme, rolled out across Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries and shared with the Regional Banks.

This programme, designed jointly with our suppliers and internal specifiers, enabled Crédit Agricole S.A. to receive the "Responsible Supplier Relations and Purchasing" label, which is awarded by the French Ombudsman and the National Purchasing Board (CNA) and includes ISO 20400 requirements.

The organisation and action plans that the Group has put in place as part of the Responsible Purchasing programme enable us to exercise our duty of vigilance in relations with our suppliers, with centralised management by the Group Purchasing department, dedicated governance (Group Supplier Risk Committee), reciprocal commitments to suppliers formalised in our contracts (Responsible Purchasing Charter and specific clause relating to respect for human rights), and ongoing dialogue with our suppliers.

— "Responsible purchasing" policy and vigilance plan

The Crédit Agricole Group "Responsible Purchasing" policy

"Supplier Relations and Responsible Purchasing" label awarded to all Crédit Agricole S.A. subsidiaries

Reciprocal commitments with all our suppliers

Included in contracts:

A "Responsible Purchasing Charter" that formalises the reciprocal commitments between Crédit Agricole S.A. and its suppliers, based on the fundamental principles of the United Nations Global Compact.

A specific clause on "Respect for human rights, environmental protection and combating corruption".

Permanent internal control system to ensure that the Charter and clause are correctly embedded in all supplier contracts.

Continuous dialogue with our suppliers

- **Regular surveys of our suppliers and in-house decision-makers.**
- **Annual Supplier Meetings.**
- **Regular business reviews** with major and recurring suppliers of Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries.

Oversight by the Group Purchasing Department for Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries

The CSR Purchasing, Training and Communication division in the Group Purchasing department oversees and leads Responsible Purchasing for the Group's subsidiaries and monitors its success.

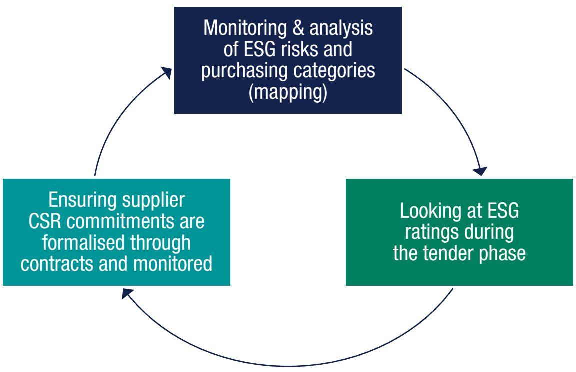
A CSR training plan for purchasers that includes an e-learning module entitled "Responsible Purchasing" available to all employees via the common platform of the Crédit Agricole training institute (IFCAM).

A KYS (Know Your Supplier) System to broaden the Group's approach to evaluating supplier risk and compliance (scoring, adverse news screening etc.).

A Crédit Agricole Group Supplier Risk Committee (meets quarterly): The results from the supplier analyses and screening checks are presented to the Committee which is responsible for determining whether to continue – or terminate – the relationship with the supplier.

Assessing and managing significant Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risks in our Purchasing

The ESG risk management approach led by the Group Purchasing department incorporates the complementary aspects of risk identification, assessment and mitigation.



In 2018, the Group Purchasing Department finalised the introduction of its risk mapping by identifying, analysing and prioritising the categories of purchases presenting risks based on ethical, social and environmental criteria.

This approach has made it possible to prioritise purchasing categories according to four levels of ESG risk based on the intrinsic gravity of a risk and its probability of occurrence. For categories with the highest levels of risk (real estate projects, promotional items, IT hardware and servers), the Group Purchasing department has strengthened its CSR assessment system and applies specific risk prevention measures (diagnosis, recommendations and CSR issues specific to the offer), in addition to the general measures taken as part of the "Responsible Purchasing" policy.

The three categories identified are the subject of a progress plan drawn up with our suppliers and specifiers and then broken down into specific actions to address different issues related to the varying levels of maturity of suppliers with regard to CSR.

During the tender phase, a specific assessment of the supplier's CSR performance is conducted. It is carried out along two main lines and weighs in the choice of a good or service in the award of the contract to the supplier, accounting for a minimum of 15% of the overall score. The first is the evaluation of the supplier's CSR performance by an independent and specialised third party, the company EcoVadis. A second line deals with the specific CSR elements of the purchased good or service and in particular with duty of care aspects. A guide has also been jointly drawn up by buyers and representatives of internal specifiers and suppliers to help buyers incorporate CSR criteria into their calls for tenders. Training workshops to integrate the entire approach are offered to all newcomers to the Purchasing business line, whether for Crédit Agricole S.A., its subsidiaries or the Regional Banks (three sessions in 2022).

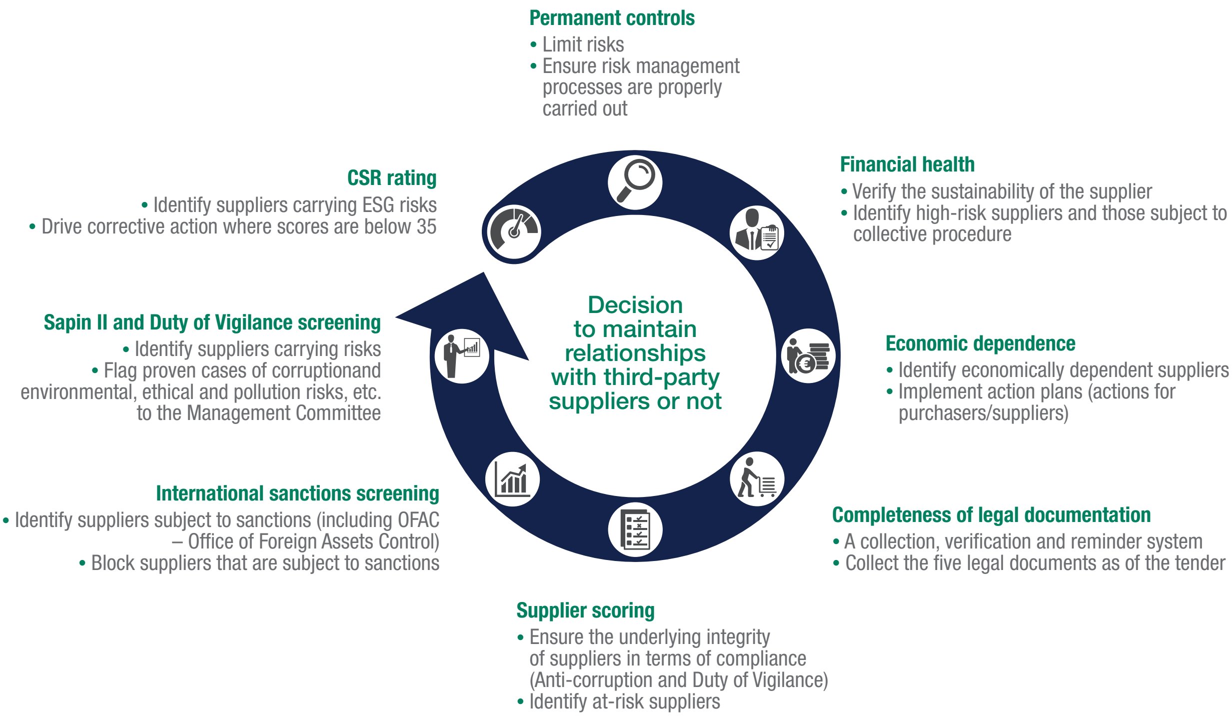
In 2020, the Group Purchasing department supplemented this system by working with three other banks and a third-party evaluator to launch an on-site audit process on human rights and environment, health and safety, for common purchasing categories (cash handling, ATMs and document shuttles).

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

The Group Purchasing department has also refined its approach to assessing supplier risks (solvency, economic dependence, legal documents, concentration) and supplier compliance (risk of corruption) by means of a KYS (Know Your Supplier) system. This is described in an umbrella procedural memorandum and is broken down into three technical memoranda, dealing with the scoring, screening and identification of suppliers. Scoring makes it possible to prioritise risk levels and, for suppliers that present the highest level of risk, results in a closer frequency of adverse news screening (negative information relating particularly to the environment, respect for human rights, employee health and safety) (weekly frequency). The results of these analyses are presented to the Group Supplier Risk Committee, which determines whether to continue – or terminate – the relationship with the supplier.

In 2022, the Group Purchasing department, together with BPCE, also initiated a process for pooling the third-party supplier evaluation system (with regard to corruption) on a common platform (INDUED solution from the publisher ALTARES) aimed at establishing a scoring system, processing alerts and sending out common questionnaires to suppliers. This system is based on common and shared rules, and aims to be extended to new partners and to meet the obligations under the Sapin II law in the context of oversight by the French Anti-Corruption Agency (AFA).

— A 360° vision of oversight on supplier risk and compliance



Additional elements relating to the approach taken by the Group Purchasing department, particularly concerning inclusive purchases and the decarbonisation of purchases, are presented in the Statement of Non-Financial Performance (see Chapter 2, part 3.5.4. "Responsible purchasing").

Financing and investment activities of Crédit Agricole S.A.

Assessing and managing major direct environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks in our financing and investments

For several years, Crédit Agricole S.A. has been committed to an approach that integrates ESG risks into its decision-making criteria.

Investments

As a signatory to the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) since their launch in 2006, Amundi includes ESG criteria in its analysis process and investment decisions, in addition to financial criteria. Accordingly, Amundi's ESG policy is as follows:

- a strict exclusion policy for issuers (companies and States) that do not meet the ESG criteria adopted by the Group;
- a systematic ESG analysis of companies, summarised by a proprietary ESG rating, consisting of several criteria based on both international standards and the assessments of recognised rating agencies, which takes into account major environmental, social and governance issues such as climate change, child labour and transparency in business conduct;
- distribution of ESG ratings to all fund managers;
- a commitment policy aimed at developing companies towards best practices;
- a voting policy that integrates ESG issues.

The Crédit Agricole Assurances Group has also been a signatory to the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) since 2010. In 2017, it developed and published a CSR policy, based on a mapping of the CSR risks associated with its activities, which defines its framework for action and is divided into its three business lines: insurer, investor and employer. This policy describes its approach to integrating non-financial criteria into its investment processes.

Crédit Agricole Assurances applies the same exclusion policy for issuers that do not meet the Group's ESG criteria, based on the list of excluded issuers maintained by Amundi. Government debt securities issued by the countries on that list are therefore excluded from investments. Except in justified cases, private issuers domiciled in those countries are also excluded (see Chapter 2, part 4.2 "Incorporating ESG criteria into the investment and asset management policies").

Financing

In the area of project financing, Crédit Agricole CIB has developed a system for assessing and managing risks resulting from the environmental and social impacts of transactions and customers, which is described in its CSR Policy published in 2017 and codified in a governance rule.

Since 2003, Crédit Agricole CIB has been guided by the Equator Principles, to which it adhered from the onset. These principles are a voluntary commitment to carry out a detailed analysis of the environmental and social aspects of each new project financing and to require that projects be developed and operated in accordance with the environmental and social standards of the International Finance Corporation.

This ESG risk management system is based on three pillars:

- the application of the Equator Principles provides an appropriate methodological framework for assessing ESG risks for operations directly related to a project;
- the CSR sectoral policies published by the Group, which specify the criteria for analysis and exclusion in transactions for sectors where social and environmental issues have been identified as the most important: arms, energy, mining, transportation, transport infrastructure, construction, agriculture and forestry (https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/responsible-and-committed/our-csr-strategy-be-an-actor-of-a-sustainable-society/our-sector-policies).
- an analysis of the environmental or social sensitivity of transactions or customers regarding the management of the environmental and social impacts related to the projects financed or the customers' CSR approach, which is assessed in accordance with the principles of the sectoral policies of the Bank.

This mechanism for assessing and managing environmental and social risks is supervised by an umbrella committee, the Committee for the Evaluation of Transactions presenting an Environmental or Social Risk (CERES), chaired by the Head of Crédit Agricole CIB's Compliance function (see Chapter 2, part 4.3 "Incorporating ESG criteria into financing"). Finally, the entire risk assessment and management system is subject to continuous improvement.

Paying particular attention to climate risk management in financing and investing

Portfolio decarbonisation strategies

Aware of the worsening of global warming caused by greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, in 2019 Crédit Agricole adopted a Group climate strategy to strengthen its action and commitments in favour of the energy transition and the integration of climate risks. This strategy, implemented by all Crédit Agricole S.A. entities, aims to gradually reallocate the Group's financing and investment capacities to support our customers on their transition path; a path aligned with the Paris Agreement. In this context, Crédit Agricole was the first bank to announce a target to withdraw from the thermal coal industry by 2030 in the European Union and the OECD, and by 2040 in the rest of the world, in line with scientific recommendations.

The urgency of climate change has led the Group to accelerate its commitments. As a result, in 2021 and 2022, the Crédit Agricole Group and its various entities decided to join four coalitions of financial institutions committed to carbon neutrality by 2050: the *Net Zero Banking Alliance* for the banking business lines, the *Net Zero Asset-Managers Initiative* for its asset management business line led by Amundi, the *Net Zero Asset Owner Alliance* and the *Net Zero Insurance Alliance* for Crédit Agricole Assurances.

By signing on to these alliances in 2021 and 2022, all of Crédit Agricole's business lines have made a commitment to converge towards the same target: helping to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 to limit global warming to 1.5°C by 2100. To ensure that its actions are consistent with climate science, the Group has adopted the IEA's *Net Zero Emissions* scenario as the reference scenario for all of its work and commitments.

To meet this challenge, a year ago, Crédit Agricole initiated a methodological project to define its 2030 decarbonisation targets for ten of the economy's most carbon-intensive sectors based on the NZBA's methodological framework.

This work led to the publication, on 6 December, of emission reduction targets, which were funded by five sectors of the economy: Oil & Gas, Electricity, Automotive, Commercial Property and Cement. In 2023, the Crédit Agricole Group will publish its targets for five other sectors (Shipping, Aviation, Steel, Residential Real Estate and Agriculture). These ten sectors account for 75% of global GHG emissions and approximately 60% of the Crédit Agricole Group's exposure. For each of these sectors, and in the interests of transparency and accountability, Crédit Agricole decided to publish not only the *Net Zero 2030* target, but also the 2020 starting point for its financed emissions, and the detailed action plan to meet the trajectories (see Chapter 2 of the Statement of Non-Financial Performance, part 3.4.5 "Net-Zero Banking Alliance: specifying our sectoral targets and commitments").

For their part, the investment and asset management business lines have been working on commitments that were announced as part of their respective Net Zero alliances (NZAOA and NZAMI) (see Chapter 2 Statement of Non-Financial Performance, part 3.4.3 Environmental strategy).

Sector-specific policies

The purpose of the sector-specific policies implemented by Crédit Agricole for the past several years is to specify the rules of intervention and social and environmental criteria introduced into the Group's financing policies. They reflect the challenges facing citizens with regard to respect for human rights, corruption, the fight against climate change and the preservation of biodiversity. Fourteen sector-specific CSR policies have been applied to date, for which the main sectors affected are armaments, coal-fired power stations, oil and gas, hydraulics, nuclear, shale oil and gas, mines and metals (see Chapter 2, part 4.2 "ESG risk management").

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Alert and notification system

In line with the strengthening of French and international anti-corruption policies, the Group has been consolidating its anti-corruption measures since 2016. Strong and sustained action has been taken to implement the AFA's recommendations in particular. The Crédit Agricole Group was also the first French bank to receive ISO 37001 certification for its anti-corruption management system, which was renewed in 2019 and most recently in 2022, demonstrating the Group's commitment to high international anti-corruption standards.

In order to strengthen risk prevention, the centralised system for reporting alerts and collecting notifications made available to all Group employees as part of the fight against fraud and corruption was extended in 2018 to allow facts falling within the scope of the Group's duty of vigilance and ethical commitments, as defined in its Code of Ethics and in the Codes of conduct adopted by each entity.

This system, whose development has been shared with the trade unions representing Crédit Agricole S.A., is open to Group employees, external and occasional employees, job applicants (when the information was obtained as part of their application), former employees (when the information was obtained as part of that relationship), shareholders, partners and holders of voting rights at the entity's General Meeting, members of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies, suppliers or subcontractors and any third party wishing to make a report. To facilitate the transmission of reports relating to, among other things, human rights, health and safety or the environment, these can be made via a digital tool for reporting and processing alerts. This secure platform, accessible 24/7 from a single independent link, https://www.bkms-system.com/Groupe-Credit-Agricole/alertes-ethiques, is available in nine languages (French, English, German, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, Portuguese, Polish and Ukrainian).

The Group is committed to handling reports promptly, confidentially, fairly and impartially.

The details of the person filing the report, the facts of the case and the persons involved will remain confidential. When the person filing the report acts for no financial consideration and in good faith regarding the facts, they are entitled to the statutory whistleblower protection. They can choose either to give their name or remain anonymous, but they will still be able to converse with the person responsible for handling the alert via the secure "dialogue box".

The system covers the entire Crédit Agricole Group: more than 300 entities with around 550 employees can use the tool to handle alerts. It facilitates the quantitative and qualitative analysis of alerts (number and type of alerts) which contributes to the assessment of the risks of non-compliance and the evolution of the prevention measures implemented. In 2022 119 reports have been filed.

As part of this rollout, support measures have been made available to the entities: creation of a shared documentation area, distribution of guides for employees responsible for alerts, training of users of the alert processing tool.

An Alert Management Committee was also set up in October 2019, which intervenes as necessary, depending on the sensitivity of an alert. It meets at least once a year to analyse the whistleblowing system, including the statistical elements, the reason for alerts and their geographical origin (see Chapter 2, part 3.3, "Ethics", "Right to issue an alert").

System for monitoring the actions implemented and evaluating their performance

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s vigilance plan consists of complementary risk prevention policies, each with its own governance, processes and associated action plans. These cover the areas of vigilance determined by Crédit Agricole S.A. and are monitored with overall coordination at the highest level of the company. The monitoring of the actions implemented is based on indicators of means or results to ensure that they effectively meet the objectives of the law. A summary of these indicators is presented at the end of the report on the 2022 vigilance plan.

The management of non-financial risks in the Group covers a broader scope than the vigilance plan of Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries, particularly under its Societal Project and due to its voluntary commitments, which go beyond the legal framework and extend throughout Crédit Agricole Group. Consequently, the indicators cited in the non-financial performance statement may supplement the vigilance plan monitoring indicators mentioned in this report.

Finally, FReD is the internal system for promoting and assessing the ESG culture of Crédit Agricole S.A. The actions implemented are linked to the three pillars of the Group Project and the collective commitments of the Societal Project announced in December 2021. Actions are validated by a Steering Committee made up of members of the Crédit Agricole S.A. Executive Committee and by the decision-making bodies of the entities. The average of each entity's progress evaluation provides an index: the "Group FReD index", which is validated by an external auditor has an impact on the variable compensation of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s executives. (see chapter 2, part 3.2.3 "ESG performance tool for employee contribution").

Area of vigilance	Means/results indicator	2022	Scope	2021	Scope[1]	2020	Scope	2019	Scope
Preventing the risks associated with cybercrime and ensuring the security of customers' personal data and the transparency of their use	Percentage of employees trained in cyber risks (over a rolling three-year period)	89.5	Crédit Agricole S.A.	88.5	Crédit Agricole S.A.	88.5	Crédit Agricole S.A.	N/A	Crédit Agricole S.A.
	Share of employees who took part in the "Ethics and You" voluntary quiz	32.6	FReD entities [2]	30.4	FReD entities	20.3	FReD entities [3]	16.93	Crédit Agricole S.A.
Preventing discrimination in access to financial services and insurances	Number of financially vulnerable customers supported	26,641	LCL	11,607	LCL, CACF France & Agos Italy	11,290	LCL, CACF France & Agos Italy	6,336	LCL, CACF France & Agos Italy
		6793	CACF France & Agos Italy	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maintaining occupational health and ensuring equity in social protection	Average number of days' absence per employee	17.5	Crédit Agricole S.A.	16.7		19.8	Crédit Agricole S.A.	18	Crédit Agricole S.A.
	■ Average number of days' absence per employee as a result of an industrial accident	0.2		0.2		0.3		0.4	
	■ Average number of days' absence per employee for reasons related to parenthood	5		5.3		5.3		5.8	
	■ Average number of days' absence per employee for other reasons	12.3		11.2		14.3		11.8	
Ensuring the safety and security of employees	Percentage of entities having trained their employees in safety habits (practice)	100	Crédit Agricole S.A.	100	Crédit Agricole S.A.	100	Crédit Agricole S.A.	100	Crédit Agricole S.A.
	Percentage of employees trained in security habits (e-learning)	100	Crédit Agricole S.A. (France)	100	Crédit Agricole S.A. (France)	N/A		N/A	
	Percentage of employees trained in safety habits (e-learning)	100	Crédit Agricole S.A. (France)	50.67	Crédit Agricole S.A. (France)	50.67	Crédit Agricole S.A. (France)	50.67	Crédit Agricole S.A. (France)
	Percentage of expatriate employees in countries identified as "high risk", registered in the Travel Security monitoring tool	100	Crédit Agricole S.A.	100	Crédit Agricole S.A.	85.71	Crédit Agricole S.A.	100	Crédit Agricole S.A.
Combating discrimination	Percentage of women in the highest decision-making bodies (executive committees)	37.5	Crédit Agricole S.A.	31.2	Crédit Agricole S.A.	24	Crédit Agricole S.A.	23.9	Crédit Agricole S.A.
	Employment rate of people with disabilities in France (as a %)	5.2		5.2	Crédit Agricole S.A. (France)	5.1	Crédit Agricole S.A. (France)	3.46	Crédit Agricole S.A. (France)
Maintaining a social dialogue within the Group	Number of collective agreements signed by Crédit Agricole S.A. entities:		Crédit Agricole S.A.		Crédit Agricole S.A.		Crédit Agricole S.A.		Crédit Agricole S.A.
	■ in France;	124		106		108		125	
	■ outside France	138		124		109		80	
Ensuring that suppliers and sub-contractors with whom we have an established relationship accept commitments related to the Group's vigilance system	Percentage of contracts of the types made available by Crédit Agricole S.A. to its subsidiaries that include the "Duty of vigilance" clause	100	Crédit Agricole S.A.	100	Crédit Agricole S.A.	100	Crédit Agricole S.A.	100	Crédit Agricole S.A.
	Percentage of contracts with active suppliers (>€50K) that include the "duty of vigilance" clause *Methodology: sampling*	94	Crédit Agricole S.A. Parent Company	80	Crédit Agricole S.A. Parent Company	79	Crédit Agricole S.A. Parent Company	72	Crédit Agricole S.A. Parent Company

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Area of vigilance	Means/results indicator	2022	Scope	2021	Scope[1]	2020	Scope	2019	Scope
Assessing and managing significant environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks in our purchasing	Percentage of Crédit Agricole S.A. buyers who have completed the "Responsible Purchasing" training	82	Crédit Agricole S.A.	86	Crédit Agricole S.A.	85	Crédit Agricole S.A.	77	Crédit Agricole S.A.
	Share (%) of suppliers that received an assessment in a call for tenders	50	Crédit Agricole Group	53	Crédit Agricole Group	67.7	Crédit Agricole Group	46.7	Crédit Agricole Group
	Number of suppliers assessed	2,935		2,622		2,179		1,684	
ESG strategy (Financing)	Share (%) of financing that has incorporated ESG criteria	100	Crédit Agricole CIB	100	Crédit Agricole CIB	100	Crédit Agricole CIB	100	Crédit Agricole CIB
ESG strategy (Investments)	Responsible Investment Assets (€ billion)	801	Amundi	847	Amundi	378	Amundi	323	Amundi
Climate Strategy	GHG emissions related to all financing and investments (SAFE Mteq CO_2 methodology)	153	Crédit Agricole Group	147	Crédit Agricole Group	143	Crédit Agricole Group	139	Crédit Agr icole Group
Alert follow-up	Number of alerts per year in the BKMS tool	119 (of which 17 relate to human and environ-mental rights)	Crédit Agricole S.A.	126 (of which 14 relate to human and environ-mental rights)	Crédit Agricole S.A.	83 (of which 7 relate to human and environ-mental rights)	Crédit Agricole S.A.	24	Crédit Agricole S.A. (entities in which the tool was deployed in 2019)

(1) As stated at the beginning of this report, "Crédit Agricole S.A." refers to Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries.

(2) Excl. Uni-médias. Changes in scope compared to 2021.

(3) Excl. LCL, Uni-médias, Amundi, Crédit Agricole Assurances, CA-GIP.

2. Additional information on Corporate Officers

2.1 COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

As of the publication date of this document, the Board of Directors is composed as follows:

Main office within the Company at 31 December 2022	Age	1st term of office/ Term of office ends	Attendance	Areas of expertise	Committees Chairman Member
Dominique Lefebvre[1] Chairman of the Board of Directors	61	2015[1]/2025	100%	Banking, finance - Sustainable development and biodiversity - Energy transition - Local and territorial development/responsible agriculture	Strat/CSR; CNG
Raphaël Appert Representing SAS Rue La Boétie Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors	61	2017/2024	100%	Banking, finance - Management of major organisations - Strategy and development	CNG; Strat/CSR
Agnès Audier Independent Director	58	2021/2023	100%	Management of major organisations - Strategy and development - Digital and innovation	COREM; Audit
Olivier Auffray Director	54	2021/2024	100%	Banking, finance - Corporate management - Local and regional development - CSR - Digital and innovation	COREM
Sonia Bonnet-Bernard Independent Director	60	2022/2023	100%	Risk/Compliance/Audit - Corporate management - International	Audit; Risk
Hugues Brasseur Director	57	2022/2023	100%	Banking, finance - International - Management of major organisations	Audit
Pierre Cambefort Director	58	2020/2025	100%	Banking, finance - Management of major organisations - Digital and innovation and cybersecurity	Risk; US
Marie-Claire Daveu Independent Director	51	2020/2023	92%	CSR - Sustainable development and biodiversity - Strategy and development - International	Risk; COREM; Strat/CSR
Jean-Pierre Gaillard Director	62	2014/2025	100%	Banking, finance - Corporate management - Local and regional development - CSR	Audit; CNG
Nicole Gourmelon Director	59	2020/2024	100%	Banking, finance - Strategy and development - Management of major organisations	Strat/CSR
Françoise Gri[2] Independent Director	65	2012/2023	83%	Digital and innovation and cybersecurity - Management of major organisations - Strategic planning and risks - International	Risk; US; Audit; COREM; Strat/CSR
Jean-Paul Kerrien Director	61	2015/2025	100%	Banking, finance - CSR - Responsible agriculture - Digital and innovation	Risk
Marianne Laigneau Independent Director	58	2021/2024	100%	Management of major organisations - CSR - Energy transition - Strategy and development	CNG
Christiane Lambert Director representing professional farming associations	61	2017/2023	33%	Corporate management - Management of major organisations - CSR/Responsible agriculture	
Christophe Lesur Director representing employee shareholders	50	2021/2024	100%	IT risks - CSR – Social issues - Banking, finance	
Pascal Lheureux Director	60	2020/2023	100%	Banking, finance - Corporate management - CSR - Responsible agriculture	COREM
Alessia Mosca Independent Director	47	2021/2023	100%	International - Responsible governance - Geopolitics and international economy	Audit; US; CNG

Main office within the Company at 31 December 2022	Age	1st term of office/ Term of office ends	Attendance	Areas of expertise	Committees Chairman Member
Louis Tercinier Director	62	2017/2024	100%	Banking, finance - Corporate management - Local and regional development/responsible agriculture	CNG Strat/CSR
Catherine Umbricht Director representing employees	55	2021/2024	100%	Banking, finance - Digital innovation and cybersecurity	COREM
Éric Vial Director	54	2022/2023	100%	CSR - Social issues - Banking, finance - Digital and innovation	Strat/CSR
Éric Wilson Director representing employees	51	2021/2024	100%	CSR - Social issues - Banking, finance - Digital and innovation	Strat/CSR
Pascale Berger Non-voting Director Representing employees of Crédit Agricole Regional Banks	61	2021/2024	100%	CSR - Social issues - Banking, finance - Regulation and Governance	
Carol Sirou Non-voting Director	54	2022/2024	100%	Risk/Compliance/Audit - Corporate management - International	Audit; Risk; US
José Santucci Non-voting Director	60	2022/2024	100%	Banking, finance - International - Management of major organisations	
Bernard de Drée Representative of the Social and Economic Committee	68		100%	CSR - Social issues - Banking, finance - Digital/innovation and cybersecurity	

(1) Chairman since 2015 (2007-2009: Director as natural person; 2009-2015: representing SAS Rue La Boétie).
(2) Age limit – term of office ends May 2022.

Risk Committee:	Risk 5 members & 1 non-voting Director	Compensation Committee:	COREM 6 members
US Risk Committee:	US 3 members & 1 non-voting director	Appointments and Governance Committee:	CNG 6 members
Audit Committee:	Audit 6 members & 1 non-voting Director	Strategy and CSR Committee:	Strat/CSR 7 members

2.2 POSITIONS AND FUNCTIONS HELD BY CORPORATE OFFICERS

Crédit Agricole S.A. Board of Directors at 31 December 2022

Dominique Lefebvre

Main office within the Company:
Chairman of the Board of Directors
Chairman of the Strategy and CSR Committee
Member of the Appointments and Governance Committee

Age: 61

French nationality

Business address:
Val-de-France Regional Bank – 1, rue Daniel-Boutet – 28002 Chartres – France

Date first appointed: November 2015[1]

Term of office: 2025

Number of Crédit Agricole S.A. shares held at 31/12/2022: 4,576

Biography

Dominique Lefebvre has held numerous positions within professional farming associations. He got involved in Crédit Agricole's working bodies very early on and, in 1995, was elected Chairman of Crédit Agricole de la Beauce et du Perche, now Crédit Agricole Val-de-France (1997). He also holds several national positions. Initially elected member of the Bureau of the Fédération nationale du Crédit Agricole – FNCA – in 2004, he became Deputy Chairman thereof in 2008, then Chairman in 2010. In this capacity he also was Chairman of SAS Rue La Boétie, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s majority shareholder, before being elected Chairman of Crédit Agricole S.A. in November 2015.

Previous positions and functions (2018-2022)

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Manager: Sacam Mutualisation (2021)
- Chairman of the Management Committee: GIE GECAM
- Director: SCI CAM (2021)

In other listed companies

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In other non-listed companies

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Other positions

- Manager: EARL de Villiers-le-Bois (2018)
- Deputy Chairman: CNMCCA (2021)

Other current positions and functions

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Chairman: Val-de-France Regional Bank, Fédération nationale du Crédit Agricole (FNCA), SAS Rue La Boétie, Sacam Participations, Sacam International, Fondation Crédit Agricole Solidarité et Développement (CASD)
- Deputy Chairman: Sacam Développement
- Joint Manager: Sacam Mutualisation
- Director: Crédit Agricole Foundation – Pays de France

In other listed companies

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In other non-listed companies

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Other positions

- Chairman: Finance Commission of the Chamber of Agriculture (Chambre d'agriculture) of Eure-et-Loir
- Chairman: CNMCCA
- Director: Un Avenir Ensemble Foundation
- Member: French Agricultural Council (Conseil de l'agriculture française)
- Treasurer of Association Agri Développement d'Eure-et-Loir (ADEL)

(1) 2007-2009: Director as natural person; 2009-2015: representing SAS Rue La Boétie.

SAS Rue La Boétie represented by: Raphaël Appert

Main office within the Company:
Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors
Member of the Strategy and CSR Committee – Member of the Appointments and Governance Committee

Age: 61

French nationality

Business address:
Centre-Est Regional Bank – 1, rue Pierre-de-Truchis-de-Lays – 69410 Champagne-au-Mont-d'Or – France

Date first appointed:
May 2017
(SAS Rue La Boétie)

Term of office: 2024

FCPE (employee share ownership plan) units held invested in Crédit Agricole S.A. shares at 31/12/2022: 9,667

Biography

A graduate of EDHEC (Lille 1983), Raphaël Appert has spent his entire career at Crédit Agricole. Having joined the network of branches of Crédit Agricole du Nord-Est in 1983, he subsequently became Manager of the Commercial Network of Crédit Agricole de la Sarthe in 1995, then Finance and Marketing Manager of Crédit Agricole de l'Anjou et du Maine in 1998. He has been Deputy General Manager of Crédit Agricole Centre-Est since 2002. In 2005, the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole Val-de-France chose him as Chief Executive Officer. He has been the Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole Centre-Est since 2010. Elected as an Officer of the Bureau of the Fédération nationale du Crédit Agricole in 2012, he became Deputy Corporate Secretary in 2015, then First Deputy Chairman in May 2017. Within the Crédit Agricole Group, Raphaël Appert's positions notably include those of Chairman of Sacam Développement and Chairman of the Grameen Crédit Agricole Foundation.

Previous positions and functions (2018-2022)

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Management Committee member: GIE GECAM (2021)
- Director: SCI CAM (2021)

In other listed companies

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In other non-listed companies

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Other positions

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Other current positions and functions

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Chief Executive Officer: Centre-Est Regional Bank; Sacam International
- Deputy Chairman: SAS Rue La Boétie
- First Deputy Chairman: Fédération nationale du Crédit Agricole – FNCA
- Chairman: Sacam Développement, Grameen Crédit Agricole Foundation, SAS Crédit Agricole Régions Investissement – Carvest
- Director: Crédit Agricole Next Bank (Switzerland), Crédit Agricole Foundation – Pays de France, Sacam Participations,
- Joint Manager: Sacam Mutualisation

In other listed companies

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In other non-listed companies

- Director: Siparex Associés
- In Extenso Supervisory Board member

Other positions

- Association of the Founders and Protectors of the Catholic Institute of Lyon (Association des fondateurs et protecteurs de l'Institut catholique de Lyon; AFPCIL)
- Member of the Lyon Fine Art Museum Club (Club du Musée des Beaux-Arts)

Agnès Audier

Main office within the Company:
Independent Director
Chairwoman of the Compensation Committee
Member of the Audit Committee

Age: 58

French nationality

Business address:
Crédit Agricole S.A. – 12, place des États-Unis – 92120 Montrouge – France

Date first appointed: May 2021 (Director)

Term of office: 2023

Number of Crédit Agricole S.A. shares held at 31/12/2022: 5,000

Biography

Agnès Audier is an alumna (ingénieure en chef) of France's Corps des Mines, holds a degree in Physics and Chemistry and a DEA (Diplôme d'Études Approfondies) in Materials Science and is a graduate of IEP Paris. She began her career at the prefecture of the Île-de-France region. She previously worked with Simone Veil at the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, then with Jean-Pierre Raffarin at the Ministry of SMEs, Trade and Crafts, where she was Head of Office. She joined the Vivendi Universal group in 1997.

There, she held the positions of Director of Strategy and Development and of Director of the VUnet division, which brought together all the group's Internet activities, before joining the Havas group as Executive Vice President, Chief Performance Officer in 2003.

After one year at the Inspectorate General of Finance in 2006, she joined the Boston Consulting Group where she was a Managing Director and Partner in the Paris office for 11 years. There she specialised in digital transformation in particular.

Agnès Audier, who has been heavily involved in the social field for 30 years, is Chairwoman of SOS Seniors, a social and solidarity economy company with 75 EHPAs (care and nursing homes).

Previous positions and functions (2018-2022)

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

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In other listed companies

- Independent Director; Chairwoman of the Audit and Risk Committee: Ingenico Group (2020)

In other non-listed companies

- Associate Director: Boston Consulting Group (2018)
- Independent Director: HIME (holding company of SAUR) (2020-2021)

Other positions

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Other current positions and functions

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

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In other listed companies

- Independent Director and member of the CSR Committee: Worldline
- Director representing the Strategic Participation Fund; member of the Audit Committee and the Compensation Committee, Chairwoman of the CSR Committee: Eutelsat

In other non-listed companies

- *Senior Advisor:* Boston Consulting Group
- Senior Advisor: Ergon Capital
- Chairwoman of AA Conseil SAS

Other positions

- Chairwoman (volunteer): SOS Seniors (not-for-profit social and solidarity economy company)
- President (volunteer) of the Impact Tank, a new think tank dedicated to social impact (not-for-profit association)
- Director of the IBEN endowment fund (research into brain neuroarchaeology)

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Olivier Auffray

Main office within the Company:
Director
Member of the Compensation Committee

Age: 54

French nationality

Business address:
Ille-et-Vilaine Regional Bank – 4, rue Louis-Braille – Saint-Jacques-de-la-Lande – CS 64017 – 35040 Rennes Cedex – France

Date first appointed: May 2021

Term of office: 2024

Number of Crédit Agricole S.A. shares held at 31/12/2022: 50

Biography

Olivier Auffray, Chairman of the Ille-et-Vilaine Regional Bank since 2019, brings to the board experience as head of an agricultural company as well as banking expertise gained from the positions he has held at Crédit Agricole since 2006. Mr Auffray, 53 years old, who has a BTS (Vocational Training Certificate) in Agricultural Technique and Business Management, is an expert in regional economies due to the positions that he holds or has held at the Chamber of Agriculture, at ADASEA (Société d'Aménagement des Structures d'Exploitation Agricole d'Ille-et-Vilaine – Planning company of the agricultural farming structures of Ille-et-Vilaine), as Co-Chair of the Local Agricultural Programme in Pays de Rennes, and on the Rennes Métropole Development Committee, in addition to his experience as a Director of SPACE (the International Trade Show for Livestock). A former member of the Economic and Social Council of Brittany, over his terms he has also been a member of various committees in charge of areas such as the environment and biodiversity as well as those with more social connotations, particularly employment and attractiveness of the regions.

Previous positions and functions (2018-2022)

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Deputy Chairman: Ille-et-Vilaine Regional Bank (2019)

In other listed companies

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In other non-listed companies

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Other positions

- Director of the Brittany Chamber of Agriculture (Chambre d'agriculture) (2019)
- Deputy Secretary General of the Ille-et-Vilaine Chamber of Agriculture (2019)
- Co-Chair of the Local Agricultural Programme in Pays de Rennes (2019)
- Tenured member of the Rennes Métropole Development Committee (2019)
- Member of GIE SPACE Board of Directors (2019)

Other current positions and functions

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Chairman: Ille-et-Vilaine Regional Bank, Local Bank of Pacé, Village By CA Ille-et-Vilaine
- Director on behalf of the Ille-et-Vilaine Regional Bank: UNEXO, CAEB
- Supervisory Board member: CATS
- Director: CAGIP; UNEXO

In other listed companies

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In other non-listed companies

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Other positions

- Manager: EARL La Baudière.
- Director: SAS Territoire et Perspectives
- Director: SADIV

Sonia Bonnet-Bernard

Main office within the Company:
Independent Director
Chairwoman of the Audit Committee
Member of the Risk Committee

Age: 60

French nationality

Business address:
A2EF – 60, rue de Longchamp – 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine – France

Date first appointed: May 2022 (Director)

Term of office: 2023

Number of Crédit Agricole S.A. shares held at 31/12/2022: 100

Biography

Sonia Bonnet-Bernard began her career in 1985 at the financial advisory firm Salustro, before joining Constantin Associates in New York (1989-1990). A specialist in national and international accounting standards, she was Director of International Relations at the Ordre des Experts Comptables, France's professional organisation of chartered accountants (1990-1996) and then General Delegate of the Arnaud Bertrand Committee (now the department of public interest entities at the French Institute of Statutory Auditors, or CNCC), coordinating the positions of the major audit firms in France (1996-1997).

She was a lecturer at the University of Paris IX-Dauphine (in general accounting) and at the IAE of Poitiers (in comparative accounting).

In 1998 Sonia Bonnet-Bernard joined Ricol Lasteyrie Corporate Finance as a managing partner in charge of independent appraisal, valuation, accounting advice and litigation support.

She became a partner at EY after Ricol Lasteyrie Corporate Finance merged with the EY group in 2015.

In May 2020 she set up a company specialising in independent financial appraisal and valuation: A2EF.

Sonia Bonnet-Bernard was an independent member of the Supervisory Board of Tarkett and Chairwoman of the Audit Committee until the end of July 2015.

She is a chartered accountant and legal expert at the Paris Court of Appeal.

Previous positions and functions (2018-2022)

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

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In other listed companies

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In other non-listed companies

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Other positions

- Partner of EY Transaction Advisory Services (TAS) (2015-2020)
- Former member of the representative body ("Collège") of the French Accounting Standards Authority (ANC) and Chairwoman of the Private Accounting Standards Commission (2009-2020)

Other current positions and functions

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Director: Crédit Agricole CIB

In other listed companies

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In other non-listed companies

- Chairwoman: A2EF (Associés en Évaluation et Expertise Financière)

Other positions

- Chairwoman: Ima France
- Honorary Chairwoman and Director: French association of appraisers (Société Française des Évaluateurs; SFEV)
- Deputy Chairwoman: France's professional association of independent appraisers (APEI)

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Hugues Brasseur

Main office within the Company:
Director
Member of the Crédit Agricole S.A. Audit Committee

Age: 57

French nationality

Business address:
Anjou and Maine Regional Bank – 77, avenue Olivier-Messiaen – 72000 Le Mans – France

Date first appointed: May 2022 (Director)

Term of office: 2023

Number of Crédit Agricole S.A. shares held at 31/12/2022: 803

FCPE (employee share ownership plan) units held invested in Crédit Agricole S.A. shares at 31/12/2022: 1,389

Biography

A graduate in finance and international tax (DECF), Hugues Brasseur began his career working for a number of companies before joining Crédit Agricole Group in 2000. He first worked at the Val-de-France Regional Bank as Head of Development and Banking Services before being appointed Head of the Retail Market at Crédit Agricole S.A. in 2005, and then Deputy General Manager of the Anjou and Maine Regional Bank in 2008. After four years abroad as Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Cariparma, he returned to the Anjou and Maine Regional Bank in 2017 as Chief Executive Officer.

Previous positions and functions (2018-2022)

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Non-voting Director: Crédit Agricole S.A.: (2022)
- Director (permanent representative of the Regional Bank): SAS UNEXO (2020)

In other listed companies

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In other non-listed companies

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Other positions

- Vegepolys Valley (not-for-profit association): Director (permanent representative of the Regional Bank) (2022)

Other current positions and functions

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Chief Executive Officer: Anjou and Maine Regional Bank
- Supervisory Board member: SNC Crédit Agricole Titres
- Member of the Strategic Committee of the International Support Division: Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank (CA-CIB)
- Director and member of the Commitments Committee: S.A. Foncaris
- Director and member of the Risks and Compliance Committee: S.A. CA Indosuez Wealth (France):
- Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Risk Committee: Crédit Agricole Home Loan SFH:
- Chairman of the Board of Directors: S.A.S. SACAM Machinisme

In other listed companies

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In other non-listed companies

- Chairman of the Executive Committee: SAS John Deere Financial

Other positions

- Manager of SCI BRASSEUR DIBOINE
- Manager of SCI BRASSEUR DIBOINE 2

Pierre Cambefort

Main office within the Company:
Director
Member of the Risk Committee – Member of the US Risk Committee

Age: 58

French nationality

Business address:
Nord Midi-Pyrénées Regional Bank – 219, avenue François-Verdier – 81000 Albi – France

Date first appointed: May 2020 (Director)

Term of office: 2025

Number of Crédit Agricole S.A. shares held at 31/12/2022: 65

FCPE (employee share ownership plan) units held invested in Crédit Agricole S.A. shares at 31/12/2022: 527

Biography

Pierre Cambefort graduated from Stanford University and holds an engineering degree from École supérieure de physique et de chimie of Paris. He began his career as a research and development engineer in the chemicals industry (1989). He was a volunteer under the National Service for Companies (service national en entreprise) programme in Frankfurt (1990-1991). In 1991 he joined Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole as Inspector. In 1995 he started his career within the Île-de-France Crédit Agricole Regional Bank where he held various positions, first as Head of the Risk Management unit and later in the credit development business, of which he became Head in 2000. From 2002 he headed the Marketing and Communications department. In 2004 he joined Crédit Agricole S.A. as Head of Private Individual Markets department. He became Deputy General Manager of the Centre-Est Regional Bank in 2006. Pierre Cambefort was appointed Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole CIB (2010-2013). He has been Chief Executive Officer of the Nord Midi-Pyrénées Regional Bank since September 2013.

Previous positions and functions (2017-2022)

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Chairman of the Board of Directors: SAS Crédit Agricole Payment Services (2020)
- Director: GIE Coopernic (2019); FIA-NET Europe (2019); SAS CA Chèques (2018); GIE CA Technologies et Services (2018); S.A. COPARTIS (2017)
- Supervisory Board member: SNC CA Titres (2018)

In other listed companies

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In other non-listed companies

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Other positions

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Other current positions and functions

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Chief Executive Officer: Nord Midi-Pyrénées Regional Bank
- Chairman and Chief Executive Officer: S.A. Inforsud Gestion
- Director: SAS Edokial; SAS COFILMO
- Supervisory Board member: SNC CA Technologies et Services (CATS)

In other listed companies

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In other non-listed companies

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Other positions

- Director: Youth Action (Fond'actions jeunes) endowment fund of Crédit Agricole Nord Midi-Pyrénées
- Director (physical representative of the Nord Midi-Pyrénées Regional Bank): S.A. Grand Sud-Ouest Capital, GSO Innovation, GSO Financement
- Chairman (physical representative of the Nord Midi-Pyrénées Regional Bank): SAS NMP Immo

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Marie-Claire Daveu

Main office within the Company:
Independent Director
Member of the Risk Committee – Member of the Compensation Committee – Member of the Strategy and CSR Committee

Age: 51

French nationality

Business address:
Kering – 40 rue de Sèvres – Paris 75007 – France

Date first appointed: May 2020

Term of office: 2023

Number of Crédit Agricole S.A. shares held at 31/12/2022: 1

Biography

Marie-Claire Daveu began her career as a technical advisor in the Office of Prime Minister Jean-Pierre Raffarin and subsequently was Chief of Staff to Serge Lepeltier, Minister of Ecology and Sustainable Development. In 2005 she became Director of Sustainable Development of the Sanofi-Aventis group. Between 2007 and 2012 she served as Chief of Staff to Nathalie Kosciusko-Morizet, in various offices of secretaries of state, and then at the Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development, Transport and Housing.
In 2012 she was appointed Director of Sustainable Development and International Institutional Relations at Kering. She defined an ambitious strategy and targets and implemented a set of best practices within the Group and its houses. Today, Kering is a recognised pioneer and leader in the field of sustainable development.
Marie-Claire Daveu is a graduate of École nationale du génie rural, des eaux et des forêts (ENGREF, part of IPEF). She also holds a DESS (diplôme d'études supérieures spécialisées) in public management from Université Paris Dauphine.

Previous positions and functions (2018-2022)

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Director and Compensation Committee member: Crédit Agricole CIB (2020)

In other listed companiesDirectors and Chairwoman of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of Albioma (2022)

- Director and Chairwoman of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of Albioma (2022)
- Director of SPAC Transition (2022)

In other non-listed companies

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Other positions

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Other current positions and functions

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Member of the Indosuez Wealth Management Board

In other listed companies

- Executive Officer of Sustainable Development and International Institutional Affairs; member of the Kering Executive Committee
- Director of ENGIE

In other non-listed companies

- Supervisory Board member of Ponant

Other positions

–

Jean-Pierre Gaillard

Main office within the Company:
Director
Member of the Audit Committee – Member of the Appointments and Governance Committee

Age: 62

French nationality

Business address: Sud Rhône Alpes Regional Bank – 12, place de la Résistance – 38000 Grenoble – France

Date first appointed: May 2014

Term of office: 2025

Number of Crédit Agricole S.A. shares held at 28/11/2022: 1,246

Biography

A winegrower, manager of a tourist attraction and town Councillor of Saint-Jean-le-Centenier, Jean-Pierre Gaillard has been Chairman of the Crédit Agricole Local Bank of Villeneuve-de-Berg since 1993. After having sat on the Board of the Regional Bank of Ardèche, then of the Sud Rhône Alpes Regional Bank, he was elected Chairman of the latter in 2006. Being particularly committed to local development and environmental economics, he chairs Crédit Agricole Group's Energy and Environment Committee. He holds a number of offices within national bodies, including in the Bureau fédéral of the Fédération nationale du Crédit Agricole – FNCA.

Previous positions and functions (2018-2022)

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Supervisory Board member: CA Titres (2020)
- Deputy Chairman: Management Committee of Fomugei
- Association of CR Chairs (FNCA)

In other listed companies

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In other non-listed companies

–

Other positions

- Director: Banque de France de l'Ardèche

Other current positions and functions

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Chairman: Sud Rhône Alpes Regional Bank, Adicam; Energy and Environment Committee (FNCA)
- Director: SAS Rue La Boétie
- Member of the Bureau Fédéral of the Fédération Nationale du Crédit Agricole
- Director and Audit Committee member: LCL

In other listed companies

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In other non-listed companies

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Other positions

- Town Councillor: Saint-Jean-le-Centenier (Ardèche)

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Nicole Gourmelon

Main office within the Company:
Director
Member of the Strategy and CSR Committee

Age: 59

French nationality

Business address: Atlantique-Vendée Regional Bank – Route de Paris – 44949 Nantes Cedex 9 – France

Date first appointed: October 2020 (Director)

Term of office: 2024

Number of Crédit Agricole S.A. shares held at 31/12/2022: 186

FCPE (employee share ownership plan) units held invested in Crédit Agricole S.A. shares at 31/12/2022: 3,612

Biography

Nicole Gourmelon has been Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole Atlantique Vendée since January 2019. She was the former Chairwoman of CA Assurances (2019-2020) and Pacifica (2017-2020) and is currently a director of Crédit Agricole S.A., LCL, CATS and Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance. She left her position as Chairwoman of the Pays de la Loire FBF Regional Banking Committee in June 2022.

A graduate of HEC Management and ITB, Nicole Gourmelon has spent her entire career with the Crédit Agricole Group, where she joined the Finistère Regional Bank in 1982. Appointed as the Commercial, Corporate, Marketing and Communication Director of the Charente-Périgord Regional Bank in 1999, she joined the Aquitaine Regional Bank in 2002 as Financial, Strategic Marketing and Communications Director.

Promoted in 2004 to Deputy General Manager, she became Deputy General Manager at the Normandie Regional Bank, before joining PREDICA in 2009 as Deputy General Manager. In 2010, she was appointed Chief Executive Officer of the Normandie Regional Bank, a position which she left in January 2019 to take over as Chief Executive Officer of the Atlantique Vendée Regional Bank.

Previous positions and functions (2018-2022)

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Chief Executive Officer of the Normandie Regional Bank (2018)
- Chairwoman: Pacifica Assurances (2020); CA Assurances (2020)
- Director: CA Protection Sécurité (2019); Predica (2020); Pacifica (2020); CA Assurances (2020)
- Director and member of the Risk Committee: Crédit Agricole CIB (2019)

Other positions

- Chairwoman of the Pays de la Loire FBF Regional Banking Committee (June 2022)

Other current positions and functions

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Chief Executive Officer of the Atlantique Vendée Regional Bank
- Director: LCL; CATS; CACF
- Chairwoman of the Audit Committee and member of the Risk Committee: CACF
- Director for the Atlantique Vendée Regional Bank at UNEXO – ACTICAM – CAPS

Françoise Gri

Main office within the Company:
Independent Director
Chairwoman of the Risk Committee and Chairwoman of the US Risk Committee
Member of the Audit Committee – Member of the Compensation Committee – Member of the Strategy and CSR Committee

Age: 65

French nationality

Business address:
Crédit Agricole S.A. – 12, place des États-Unis – 92120 Montrouge – France

Date first appointed: May 2012

Term of office: 2023*

Number of Crédit Agricole S.A. shares held at 31/12/2022: 5,089

Biography

Françoise Gri is a graduate of École nationale supérieure d'informatique et de mathématiques appliqués in Grenoble. She began her career in the IBM Group and was appointed Chairwoman and CEO of IBM France in 2001. 2007 saw her move to Manpower as Chairwoman and CEO of its French subsidiary, before going on to become Manpower Group Executive Vice President for Southern Europe (2011). An accomplished senior manager with extensive international experience, she then took up the position of Chief Executive Officer of the Pierre & Vacances-Center Parcs Group (2012-2014). She is a specialist in IT and Corporate Social Responsibility. Françoise Gri has published two books: *Women Power, Femme et Patron* (2012); *Plaidoyer pour un emploi responsable* (2010).

Previous positions and functions (2018-2022)

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

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In other listed companies

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In other non-listed companies

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Other positions

- Independent Director: 21 Centrale Partners (2019)
- Director: Audencia Business School (2019)

Other current positions and functions

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Independent Director, Member of the Risk Committee: Crédit Agricole CIB

In other listed companies

- Independent Director: Edenred S.A.
- Director and Audit Committee member: WNS Services
- Director: La Française des Jeux (FDJ)

In other non-listed companies

- Manager: F. Gri Conseil

Other positions

- Chairwoman of the Supervisory Board: INSEEC-U (business school)

* *Age limit; term of office ends in 2023.*

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Jean-Paul Kerrien

Main office within the Company:
Director
Member of the Risk Committee

Age: 61

French nationality

Business address:
Finistère Regional Bank – 7, route du Loch – 29555 Quimper – France

Date first appointed: November 2015 (Director)

Term of office: 2025

Number of Crédit Agricole S.A. shares held at 31/12/2022: 1,511

Biography

A retired farmer specialising in organic vegetable production, Jean-Paul Kerrien was appointed Chairman of the Taulé Local Bank in 1996. He has been Director of the Finistère Regional Bank since 2006, where he became Deputy Chairman in 2009 then Chairman in 2012. Reflecting his strong investment in the Group's agriculture, he has developed several cooperative production and distribution structures. He was a member of the Finistère Chamber of Agriculture (Chambre d'agriculture du Finistère) (2006-2012), for which he chaired the Agronomy Commission. Jean-Paul Kerrien also has responsibilities in the area of innovation. Chairman of Investing in Finistère (Investir en Finistère) from 2014 to 2017 and again in 2020, he is committed to developing the economic attractiveness of the Finistère region. He is also involved in setting up an organisation that aims to raise awareness of CSR among companies: Managers responsible for Finistère (Dirigeants Responsables de Finistère; DR 29).

Previous positions and functions (2018-2022)

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Director: BforBank (2021)

In other listed companies

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In other non-listed companies

- Earl de Kererec

Other positions

- Chairman of Taulé Local Bank (2022)

Other current positions and functions

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Chairman: Finistère Regional Bank, Fireca
- Chairman: Crédit Agricole in Brittany
- Director: Cofilmo, Crédit Agricole Egypt

In other listed companies

–

In other non-listed companies

- Partner: Sarl Photovoltaïque de Kererec
- Director: SCIC Finistère mer vent

Other positions

- Chairman: Investir en Finistère
- Board member: DR Finistère (Dirigeants Responsables, CSR)
- Director: ISEN/YNCREA Ouest (engineering school)

Marianne Laigneau

Main office within the Company:
Independent Director
Chairwoman of the Appointments and Governance Committee

Age: 58

French nationality

Business address:
Enedis – 34, place des Corolles – 92079 Paris La Défense Cedex – France

Date first appointed: May 2021

Term of office: 2024

Number of Crédit Agricole S.A. shares held at 31/12/2022: 20

Biography

Marianne Laigneau, Chairwoman of the Enedis Management Board since February 2020, brings to the board her expertise as a director of France's biggest operator in power distribution, a key sector in view of the major energy transition issues and the challenges it represents. Ms Laigneau, a French national aged 57, is a former student at the ENS (École normale supérieure) Sèvres with a higher diploma in classics, and the Paris Institute of Political Studies, and holds a post-graduate diploma in French literature. She joined the Council of State after ENA (École nationale d'administration). She joined the EDF Group in 2005, where she successively held the positions of Legal Director, member of the Executive Committee, Corporate Secretary, Director of Human Resources and International Director before moving to Enedis. She was honorary Chairwoman of the Elles Bougent association, which aims to attract female sixth form college and university students into engineering careers.

Previous positions and functions (2018-2022)

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

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In other listed companies

- Group Senior Executive Vice President, International Division at EDF (2020)
- Director of Cofiroute and Autoroutes du Sud de la France (Vinci Autoroutes) (2021)

In other non-listed companies

- Chairwoman of the Board of Directors of Électricité de Strasbourg (2018)
- Chairwoman and Member of the Supervisory Board of Enedis (2020)
- Director of EDF Luminus (2020)
- Chairwoman of EDF International (2020)
- Permanent representative of EDF Renewables' EDEV Director (2020)

Other positions

- Director of the Cité Internationale Universitaire de Paris (2020)

Other current positions and functions

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

–

In other listed companies

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In other non-listed companies

- Chairwoman of the Management Board: Enedis

Other positions

- Director: École normale supérieure
- Chairwoman of the École normale supérieure alumni association (a-Ulm)

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Christophe Lesur

Main office within the Company:
Director representing employee shareholders

Age: 50

French nationality

Business address: Nord-Est Regional Bank: 25, rue Libergier – 51100 Reims – France

Date first appointed: May 2021

Term of office: 2024

Number of Crédit Agricole S.A. shares held at 31/12/2022: 83

FCPE (employee share ownership plan) units held invested in Crédit Agricole S.A. shares at 31/12/2022: 478

Biography

With a post-graduate degree in management and development and a master's degree in management science, Christophe Lesur began his career within the Group at the Nord-Est Regional Bank as Retail Banking Advisor. He then became an Agriculture and Viticulture Business Advisor and later an Agency Director managing a sales team comprising around ten employees, helping them to achieve their targets. Since 2017 he has been an IS Risk Management Expert.

Previous positions and functions (2018-2022)

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

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In other listed companies

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In other non-listed companies

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Other positions

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Other current positions and functions

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Information systems risk expert, elected employee shareholder representative

In other listed companies

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In other non-listed companies

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Other positions

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Pascal Lheureux

Main office within the Company:
Director
Member of the Compensation Committee

Age: 60

French nationality

Business address:
Normandie-Seine Regional Bank – Cité de l'Agriculture CS 70800 – 76238 Bois-Guillaume Cedex – France

Date first appointed: May 2020

Term of office: 2023

Number of Crédit Agricole S.A. shares held at 31/12/2022: 378

Biography

Holder of a BTS (Brevet de technicien supérieur) in farm management, Pascal Lheureux began more than 35 years ago with his brother in the expansion of the family farm, which today supports 14 families. He initiated its diversification, including into export-oriented activities. Very early on, he incorporated the environmental impact of the activity of the farm in an ISO 14001 certification (an international environmental management standard) and, for its fruit and vegetable sector, the international Global Gap certification, obtained in 2008. As a member of the Demain La Terre collective, he works on a commitment to zero waste in fruit and vegetables. He is also a Director of Crédit Agricole's association Handicap et Emploi. He has more than 30 years of experience at Crédit Agricole, where he has been Chairman of the Normandie-Seine Regional Bank since 2014, and is a Director of Unigrains, a leading private equity player in the agri-food sector.

Previous positions and functions (2018-2022)

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

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In other listed companies

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In other non-listed companies

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Other positions

- Chairman: FARM foundation (2022)
- Chairman: CICA (2022)

Other current positions and functions

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Chairman: Normandie-Seine Regional Bank
- Member of the Board of Directors of SAS Rue La Boétie; Officer of the Board of Directors of SAS Rue La Boétie
- Member of the Board of Directors HECA, Unigrains and all subsidiaries on behalf of Foncaris

In other listed companies

–

In other non-listed companies

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Other positions

- Managing Partner of S.C.E.A. de Beaulieu (farming); SNC Prestasol; Agrirecolte (agricultural company); SARL Agri Holding (financial holding company owning shares in agricultural companies)

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Alessia Mosca

Main office within the Company:
Independent Director
Member of the Appointments and Governance Committee – Member of the Audit Committee – Member of the US Risks Committee

Age: 47

Italian nationality

Business address:
BM37, via Benedetto Marcello 37 – 20124 Milan – Italy

Date first appointed: May 2021

Term of office: 2023

Number of Crédit Agricole S.A. shares held at 31/12/2022: 1,000

Biography

Alessia Mosca, who holds a PhD in political science, has developed expertise in international trade during the course of her career and now teaches this subject as an Adjunct Professor at Sciences-Po Paris, having served as a Member of the European Parliament, where she sat on the Committee on International Trade. She has published several parliamentary reports, with a strong emphasis on the Committee's work and interventions in Asia (China, Japan, Singapore). She has worked on trade agreements with Canada, Japan, Vietnam and Singapore, and on agricultural agreements with Morocco and Tunisia. A former centrist deputy of the Italian Parliament, she authored the Italian law of 2011 on gender quotas on Boards of Directors, which was named after her (the Golfo-Mosca Law).
In early 2022, Alessia Mosca and her husband created a small family company (BM37) to manage their business and some investments in start-ups.

Previous positions and functions (2018-2022)

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

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In other listed companies

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In other non-listed companies

- Member of the European Parliament (2019)

Other positions

- Secretary General of the association Italia ASAN (2021)

Other current positions and functions

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

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In other listed companies

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In other non-listed companies

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Other positions

- Adjunct Professor at Sciences-Po Paris
- Adjunct Professor at Bocconi University (Italy)
- Deputy Chairwoman of the association Il Cielo Itinerante

Louis Tercinier

Main office within the Company:
Director
Member of the Appointments and Governance Committee – Member of the Strategy and CSR Committee

Age: 61

French nationality

Business address:
Charente-Maritime Deux-Sèvres Regional Bank – 14, rue Louis-Tardy – 17140 Lagord – France

Date first appointed: May 2017

Term of office: 2024

Number of Crédit Agricole S.A. shares held at 31/12/2022: 4,014

Biography

After technical studies in agronomy and management, Louis Tercinier pursued a number of professional training courses, primarily in the fields of economics and auditing. A farmer specialising in both grains and vineyards, he is part of a family of producers and traders (cognac and pineau des Charentes) going back five generations. Louis Tercinier is Chairman of SICA Atlantique, France's second-largest grain and oilseed export site with six units built around the original grain terminal activity. Chairman of the Local Bank of Saintes since 2005, he was elected Director of the Charente-Maritime Deux-Sèvres Regional Bank in 2006, of which he became Deputy Chairman in 2010, and then Chairman in 2015.

Previous positions and functions (2018-2022)

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Chairman: Local bank of Crédit Agricole Mutuel de Saintes (2018)

In other listed companies

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In other non-listed companies

–

Other positions

- Deputy Chairman: Océalia (2018)
- Director: Unicognac S.A. (2018)

Other current positions and functions

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Chairman: Charente-Maritime Deux-Sèvres Regional Bank
- Director: Local Bank of Crédit Agricole Mutuel de Saintes, Cofisa, CA Home Loan SFH
- Member: Executive Managers Commission of Fédération nationale du Crédit Agricole – FNCA
- Chairman: Finance and Risk Committee – FNCA

In other listed companies

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In other non-listed companies

- Member of the Executive Committee: John Deere Financial SAS

Other positions

- Chairman: SICA Atlantique; Crédit Agricole CMDS patronage endowment fund
- Director: Océalia
- Director: Société Développement Atlantique (Sodevat)
- Manager: GFA des Forges

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Catherine Umbricht

Main office within the Company:
Director representing employees
Member of the Compensation Committee

Age: 55

French nationality

Business address:
Crédit Agricole S.A. – 12, place des États-Unis – 92120 Montrouge – France

Date first appointed: June 2021

Term of office: 2024

FCPE (employee share ownership plan) units held invested in Crédit Agricole S.A. shares at 31/12/2022: 952

Biography

A graduate of NEOMA Business School (Sup de Co Reims – Marketing & Communication), Catherine Umbricht began her career at GAN with positions in marketing and sales network management. She joined Pacifica in 1996 as product manager before moving into the sales department, where she set up and developed the company's multi-channel business.
She joined Crédit Agricole S.A. (2013) as a Marketing Manager in the Group Strategic Marketing Department, with particular responsibility for digital projects.
In 2018 she began working as a Project Manager in the IT and Digital Transformation Division, responsible for running the IS business line, and since September 2022 has been managing the Digital Transformation Division.

Previous positions and functions (2018-2022)

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

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In other listed companies

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In other non-listed companies

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Other positions

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Other current positions and functions

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Project Manager - IT and Digital Transformation Division

In other listed companies

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In other non-listed companies

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Other positions

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Éric Vial

Main office within the Company:
Director
Member of the Strategy and CSR Committee

Age: 54

French nationality

Business address:
Savoie Regional Bank – P.A.E. Les Glaisins – 4, avenue du Pré-Félin, Annecy-le-Vieux – 74985 Annecy – France

Date first appointed: May 2022

Term of office: 2023

Number of Crédit Agricole S.A. shares held at 31/12/2022: 2,670

Biography

Éric Vial, 54, holds a BTS (vocational training certificate) in agricultural techniques and business management. He has been involved in the cooperative sector and regional economy throughout his career, both at Crédit Agricole and in his work as a breeder. A former founding president of the Savoie Breeders' Cooperative, one of the largest cooperatives in Savoie, he was a member of the Finance Commission and Territories Commission of the Chamber of Agriculture and Deputy Chairman of the Alpes-Rhône Livestock Cooperatives Union (UCEAR). His company's production has AOP-IGP (protected designation of origin and protected geographical indication) certification, awarded for very high environmental and health standards.

Previous positions and functions (2018-2022)

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

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In other listed companies

–

In other non-listed companies

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Other positions

- Chairman: Savoie Breeders' Cooperative (2019)
- Elected member: Savoie Mont Blanc Chamber of Agriculture (2019)
- Deputy Chairman UCEAR (Alpes Rhône Livestock Cooperatives Union) (2019)

Other current positions and functions

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Chairman of the Savoie Regional Bank
- Chairman of the Échelles Local Bank
- Chairman: Transformation and Performance Commission
- Director of CA Indosuez Wealth and member of the Risk and Compliance Committee
- Chairman: CFM Indosuez Wealth Management
- Member of the Fonds d'Investissement Venture Supervisory Committee
- Member of FNCA, Director of SAS Rue La Boétie and Director of Sacam Participations

In other listed companies

–

In other non-listed companies

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Other positions

- Joint manager of the Marinière GAEC farming association
- Director: CRMCCA (Confédération Régionale de la Mutualité, de la Coopération et du Crédit Agricole)

Éric Wilson

Main office within the Company:
Director representing employees
Member of the Strategy and CSR Committee

Age: 51

French nationality

Business address:
Crédit Agricole S.A. – MKG/MP – 12, place des États-Unis – 92120 Montrouge – France

Date first appointed: June 2021

Term of office: 2024

FCPE (employee share ownership plan) units held invested in Crédit Agricole S.A. shares at 31/12/2022: 1,188

Biography

A graduate of ITB and with certification in digital marketing from ESPC Business School, Éric Wilson began his career in 1993 at the Île-de-France Regional Bank, where he gained solid experience in customer relations. He held various consulting and network management positions in both the private and SME/SMI markets.

He joined Crédit Agricole S.A. in 2007 as e-banking project manager for the small business market, before continuing his career in the Agriculture Department at the end of 2009 where he was responsible for the development of a marketing plan and for the financing of agricultural facilities. This gave him the opportunity to promote a national relationship with France's Young Farmers' union. During this time, he led a number of projects making up the agricultural component of the Group project.

In early 2018 he joined the Brand and Communications Department where he was responsible for managing media budgets. Since the end of 2019 he has also been responsible for the real estate financing offer and for regulated loans within the private business marketing arm of the Customer Project Department.

Previous positions and functions (2018-2022)

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Head of media budget management: Brand and Communications Department (2019)

In other listed companies

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In other non-listed companies

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Other positions

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Other current positions and functions

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Head of the housing finance offer: Group marketing department

In other listed companies

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In other non-listed companies

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Other positions

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Pascale Berger

Main office within the Company:
Non-voting Director – representing employees of Crédit Agricole Regional Banks

Age: 62

French nationality

Business address: Franche-Comté Regional Bank – 11, avenue Élisée-Cusenier – 25000 Besançon – France

Date first appointed: May 2021 (Non-voting Director)

Term of office: 2 024

Number of Crédit Agricole S.A. shares held at 31/12/2022: 10

FCPE (employee share ownership plan) units held invested in Crédit Agricole S.A. shares at 31/12/2022: 2,131

Biography

Pascale Berger holds a DEA (diplôme d'études approfondies) in business law and a DESS (diplôme d'études spécialisées) in rural law. She spent most of her career at the Franche-Comté Regional Bank, first as Portfolio Manager in the Litigation department (1988-1992), then Business Manager in the Training department (1992-2005). She subsequently joined the Permanent Control department, then became an Internal Auditor. In 2014, she joined the Innovation and Transformation division, with responsibility for the documentary database. In April 2017, she became Communications Officer. She was elected to the Social and Economic Committee of the Franche-Comté Regional Bank.

Previous positions and functions (2018-2022)

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Deputy Secretary: Social and Economic Committee of Franche-Comté (2019)
- Chairwoman of the Mutuelle Commission: Franche-Comté Works Council (2019)

In other listed companies

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In other non-listed companies

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Other positions

–

Other current positions and functions

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Communications Officer: Franche-Comté Regional Bank
- Treasurer, Social and Economic Committee of Franche-Comté
- Secretary of the Franche-Comté Social Commission

In other listed companies

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In other non-listed companies

–

Other positions

- Delegate to the Statutory General Meeting of the Mutualité Sociale Agricole central bank
- Director of the Mutualité Sociale Agricole bank of Franche-Comté

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

José Santucci

Main office within the Company:
Non-voting Director

Age: 60

French nationality

Business address:
Crédit Agricole Provence Côte d'Azur Regional Bank – Avenue Paul-Arène, Les Négadis BP78 – 83002 Draguignan – France

Date first appointed: June 2022 (Non-voting Director)

Term of office: 2024

Number of Crédit Agricole S.A. shares held at 31/12/2022: 2,590

FCPE (employee share ownership plan) units held invested in Crédit Agricole S.A. shares at 31/12/2022: 11,275

Biography

After studying agriculture and agribusiness management, José Santucci began his career in the civil service as deputy agricultural attaché at the French Embassy in Brazil, reporting to the French Ministry of Economy and Finance (1986 to 1987).

He joined Crédit Agricole Group in 1987 as an analyst at the Doubs Regional Bank.

In 1989 he was appointed head of the agricultural market of that bank, which would go on to become Franche-Comté Regional Bank in 1992, and worked there until 1999. He graduated from ITB in 1991.

After a period as a corporate branch manager, he took on responsibility for the small business market and was later appointed Loan Manager.

In 2000 he was appointed Chief Financial and Corporate Officer of the Val-de-France Regional Bank, and in 2005, Deputy General Manager of the Centre Ouest Regional Bank.

In 2010 he was appointed Chief Executive Officer of the Val-de-France Regional Bank and then Chief Executive Officer of the Crédit Agricole Provence Côte d'Azur Regional Bank in 2015.

Since 2014 he has been a Director of Association Handicap et Emploi CA.

In 2015 he became Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors of GIE Crédit Agricole Technologies et Services.

Since 2020 Jose Santucci has served as Chairman of SOFIPACA and as a Director of Crédit Agricole Assurances.

Previous positions and functions (2018-2022)

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Member of the Agricultural and Agrifood Committee (2018)
- Deputy Chairman of SAS Pleinchamp (2018) and member of the Executive Committee of SAS Sacam Pleinchamp (2018)
- Member of the Transformation and Operations Quality Committee (2020)
- Member of the Finance and Risk Committee (2020)
- Director S.A. COPARTIS (2020)
- Chairman S.A. CA Home Loan SFH (2020)

In other listed companies

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In other non-listed companies

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Other positions

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Other current positions and functions

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Chief Executive Officer: Provence Côte d'Azur Regional Bank
- Chairman: Crédit Agricole Assurances (CAA); Predica; Crédit Agricole Assurances Retraite; SOFIPACA
- Deputy Chairman: ADICAM; GIE Crédit Agricole Technologies et Services
- Director: SAS Rue La Boétie; LCL; Fireca Innovations et Participations; Association Handicap et Emploi CA; Crédit Agricole Group Infrastructure Platform (CA-GIP)
- Non-voting Director of S.A. Pacifica
- Member: Bureau Fédéral: FNCA; Foncaris Commitments Committee

In other listed companies

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In other non-listed companies

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Other positions

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Carol Sirou

Main office within the Company:
Non-voting Director
Guest attendee of the Audit Committee, Risk Committee, US Risk Committee

Age: 54

French nationality

Business address:
EthiFinance –
11, avenue Delcassé –
75008 Paris – France

Date first appointed:
June 2022
(Non-voting Director)

Term of office: 2024

Biography

Carol Sirou is President of EthiFinance and an independent board member, relying on a 30 years' experience in various executive positions both in Europe and the US.
She spent most of her career in financial services at Standard & Poor's Ratings : she managed rating agencies activities in Paris from 2008 to 2014, then joined S&P inc. in New York, to implement a regulatory compliance plan and manage global Group's compliance of S&P Global Inc in 2016. From 2018 to 2022 she founded her own consulting firm, specialized in ESG risks.
With sustainable finance her passion, she was appointed EthiFinance CEO in 2018, an independent player in the rating and ESG market, with a goal to accelerate its strategic plan and to develop a double materiality agency in Europe. She is also an independent Board member. In 2022, she joined Crédit Agricole S.A. Board as non voting Director and member of the audit and risks committe. She brings her knowledge about finance, governance and compliance as well as an international point of view.
She is also a member of the Medef Governance Committee since 2021 and the ESG group of the IFA (French Institute of Directors) since 2022.
A graduate of Sciences-Po Paris, Carol Sirou holds a master's degree in corporate finance from Paris Dauphine University and completed a management programme at the University of Virginia Darden School of Business.

Previous positions and functions (2018-2022)

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

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In other listed companies

- Europcar Mobility Group (2021-2022)

In other non-listed companies

- Independent Director: Agence France Locale (2018-2022)
- Qivalio Lyon (France) (2020-2022)
- Exane (2019-2021)

Other positions

- United Nations International School (2021)
- Paris Dauphine Foundation Inc.

Other current positions and functions

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

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In other listed companies

–

In other non-listed companies

- Chief Executive Officer: Ethifinance
- Founding partner: Safineia Advisors New York and Safineia France

Other positions

- Member: Medef Governance Committee; IFA ESG group

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

3. Information on executives and management bodies

3.1 INFORMATION ON EXECUTIVES

Philippe Brassac

Main office within the Company:
Chief Executive Officer
Member of the Executive Committee

Age: 63

French nationality

Business address:
Crédit Agricole S.A. – 12, place des États-Unis – 92120 Montrouge – France

Date first appointed:
May 2015

Biography

Graduate of the Paris School of Economics, Statistics and Finance (ENSAE), Philippe Brassac joined Crédit Agricole du Gard in 1982. He held several executive offices there before being appointed, in 1994, Deputy General Manager of Crédit Agricole Alpes-Maritimes, now Crédit Agricole Provence Côte d'Azur. In 1999, he joined National Bank of Crédit Agricole as Director of Relations with Regional Banks. In 2001, he was appointed Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole Provence Côte d'Azur. In 2010, he also became Corporate Secretary of the Fédération nationale du Crédit Agricole – FNCA and Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. In May 2015, he was appointed Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A.

Previous positions and functions (2018-2022)

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

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In other listed companies

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In other non-listed companies

–

Other positions

- Chairman of the French Banking Federation (01/09/2020 to 31/08/2021)

Other current positions and functions

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Chairman, member of the Compensation Committee: Crédit Agricole CIB
- Chairman: LCL
- Director, member of the Strategy and CSR Committee: Amundi

In other listed companies

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In other non-listed companies

–

Other positions

- Chairman of the French Banking Federation (with effect from 03/12/2022)

During its meeting of 3 August 2022, the Board of Directors decided to appoint two additional Deputy Chief Executive Officers, Mr GRIVET and Mr GAVALDA. Thus,

- Xavier MUSCA, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, has been responsible for Large Customers since 1 September 2022;
- Jérôme GRIVET, Deputy Chief Executive Officer since 1 September 2022, has assumed responsibility for steering and control;
- Olivier GAVALDA, Deputy Chief Executive Officer since 1 November 2022, has assumed responsibility for the development of the universal customer-focused banking model.

Xavier Musca

Main office within the Company:
Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A., responsible for Large Customers – Executive Director
Member of the Executive Committee
Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole CIB

Age: 62

French nationality

Business address:
Crédit Agricole CIB – 12, place des États-Unis – 92120 Montrouge – France

Date first appointed: July 2012

Number of Crédit Agricole S.A. shares held at 31/12/2022: 19,486

FCPE (employee share ownership plan) units held invested in Crédit Agricole S.A. shares at 31/12/2022: 1,424

Biography

Graduate of the Institute of Political Studies (Institut d’études politiques) in Paris and the National School of Administration (École nationale d’administration), Xavier Musca began his career at the General Finance Inspectorate (Inspection générale des finances) in 1985. In 1989, he joined the Treasury Directorate, where he became Head of the European Affairs in 1990. In 1993, he was called to the Prime Minister’s Cabinet, then returned to the Treasury Directorate in 1995. Between 2002 and 2004, he was Principal Private Secretary to Francis Mer, Minister for the Economy, Finance and Industry, then appointed Treasury Director in 2004. He became Deputy Secretary General to the French President in 2009, in charge of economic affairs, then Secretary General to the French President in 2011. In 2012, Xavier Musca was appointed Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A., responsible for International retail banking, Asset management and Insurance. Since May 2015, he has been Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A., and since September 2022, Deputy Chief Executive Officer responsible for Large Customers. He was also appointed Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole CIB.

Previous positions and functions (2018-2022)

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Chairman: CA Consumer Finance (2022)

In other listed companies

- Director: Amundi (2022)

In other non-listed companies

- Deputy Chairman: Predica; CA Italia (2022)
- Director: Crédit Agricole Assurances; (2022)
- Director, permanent representative of Crédit Agricole S.A.: Pacifica (2022)

Other positions

–

Other current positions and functions

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Chairman: CACEIS; CACEIS Bank;
- Chairman of the Appointments Committee: CACEIS; CACEIS Bank

In other listed companies

- Director and Chairman of the Audit Committee: Capgemini

In other non-listed companies

–

Other positions

- Director: AROP (with effect from 2023)

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Jérôme Grivet

Main office within the Company:
Deputy Chief Executive Officer in charge of steering and control – Executive Director
Member of the Executive Committee

Age: 60

French nationality

Business address:
Crédit Agricole S.A. – 12, place des États-Unis – 92120 Montrouge – France

Date first appointed: September 2022 (Deputy Chief Executive Officer)

Number of Crédit Agricole S.A. shares held at 31/12/2022: 34,751

FCPE (employee share ownership plan) units held invested in Crédit Agricole S.A. shares at 31/12/2022: 24,485

Biography

A graduate of the Institute of Political Studies (Institut d'études politiques) in Paris, the National School of Administration (École nationale d'administration) and ESSEC, Jérôme Grivet began his career at France's General Finance Inspectorate (Inspection générale des finances) in 1989. He was Advisor for European Affairs to then-Prime Minister Alain Juppé before joining Crédit Lyonnais in 1998 as Head of the Finance and Management Control department of the commercial bank in France. In 2001 he was appointed Head of Strategy at Crédit Lyonnais. He went on to hold the same position at Crédit Agricole S.A. In 2004 he was in charge of Finance, Corporate Secretariat and Strategy at Calyon before being appointed Deputy Chief Executive Officer in 2007. At the end of 2010, Jérôme Grivet was appointed Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole Assurances and Chief Executive Officer of Predica. In May 2015, he was appointed Deputy General Manager of Crédit Agricole S.A., in charge of the Group Finance division.
Since September 2022 Jérôme Grivet has served as Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A. in charge of steering and control.

Previous positions and functions (2018-2022)

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Deputy General Manager, Chief Financial Officer (2022)

In other listed companies

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In other non-listed companies

–

Other positions

–

Other current positions and functions

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Director: CACEIS; CACEIS Bank
- Director, permanent representative of Crédit Agricole S.A.: CA Immobilier; Crédit Agricole Assurances
- Chairman, permanent representative of Crédit Agricole S.A.: SAS Evergreen Montrouge
- Manager, representative of Crédit Agricole S.A.: SCI Quentyvel.
- Treasurer: Crédit Agricole Solidarité et Développement Foundation
- Chairman: CACIF

In other listed companies

- Director, member of the Audit and Accounts Committee, member of the Investment Committee: Nexity

In other non-listed companies

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Other positions

- Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board: Fonds de Garantie des Dépôts et Résolution

Olivier Gavalda

Main office within the Company:
Deputy Chief Executive Officer in charge of Universal Banking - Executive director
Member of the Executive Committee

Age: 59

French nationality

Business address:
Crédit Agricole S.A. – 12, place des États-Unis – 92120 Montrouge – France

Date first appointed: November 2022

FCPE (employee share ownership plan) units held invested in Crédit Agricole S.A. shares at 31/12/2022: 5,063

Biography

Olivier Gavalda has spent his entire career at Crédit Agricole. He joined Crédit Agricole du Midi in 1988 where he served successively as Organisation Project Manager, Branch Manager, Training Manager and finally Marketing Manager. In 1998 he joined Crédit Agricole Île-de-France as Regional Manager. In 2002 he was appointed Deputy General Manager of Crédit Agricole Sud Rhône-Alpes in charge of development and human resources. On 1 January 2007, he was appointed Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole Champagne Bourgogne. In March 2010, Olivier Gavalda was appointed Head of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Regional Banks division. In 2015 he was appointed Deputy General Manager in charge of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Development, Customer and Innovation division.
Olivier Gavalda holds a master's degree in econometrics and a post-graduate diploma in computer science and organisation from the Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers.

Previous positions and functions (2018-2022)

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Chief Executive Officer of the Crédit Agricole Paris and Île-de-France Regional Bank (2022)
- Chairman of Crédit Agricole Serbia (2022)
- Director: CAMCA (2020); Crédit Agricole Payment Services (2020); EDOKIAL (2022)
- Director: Crédit Agricole CIB (2022)
- Chairman: Crédit Agricole Technologies et Services (2022)
- Member of the Bureau Fédéral: FNCA; SAS rue La Boétie (2022)
- Chairman of Crédit Agricole Group Infrastructure Platform (CA-GIP) (2022)

In other listed companies

–

In other non-listed companies

–

Other positions

–

Other current positions and functions

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Chairman of the Appointments Committee: CA Consumer Finance
- Deputy Chairman: CA Italia
- Director: CA Assurances
- Director, permanent representative of Crédit Agricole S.A.: Pacifica and CA Assurances Retraite
- Deputy Chairman, permanent representative of Crédit Agricole S.A.: Predica
- Chairman: CA Transitions et Énergies (CATE) and IDIA

In other listed companies

–

In other non-listed companies

–

Other positions

–

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

3.2 CHANGES TO THE GOVERNANCE BODIES

Composition of the Executive Committee as at 1st January, 2023

Chief Executive Officer	**Philippe Brassac**
Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Executive Senior Manager, in charge of Universal Bank	**Olivier Gavalda**
Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Executive Senior Manager, in charge of Steering and Control	**Jérôme Grivet**
Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Executive Senior Manager, in charge of Major Clients	**Xavier Musca**
Deputy General Manager, Head of Asset Management	**Valérie Baudson**
Deputy General Manager, Head of Insurance	**Philippe Dumont**
Deputy General Manager, Head of Retail Banking Subsidiaries	**Michel Mathieu**
Deputy General Manager, Head of Technology, Digital and Payments	**Jean-Paul Mazoyer**
Deputy General Manager, Head of Specialised Financial Services	**Stéphane Priami**
Chief Risk Officer	**Alexandra Boleslawski**
Head of Compliance	**Martine Boutinet**
Group Head of Human Resources	**Bénédicte Chrétien**
Corporate Secretary	**Véronique Faujour**
Head of Crédit Agricole Italy	**Giampiero Maioli**
Head of Internal Audit	**Laurence Renoult**

Composition of the Management Committee as at 1st January, 2023

The Management Committee consists of the Executive Committee and the following:

Chief Executive Officer of CACEIS	**Jean-François Abadie**
Head of Public Affairs	**Alban Aucoin**
Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole CIB – Funding	**Jean-François Balaÿ**
Head of the Institutional and Corporate Clients Division and ESG of Amundi	**Jean-Jacques Barbéris**
Deputy Chief Executive Officer and Finance Director of Crédit Agricole CIB	**Olivier Bélorgey**
Deputy Chief Executive Officer and Head of Strategy, Finance and Control Division of Amundi	**Nicolas Calcoen**
Head of Societal Project and Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole Transitions & Énergies	**Eric Campos**
Chief Executive Officer of FCA Bank and Head of International Partnerships of CACF	**Giacomo Carelli**
Head of Group Procurement	**Bertrand Chevallier**
Head of Communications	**Julie de La Palme**
Senior Regional Officer for Asia-Pacific	**Jean-François Deroche**
Executive Senior Manager of Amundi and Head of Governance and General Secretary	**Bernard De Wit**
Chief Executive Officer of Agos Ducato	**François Édouard Drion**
Senior Regional Officer for the Americas and Senior Country Officer for the United States	**Stéphane Ducroizet**
Head of Strategy	**Meriem Echcherfi**
Head of Group Finance	**Paul Foubert**
Head of Retail Development Division of LCL	**Laurent Fromageau**
Deputy General Manager and Head of Global Coverage & Investment Banking of Crédit Agricole CIB	**Didier Gaffinel**
Deputy Chief Executive Officer and Global Head of Global Markets of Crédit Agricole CIB	**Pierre Gay**
Deputy Chief Executive Officer of CA Italia and Chief Executive Officer of Creval	**Roberto Ghisellini**
Head of Customer Project	**Claire-Lise Hurlot**
Chief Economist	**Isabelle Job-Bazille**
Head of International Banking Development	**Michel Le Masson**
Chief Operating Officer of Amundi	**Guillaume Lesage**
Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Sofinco	**Laila Mamou**
Chief Executive Officer of BforBank	**Jean-Bernard Mas**
Head of Group Project Steering and Impulse	**Pierre Metge**
Chairman Investment Banking of Crédit Agricole CIB in Dubai	**Régis Monfront**
Chief Investment Officer of Amundi	**Vincent Mortier**
Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole Bank Polska and Group Senior Country officer, Poland	**Bernard Muselet**
Head of Corporate, Institutional and Wealth Management Division of LCL	**Olivier Nicolas**
Head of Regional Banks Relations	**Guilhem Nouvel-Alaux**
Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole Immobilier	**Marc Oppenheim**
Chief Executive Officer of Pacifica	**Guillaume Oreckin**
Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole FriulAdria	**Carlo Piana**
Chief Executive Officer of CA Indosuez Wealth Management	**Jacques Prost**
Deputy Chief Executive Officer of CA Italia, in charge of Retail Banking, Private & Digital	**Vittorio Ratto**
Head of SI Transformation and Chief Executive Officer of CA-GIP	**Emmanuel Sardet**
Head of International Partner Networks Division and CEO Italy of Amundi	**Cinzia Tagliabue**
Managing Director of Crédit Agricole Egypt and Group Senior Country Officer, Egypt	**Jean-Pierre Trinelle**
Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole Leasing & Factoring	**Hervé Varillon**
Head of Legal	**Francis Vicari**
Group Deputy General Manager - International, Insurance, Finance and Legal, and Executive Senior Manager of CACF	**Valérie Wanquet**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

3.3 TRANSACTIONS CARRIED OUT ON COMPANY SECURITIES

Summary of securities transactions in the Company's shares by members of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer, the Deputy Chief Executive Officers and any person having the authority to make decisions concerning the development and strategy of Crédit Agricole S.A. and any person mentioned in Article L. 621-18-2 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, during financial year 2022, for transactions exceeding an aggregate ceiling of €20,000 (pursuant to Article L. 621-18-2 of the French Monetary and Financial Code and Article 223-23 of the General Regulations of the French Financial Market Authority (AMF)).

Pursuant to Article L. 621-18-2 of the French Monetary and Financial Code and Article 223-23 of the General Regulation of the AMF, transactions in financial instruments issued by Crédit Agricole S.A. of a cumulative amount exceeding €20,000 are the subject of specific statements to the AMF.

Name and title	Transactions carried out by executives in a personal capacity and by related persons
Jérôme Grivet Deputy Chief Executive Officer	Subscription of 5,201.56 FCPE units at a price of €7.69 per unit
Philippe Dumont Deputy General Manager	Subscription of 5,201.56 FCPE units at a price of €7.69 per unit

Specific provisions relating to the restrictions and interventions of the Directors on transactions on Company securities

Each of them being, by definition, a "permanent insider", apply the rules relating to the subscription/prohibition "windows" that apply to the Directors to carry out the transaction on the Crédit Agricole S.A. security. The dates corresponding to these windows will be communicated to the Directors at year-end for the following financial year.

There is no service contract linking the members of the administrative or management bodies to Crédit Agricole S.A. or to any of its subsidiaries and providing for the granting of benefits under the terms of this contract.

To the knowledge of the Company, there is no family connection between the Corporate Officers, Directors, Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Executive Officers of Crédit Agricole S.A.

Crédit Agricole S.A. complies with the corporate governance system in force in France, as indicated in the Board of Directors' report on corporate governance at the General Meeting of Shareholders of 17 May 2023, featuring in this Universal Registration Document. The AFEP/MEDEF Code revised in December 2022 is that to which the Company refers in preparing the report set out in Articles L. 225-37, L. 225-37-4 and L. 22-10-10 of the French Commercial Code (Code de Commerce).

To the knowledge of the Company, no conviction for fraud has been delivered in the past five years, up to the present time, against a member of the administrative or management bodies of Crédit Agricole S.A.

To the knowledge of the Company, no notice of bankruptcy, due to sequestration or liquidation, has been served in the past five years, up until the present time, against a member of the administrative or management bodies of Crédit Agricole S.A.

4. Reward policy

Objectives of the reward report

Prepared with the assistance of the Compensation Committee, the purpose of the reward report is to:

- The following information is intended to explain Crédit Agricole S.A.'s reward policy and, in particular, the components of compensation approved for Corporate Officers at the Annual General Meeting.
- highlight the Group's particular approach, based on a common framework and specific rules adapted to the positions and responsibilities;
- enhance the alignment of executive compensation with:
  - the compensation policy for the Group's employees, and
  - the Raison d'Être, the Medium-Term Plan and the performance of the Group.

The Compensation Committee reviews the reward report. It complies with Crédit Agricole S.A.'s regulatory obligations in terms of publication of the compensation policy and the components of compensation of its Corporate Officers.

Information on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s compensation policy will be supplemented by the Annual report document relating to the policy and to the compensation practices for identified employees. The compensation policy is also mentioned in the following documents and media published by Crédit Agricole S.A.:

Summary of the Group's compensation policy	Detailed presentation of the resolutions on say on pay	Summary of the resolutions on say on pay	Presentation of the changes to the compensation policy for Executive Corporate Officers
Integrated report	Notice of meeting	Video and presentation to the General Meeting	Governance/Investor roadshows

4.1 IN SHORT

4.1.1 Main changes in 2022

The main changes to the reward report relate to:

- the merging of the "all employees" and "executive managers" chapters to better reflect the alignment of reward policies within the Group;
- the inclusion of information concerning the reward policy and components of compensation allocated to the two new Executive Corporate Officers, Olivier Gavalda and Jérôme Grivet;
- explanation of the changes to the reward policy in 2022, in line with the "Ambitions 2025" Medium-Term Plan and Crédit Agricole S.A.'s climate roadmap.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

4.1.2 Key figures of the reward policy

20%

Weighting of environmental and social performance in the annual variable compensation of Executive Corporate Officers from 2023 onwards.

33.33%

Weighting of environmental and social performance in the long-term variable compensation of Executive Corporate Officers and executive managers since 2020.

8

Meetings of the Compensation Committee in 2022. Two-thirds of the members of the Committee (66.67%), chaired by a woman, are women.

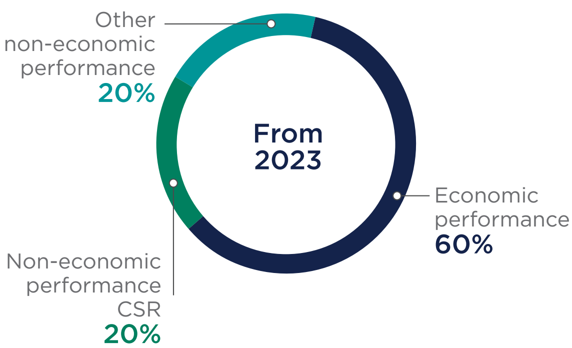
5

Capital increase operations reserved for employees since 2018.

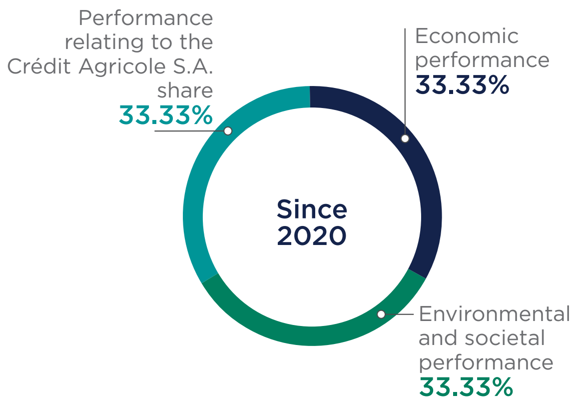
6.0%

Capital held by Group employees and former employees.

Structure of the annual variable compensation of Executive Corporate Officers



Structure of the long-term variable compensation of executive managers and Executive Corporate Officers



Compensation related to the Group's Project realizations and its Raison d'être

81%

participation rate in the first edition of the Empowerment Index, which measures the Group's cultural transformation.

1st

France's top employer according to the LinkedIn "Top Companies" ranking and 1st in the Figaro ranking of corporates recruiting in financial services.

37.5%

of women in the Executive Committee.

€16.2bn

of Green Loans at 31 December 2022, versus €7 billion in 2019.

Interview

With
Bénédicte Chrétien,
Head of Human Resources

Let's talk more about your reward policy for Executive Corporate Officers. What are the most significant changes decided in 2022 to make this policy more consistent with the "Ambitions 2025" Medium-Term Plan?

In an unclear and uncertain short-term environment, the roadmap reaffirmed by the "Ambitions 2025" Medium-Term Plan is very clear: "help all our customers and all our territories to get through sometimes difficult situations and get involved as facilitators and accelerators of social and environmental transitions". The reward policy for our Executive Corporate Officers must reflect this ambition. Also, together with the Board of Directors and its Compensation Committee, we worked in 2022 on the revision of the CSR criteria used to calculate the annual and long-term variable compensation of Executive Corporate Officers.

CSR criteria, which include the Human Project and the Societal Project of our Group Project, will now represent 20% of the annual variable compensation of the four corporate officers, compared with 16% for the Chief Executive Officer and 12% for the Deputy Chief Executive Officers in 2022. We have also strengthened the quantitative component of these criteria to improve the readability of both commitments and performance measurement.

In addition, we reviewed the CSR criteria for the calculation of long-term variable compensation in the form of performance shares for corporate officers and executive managers. These criteria represent one third (33.33%) of this allocation.

Our work in 2022 is therefore in line with the increasing alignment of the compensation of the Group's corporate officers and executives with the ambition expressed in its Raison d'Être: "Working every day in the interest of our customers and society".

Crédit Agricole S.A. has embarked on an in-depth cultural and managerial transformation plan. In concrete terms, you created an Empowerment Index (IMR) in 2022. What can you expect?

Crédit Agricole S.A. launched its new Empowerment Index in September 2022. It will be renewed every year. Enriched with verbatim feedback and questions related to the Societal Project, it is the instrument for measuring our Group's managerial and cultural transformation. It enables the implementation of the Human Project to be monitored, and accelerated by the Societal Project.

Its first edition had a participation rate of 81%. The IMR contains much useful information. 80% of employees feel that they are being empowered.

74% of them recommend their employer and 89% believe that their work contributes to the Company's objectives and customer satisfaction. The Group's resilience and the quality of its managerial relations are still universally recognised as assets and are praised in the feedback reports. Finally, one report out of two mentions the managerial transformation, and almost two thirds of them in a positive way: the appropriation of empowerment that is at the heart of the Human Project is underway.

More generally, how does Crédit Agricole S.A. ensure that its compensation policies are part of a more balanced approach to value sharing each year between Executive Corporate Officers, executive managers and employees as a whole?

Our compensation policy has six main objectives: be consistent with the Group's Raison d'Être; reinforce the confidence pact; encourage and recognise the assumption of responsibilities; reward individual and collective performance; align the interests of employees with those of the Group and its shareholders; and comply with the current legal and regulatory environment.

It is based on several elements that contribute to a balanced sharing of value: fixed and variable compensation (individual and collective), employee shareholding and various social benefits (health, social security, retirement etc.).

With regard to fixed compensation, in a context of high inflation, the Group's entities opened early negotiations for 2023 in July 2022 in France. They led to the signing of 13 agreements that introduced collective wage increases of +2.9%, with effect in the vast majority of business lines starting on 1 July 2022. Starting in November 2022, new negotiations on purchasing power resulted in the signing of 11 new collective agreements and resulted in individual increases, the distribution of Value Sharing Bonuses and a series of additional measures to support purchasing power.

In addition to individual variable compensation, collective variable compensation (incentive plans, profit-sharing and employer matching mechanisms) also ties employees to the Group's yearly earnings. This is one of the pillars of its social pact. In 2022, the entities together paid €340.5 million in CVC, an increase of more than 20% compared to the previous financial year.

Finally, employee shareholding makes it possible to involve employees – in France and around the world – even more closely in long-term performance. For this reason, every year since 2018, the Group has carried out a capital increase reserved for its employees and former employees. In 2022, 21,344 people subscribed to the offer for a total of €128.1 million. At year-end 2022, they held 6.0% of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s capital (compared to 4.1% in 2017), which is higher than the market average (between 3% and 3.5%).

All this information is put into perspective each year in the Universal Registration Document.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

4.2 BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE REWARD POLICY

Important to know

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s reward policy includes components of compensation in the strict sense of the term, as well as social benefits and peripheral compensation. Reflecting the Group's values, it is based on fairness and common rules for all employees, in compliance with the regulatory corpus specific to the financial sector.

The reward policy aims to contribute to the implementation of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Raison d'Être, the Group Project and its Medium-Term Plan.

The Group has established a specific governance structure to oversee all aspects of the reward policy, from its development through to its implementation, drawing support both from the Board of Directors and the Compensation Committee, and from the Group operations departments.

4.2.1 Approach of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s reward policy

As a leading force in the banking market, both nationally and internationally, Crédit Agricole S.A. applies a compensation policy that aims to align the interests of customers, shareholders and employees in an increasingly competitive and regulated market.

This compensation policy helps to convey the values of fairness, transparency and usefulness that are key to our Group.

It is one of the three founding principles of the Human Project that leverage our Raison d'Être: empowering employees, strengthening customer relations and fostering an atmosphere of trust.

The components of compensation for employees and executive managers are determined on the basis of precise, clear criteria that reflect competencies required, seniority and individual and group performance attained in terms of the organisation's responsibility for sustainability.

— Targets of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s reward policy

ALL EMPLOYEES

- Attracting, motivating and retaining the **talent** that the Group needs
- Recognising **individual and collective performance** over time
- Aligning the **interests of employees** with those of Crédit Agricole S.A. and its **shareholders**
- Promoting a responsible compensation policy that governs risk-taking and respects the legal environment and national, European and international regulations in force
- Promoting sound and effective risk management
- Ensuring a gender neutral remuneration policy

EXECUTIVE MANAGERS

- Aligning the interests of management with **the success of the Group's Project and Medium-Term Plan 2022**
- Correlating their compensation levels with actual **long-term performance**

EXECUTIVE CORPORATE OFFICERS

- Recognizing the **long-term performance and successful implementation of the medium term plan**

4.2.2 Regulatory corpus shaping compensation policies

4.2.2.1 Regulations governing the compensation policies of Crédit Agricole S.A. entities

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s compensation policy is in line with a closely regulated environment specific to its sector.

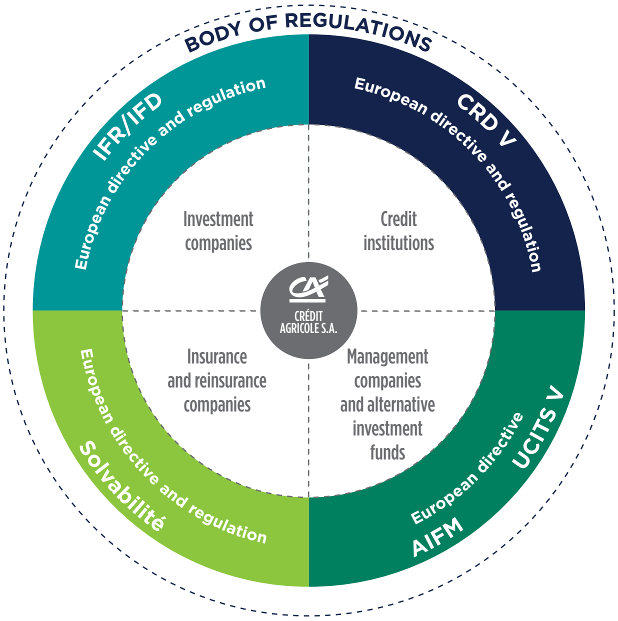
The compensation policies of Crédit Agricole S.A. entities are compliant with national, European and international regulatory requirements. They are governed by several distinct sets of regulations, pertaining to the Group's various activities:

- those applicable to credit institutions (the CRD V package);
- those applicable to asset management companies and alternative investment funds (hedge funds and private equity funds) under the European Alternative Investment Fund Managers directive (Directive 2011/6 of 8 June 2011, or "AIFMD") and to UCITS management companies under the European UCITS V directive (Directive 2014/91/EU of 23 July 2014);
- those applicable to insurance and reinsurance companies that come under the Solvency framework;
- those applicable to investment firms (the IFR/IFD package);

It also includes the provisions of the Volcker Rule, France's law on the separation of banking and finance activities, MiFID and the Insurance Distribution Directive.

This regulatory framework clarifies the definition of "identified employees" who are subject to more stringent compensation rules.

4.2.2.2 Regulations pertaining to identified employees



AIFM : Alternative Investment Fund Managers
CRD V : Capital Requirements Directive V
IFR/IFD : Investment Firm Regulation/Investment Firms Directive
UCITS : Undertakings for Collective Investments in Transferable Securities

Identified employees are those who have an impact on the risk profile of the Group or of their entity because of their function, their level of delegation or their level of compensation. The regulatory framework specifies:

- **how to identify them:** a summary of the criteria used is given in the Universal Registration Document, Chapter 3, part 4.5. They are jointly defined by the Human Resources functions and Risk Management and Permanent Controls and Compliance departments at Crédit Agricole S.A. and entity level;
- **the rules governing their compensation:** Universal Registration Document, Chapter 3, part 4.3.1.4.

4.2.2.3 Regulations pertaining to Executive Corporate Officers

In addition to the regulatory corpus specific to the banking sector, the compensation of Executive Corporate Officers of Crédit Agricole S.A. complies with:

- the provisions of the French Commercial Code (Code de Commerce);
- the recommendations and principles of the AFEP/MEDEF Corporate Governance Code for listed companies, as revised in December 2022 (the AFEP/MEDEF Code) with the exception of certain recommendations listed in the areas of non-compliance with the AFEP/MEDEF code, Chapter 3, part 1.1.4.

Find out more

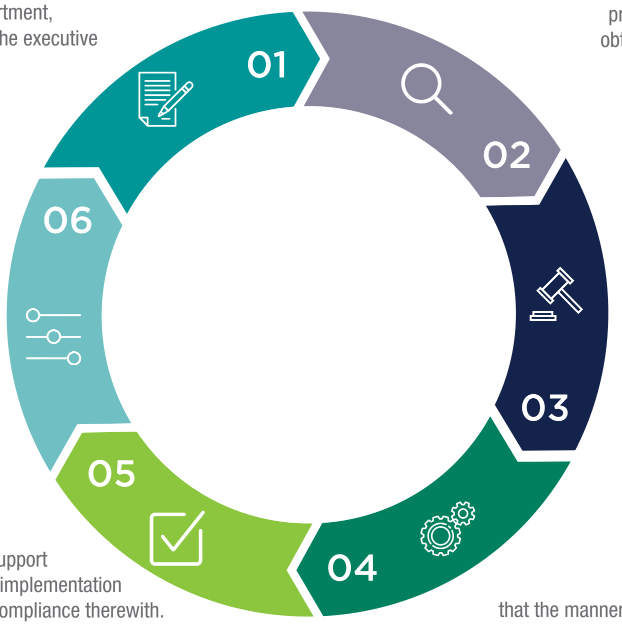
- Definition of identified employees: Universal Registration Document, Chapter 3, part 4.5.
- Definition and characteristics of the compensation of identified employees: Annual report relating to the policy and to the compensation practices for identified employees.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

4.2.3 Governance of the reward policy

4.2.3.1 Defining the reward policy

In keeping with the fundamentals of its reward policy, Crédit Agricole S.A. has adopted a rigorous process for defining the reward policy towards all its entities and employees.



1. FORMULATION

The Group Human Resources department draws up the compensation policy for employees and executive corporate officers in collaboration with the Risk and Compliance departments through the Compensation Policy Control Committee (CPCC).
At the start of the year, the Compensation Committee, supported by the Human Resources department, drafts proposals on the compensation of the executive corporate officers.

2. REVIEW

The Compensation Committee issues an opinion on the compensation policy. The Board of Directors, upon the recommendation of the Compensation Committee, assesses the performance of the executive corporate officers over the previous financial year or the amounts paid over the previous financial year in light of the results obtained and the targets set (ex-post policy).
It also sets the grant criteria applicable to the annual variable compensation and the targets to be achieved during the year (ex-ante policy).

3. VALIDATION

The Board of Directors decides on the compensation policy. Shareholders approve certain components of the compensation policy at the General Meeting.

4. IMPLEMENTATION

The Group Finance department ensures that the manner in which variable compensation amounts are calculated is consistent with the risks and the Group's financial capacity.
The Human Resources department oversees the implementation of the compensation policy.

5. CONTROL

The Compensation Committee, with the support of the internal departments, monitors the implementation of the compensation policy and ensures compliance therewith.
The Risk Committee examines whether the compensation policies are compliant with the risk strategies.
The Control and Audit department conducts periodic audits subsequent to the definition and implementation of the compensation policy for identified employees within the meaning of the regulations, which include the executive corporate officers.

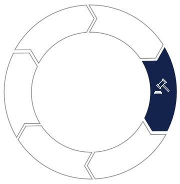
6. ADJUSTMENT

The Human Resources department and the Compensation Committee take into account the conclusions reached by the CPCC, Internal Audit and the shareholders' vote to adjust the compensation policy if required.
The Board of Directors reviews the compensation policy if and when the situation, corporate strategy and investor feedback change.
Any changes agreed upon will be applied in the following year.

4.2.3.2 Functions involved in the process of defining the reward policy

— Governance bodies and shareholders

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



- Considers and approves:
  - adjustment of the reward policy for employees;
  - the report on compensation practices for identified employees;
  - capital increases reserved for employees.
- Defines the compensation policy for Executive Corporate Officers by taking into consideration the conditions for compensation and employment of employees.
- Determines their fixed and variable compensation.
- Sets the upper and lower limits, criteria and performance conditions for variable compensation for the upcoming financial year, consistent with the targets of the Medium-Term Plan.
- Determines the components of their compensation for the previous financial year.
- Reviews and approves the report on compensation practices for executives.
- Decides the total compensation allocated to the position of Director.
- Reviews the policy on an annual basis to take account of changes in the general and competitive environment, as well as feedback from shareholders and investors.

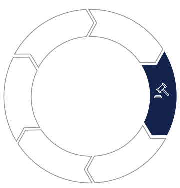
COMPENSATION COMMITTEE

- Prepares proposals and opinions to be submitted to the Board of Directors, in particular on
  - the general principles of the reward policy for employees;
  - planned capital increases reserved for employees;
  - the related resolutions to be submitted to the General Meeting.
- Reviews:
  - the principles for determining the variable compensation packages for all employees;
  - annual variable compensation above a threshold set by the Board;
  - the decisions of the Compensation Policy Control Committee.
- Reviews the entities' implementation of compensation policies.
- Adjusts the compensation policy in line with the Group's performance and results.
- Takes note of French and international regulatory changes.
- Drafts proposals covering fixed and variable compensation for Corporate Officers, as well as any other benefits offered and the resolutions to be submitted to the General Meeting on these subjects.
- Measures the performance of Executive Corporate Officers in relation to the targets set.

RISK COMMITTEE

- Ensures that the Group's compensation policies and practices are in line with proper and effective risk management practices.

SHAREHOLDERS



- Vote annually on resolutions that may concern:
  - planned capital increases reserved for employees;
  - the compensation of identified employees.
- Vote annually about:
  - the compensation policy for Executive Corporate Officers and their components of compensation for the previous financial year (voting *ex post*);.
  - the compensation policy for Executive Corporate Officers and their components of compensation for the coming financial year (voting ex ante).
- Review the compensation policy during discussions with the Human Resources and Investor Relations departments.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

— Group operations departments

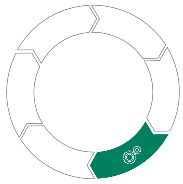
HUMAN RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

- Prepares the work of the Compensation Committee and drafts the compensation policy to be submitted to the Committee for review in connection with the Medium-Term Plan.
- Manages the reward policy and coordinates the various agents involved.
- Adjusts the reward policy, based primarily on the conclusions of the Compensation Policy Control Committee (CPCC).

COMPENSATION POLICY CONTROL COMMITTEE (CPCC)

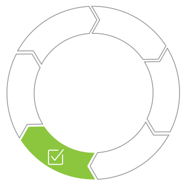
- Formulates an opinion on reward policies, in particular regarding:
  - information on general policies, as a prerequisite for exercising the duty to alert;
  - the validity, in terms of regulatory requirements, of the principles the Group applies in implementing the policy.
- Assesses the implementation of the rules within the entities, in particular for identified employees.
- Coordinates the actions to be introduced in the entities by the Risk Management and Compliance functions.

GROUP FINANCES



- Approves the terms for determining the total variable compensation budget.
- Confirms the adequacy of the total amount of compensation in view of the Group's ability to strengthen its own equity.

CONTROL AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT



- Audits, at a later stage, the definition and implementation of the compensation policy for identified employees, as defined in the regulations.

Find out more

- Involvement of shareholders in the compensation policy for Corporate Officers: Universal Registration Document, Chapter 3
- Involvement of shareholders in the compensation policy for identified employees: Annual report on the compensation policy and practices for identified employees drawn up in accordance with Articles 266 et seq. of the Decree of 3 November 2014 as amended by the Decree of 22 December 2020 on the internal controls of companies in the banking, payment services and investment services sector, which transposes the European Directive known as CRDV into French law, and with Article 450 of Regulation (EU) 2019/876 of 20 May 2019.

4.2.3.3 Work of the Board of Directors and the Compensation Committee

2020-2022 roadmap of the Board of Directors and Compensation Committee

The Board's work fits into the framework of the 2020-2022 roadmap, which aims to align the rewards of employees and executives with the interests of shareholders and the overall performance of Crédit Agricole S.A.

	1 Ensuring compliance with the reward policy and the regulatory requirements	2 Strengthening the alignment of long-term interests with shareholders	3 Enhancing the CSR approach
Policy 2020	• Ensuring compliance of pension schemes with the PACTE Act	• Emphasis on the "Pay for performance" approach of the reward policy • Introduction of long-term share-based compensation (allocation of free shares)	• Strict alignment of Executive Corporate Officers targets with the 2022 Medium -Term Plan and in particular with the Humancentric and Societal projects
Policy 2021	• Aligning compensation systems with the Capital Requirements Directive V - CRDV • Strengthening the alignment between variable compensation, reward policy and market practice		
Policy 2022			• Revision of CSR performance criteria from the performance year 2023 • Alignment of the objectives of the Executive Corporate Officers with the medium-term plan "Ambitions 2025" from the performance year 2023 • Alignment of the compensation policy for newly appointed Corporate Officers with that voted by the General Meeting of Shareholders of 24 May 2022

Work of the Compensation Committee in 2022

In accordance with its 2020-2022 roadmap and given the appointment of two new Executive Corporate Officers, the Compensation Committee focused particularly on changes in the compensation policy for Executive Corporate Officers for 2023-2025. The changes made aim to both increase the clarity and transparency of the compensation policy applicable to them and to strengthen its CSR dimension. The Committee also worked on aligning this policy with the "Ambitions 2025" Medium-Term Plan developed during the year.

Work of the Compensation Committee in 2022

Specific work up to 2022	Recurrent work
■ Alignment of the reward policy for newly appointed Corporate Officers with that voted by the General Meeting of Shareholders on 24 May 2022. ■ Construction of the 2023-2025 target grids for Executive Corporate Officers. ■ Alignment of the reward policy with Group ambitions, particularly in terms of environmental and social responsibility, as set out in the "Ambitions 2025" Medium-Term Plan ■ Continued consideration of CSR performance criteria in the annual variable compensation and long-term variable compensation of Executive Corporate Officers. ■ Review of the proposed capital increases reserved for Group employees submitted to the General Meeting.	■ Review of the Group's compensation policy. ■ Review of the general principles of the Group's compensation policy, including the definition of compensation structures and the principles for determining variable compensation packages. ■ Proposal of resolutions relating to the compensation of Executive Corporate Officers and examination of the results of their votes at the General Meeting. ■ Review of the compensation of the heads of the control functions, the variable compensation package for identified employees and all individual variable compensation above €1 million. ■ Review of the Reward Policy section of this chapter on Corporate Governance. ■ Examination of the annual report relating to the policy and to the compensation practices for identified employees.

Find out more

- Work of the Compensation Committee: Universal Registration Document, Chapter 3, part 1.3.6.

4.2.3.4 Shareholder dialogue

Regular discussions of compensation policy

As part of the dialogue with its shareholders, Crédit Agricole S.A. organises meetings with investors throughout the year on corporate governance and executive compensation. Each year, the Compensation Committee is informed of these discussions.

In 2022, these meetings provided an opportunity to present the compensation policy for Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Executive Corporate Officers to a dozen investors and *proxies* as well as to learn about their voting policy. This policy will be submitted to shareholders for approval at the Annual General Meeting on 17 May 2023. Discussions focused in particular on changes to the compensation policy, the appointment of two new Deputy Chief Executive Officers and the inclusion of the Group's environmental, social and societal commitments in variable compensation.

The changes to the compensation policy in 2022 for the 2023-2025 period take these discussions into account.

Compensation overwhelmingly approved by shareholders at the General Meeting

The high quality of the shareholder dialogue led to ongoing shareholder support, resulting in a high number of votes being cast in favour of the compensation policy and the resolutions relating to the components of compensation paid in respect of the previous financial year or during the course of the current financial year.

— Rate of approval of resolutions on compensation policy at the General Meeting (*ex ante*)

	GM 2020	GM 2021	GM 2022
Compensation policy for the Chairman of the Board of Directors	99.9%	99.9%	99.6%
Compensation policy for members of the Board of Directors	99.9%	99.4%	99.4%
Compensation policy for the Chief Executive Officer	88.3%	93.4%	91.5%
Compensation policy for the Deputy Chief Executive Officer	88.3%	93.4%	91.5%

Bear in mind: In the event of a negative vote at the General Meeting on the compensation policy, the policy of the previous year will apply. The Board of Directors meets within a reasonable time period following the General Meeting to review the reasons for this vote in order to propose a new compensation policy in line with the expectations expressed by shareholders.

— Rate of approval of resolutions on components allocated at General Meetings (*ex post*)

	GM 2020	GM 2021	GM 2022
Compensation for the Chairman of the Board of Directors	99.9%	99.9%	99.8%
Compensation for the Chief Executive Officer	96.6%	94.1%	92.2%
Compensation for the Deputy Chief Executive Officer	96.6%	94.2%	94.3%
Report on the compensation of Corporate Officers and Directors	97.3%	95.3%	99.6%

Bear in mind: in the event of a negative vote on individual components of compensation at the General Meeting, the variable compensation awarded for the past financial year to the Corporate Officer concerned by the resolution will not be paid. It should be noted that since the 2020 General Meeting, a resolution on the components allocated to all Corporate Officers is proposed for shareholder approval. If this resolution is not approved, the payment of compensation to the Directors in respect of their term of office will then be suspended.

Furthermore, if a resolution is rejected, the Board of Directors meets within a reasonable time period following the General Meeting to look into the reasons for such vote, and the expectations expressed by shareholders.

4.3 REWARDS FOR ALL EMPLOYEES AND EXECUTIVE MANAGERS

Important to know

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s compensation policy aims to align the interests of the Group's Customers, Shareholders and Employees, in line with its Raison d'Être: "Working every day in the interest of our customers and society". It supports its long-term project and its "Ambitions 2025" Medium-Term Plan. It is based on the implementation of principles common to all employees and helps to convey the values of fairness, transparency and usefulness that are key to the Group. It consists of fixed, variable and peripheral components of compensation, matching consistent and complementary targets.

Accordingly, since 2020, the Group has increased the weight of criteria relating to societal performance in the long-term variable compensation of executive managers and Executive Corporate Officers so as to align its strategic targets with its reward policy.

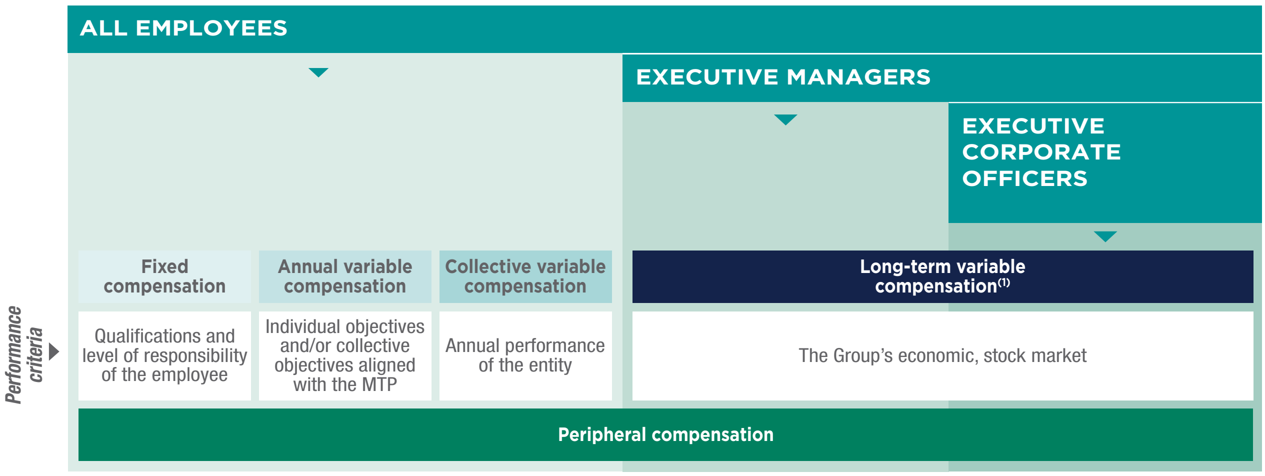
The expansion of employee share ownership helps align the interests of Crédit Agricole's employees and its shareholders, while supporting the three founding principles of the Human Project: empowering employees, strengthening customer relations and developing a framework of trust.

The components of compensation for employees and executive managers are determined on the basis of precise, clear criteria that reflect competencies required and seniority as well as individual and group performance attained in terms of the organisation's responsibility for sustainability.

4.3.1 Reward policy

4.3.1.1 Reward structure of Crédit Agricole S.A.

The rewards of Crédit Agricole S.A. employees consist of fixed, variable and peripheral components of compensation, matching various targets and consistent with the Medium-Term Plan. All or part of these elements may be offered to each employee, according to their level of responsibility, skills and performance.



(1) Also open to key employees (high potentials or rare expertises).

4.3.1.2 Rules for determining elements of reward

Crédit Agricole S.A. has set common rules for all its employees to guide the determination of reward components:

- within each of its various business lines, the Group regularly compares its practices to those of other financial groups at the national, European and international level;
- performance is assessed by precise measurement of the results obtained relative to specific annual targets (how much), taking into account the conditions in which the objectives were achieved (how);
- it takes into account intrinsic financial performance, the Group's non-financial performance and its performance compared to that of other European banks;
- the compensation systems are differentiated according to level of responsibility within the organisation;
- peripheral compensation is governed by Group or entity agreements.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

4.3.1.3 Reward components

	System	People eligible
FIXED COMPENSATION **Target** Offering competitive and attractive compensation	**Base salary**	**All employees and executive managers**
	Skills and responsibility level of employees and executive managers are rewarded by a base salary in line with the specific characteristics of each business line in its local market.	
ANNUAL VARIABLE COMPENSATION **Target** Linking the interests of employees with those of the Group and shareholders, as part of the deployment of the Medium-Term Plan	**Variable compensation**	**All employees and executive managers**
	Crédit Agricole S.A. has put in place **two** annual variable compensation systems – depending on the business lines and consistent with market practices: ▪ an **Individual variable compensation (RVP)** scheme based on the achievement of predefined individual and collective targets within the employee's scope of responsibility; ▪ a "***bonus pool***" system based on the calculation of benefits directly linked to the entity's financial results and defined according to the "Contribution" to Group results. The contribution represents an entity's capacity to fund bonuses, taking into account the cost of risk, the cost of capital and the cost of liquidity. It is defined as: Revenues[1] – direct and indirect expenses before bonuses - cost of risk - cost of capital before tax = Contribution	
	The payout ratio represents the portion of the Contribution that the entity wants to pay out in bonuses. It is dependent on the entity's financial performance and the practices of competing companies operating in comparable businesses. **The individual award** of variable compensation is defined in compliance with regulatory principles. The amounts must not hamper the ability of Group entities to strengthen their equity as necessary. As well as economic and financial criteria, the performance assessment takes all risks into account, including liquidity risk, as well as the cost of capital. Variable compensation is related directly to annual performance. Unsatisfactory performance, failure to comply with rules and procedures or at-risk behaviour have a direct impact on variable compensation. With specific reference to executive managers, determination of annual variable compensation is based on: ▪ 50% on the basis of financial criteria, in line with those of the Medium-Term Plan, with criteria based on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s scope of responsibility in terms of underlying net income Group share, cost/income ratio excluding SRF and RoTE, and on the scope of responsibility of the executive manager; ▪ 50% on individual and, where appropriate, collective non-financial criteria, linked to the Group Project and measuring value creation.	
	Individual variable compensation (RVP)	**All employees and executive managers:** ▪ central support functions; ▪ retail banking; ▪ specialised financial services; ▪ insurance; ▪ real estate; ▪ payments; ▪ other.
	Individual variable compensation (RVP) reflects the employee's individual performance, assessed by line management on the basis of the attainment of individual and ultimately collective targets. The targets are described precisely and measurable over the year. They systematically reflect the Group Project. The degree of attainment or exceeding of targets is the principal criterion for the award of RVP. It is supplemented by a qualitative assessment of how these targets were achieved (assuming responsibility, discernment, autonomy, cooperation, commitment, management, etc.).	
	Bonus pool	**All employees and executive managers:** ▪ corporate and investment banking; ▪ wealth management; ▪ asset management; ▪ conservation and administration of assets; ▪ capital investment.
	The award of a bonus is decided upon by line management based on a formal annual individual performance appraisal, which looks at the achievement of both quantitative and qualitative targets, within a predefined package which varies with the performance of the entity. As well as economic and financial criteria, the performance assessment takes all risks into account, including liquidity risk, as well as the cost of capital.	

(1) It is understood that, by definition, revenues are calculated net of the cost of liquidity.

	System	People eligible
	There is therefore no direct and automatic link between the level of financial results of an employee and their variable compensation level. Employees are evaluated on their results, those of their activity and the conditions under which such results have been achieved. Similarly to individual variable compensation, targets are clearly defined and measurable over the year. Qualitative targets are individualised, related to the professional activity and to the level of responsibility. They include the quality of risk management, resources allocated and the behaviour (assuming responsibility, discernment, autonomy, cooperation, commitment, management, etc.) implemented to achieve results.	
	Guaranteed variable compensation restrictions	**All employees and executive managers**
	Guaranteed variable compensation is strictly limited to new hires, for a period that may not exceed one year. Guaranteed variable compensation is awarded subject to the deferred compensation plan applicable to the financial year. Accordingly, all rules on variable compensation for identified employees (deferred payment schedule, performance criteria and reporting) also apply to guaranteed bonuses.	
LONG-TERM VARIABLE COMPENSATION **Target** Rewarding the long-term collective performance of the Group and its entities	**Long-term incentive plan**	**High-talent employees** **Executive managers** **Key Group executives**
	The Group introduced long-term variable compensation in 2011 to reward long-term performance. Accordingly, taking an entity's societal impact into consideration strengthens the link between compensation and long-term performance. This aspect of variable compensation, which is unifying, motivating and encourages loyalty, completes the annual variable compensation mechanism. The long-term variable compensation plan takes the form of share-based compensation and/or instruments indexed to the Crédit Agricole S.A. share price. Amounts are deferred for at least three years and vest according to performance criteria set in keeping with the long term strategy of the Group and its entities: ▪ Crédit Agricole S.A.'s intrinsic economic performance; ▪ Crédit Agricole S.A.'s stock performance; ▪ Crédit Agricole S.A.'s societal performance.	
COLLECTIVE VARIABLE COMPENSATION **Targets** Linking all employees to the Group's results to enable the collective sharing of value created	**Profit sharing and incentive plans**	**All employees and executive managers in France**
	Profit sharing	**All employees and executive managers of certain international entities**
	Collective variable compensation plans are defined separately for each entity in order to reflect value creation as closely as possible. In France, Group companies therefore negotiate their own profit-sharing and incentive plan agreements, complemented by contribution matching systems through their Employee savings scheme (PEE) and Collective Retirement Savings Plan (PERCOL).	
	Employee shareholding	**All employees and executive managers with the exception of a few countries**
	Firmly rooted in Crédit Agricole S.A.'s corporate culture, employee shareholding has grown over the years, in the context of recurrent capital increases reserved for employees and retirees since 2018. Since its initial public offering in 2001, Crédit Agricole S.A. has carried out ten capital increases reserved for employees and retirees. At end-2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. employees and former employees held 6.0% of the share capital. By valuing the contribution of each individual to the success of the collective, the development of employee shareholding is part of the new confidence pact desired by the Group through its Human Project.	
PERIPHERAL COMPENSATION **Target** Covering/Supplementing health care reimbursements in the event of employee illness Protecting employees against all life's uncertainties	**Private healthcare insurance scheme**	**All employees and executive managers**
	Supplementary pension scheme	**All employees**
	Peripheral compensation in terms of healthcare, retirement (Article 83) and pensions are put in place within collective schemes specific to each entity.	
	Supplementary pension scheme	**All executive managers**
	From 2010 to 2019, the supplementary pension scheme consisted of a combination of defined-contribution pension schemes and a defined-benefit scheme (the rights to the benefit scheme are determined after the rights paid under the defined-contribution scheme). In accordance with the PACTE Act and the provisions of Order no. 2019-697 of 3 July 2019, the defined benefit top-up scheme was permanently closed as of 4 July 2019, and the conditional rights it provides have been crystallised at 31 December 2019. Since 1 January 2020, Crédit Agricole S.A. has set up a new retirement savings scheme that enables employees to progressively build up capital with the company's help. This plan is made up of an Article 82 defined-contribution scheme and free share allocations. Part of this capital thus follows the Group's performance, thereby reinforcing the alignment with the strong and sustainable growth targets of our corporate strategy.	

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Expansion of employee share ownership

Firmly rooted in Crédit Agricole S.A.'s corporate culture, employee shareholding has grown over the years, in the context of capital increases reserved for employees and retirees, which became annual as of 2018. Since its initial public offering in 2001, Crédit Agricole S.A. has carried out ten capital increases reserved for employees and retirees.

The 2022 employee shareholding campaign allowed 21,344 employees and former employees in 18 countries to subscribe to shares for a total amount of €128.1 million (the subscription price included a 20% discount on the share price). This capital increase was made possible by the issue of 16,658,366 new shares. Employee shareholding therefore makes it possible to supplement the compensation received by employees and to strengthen the stability of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s capital.

4.3.1.4 Compensation of identified employees

In accordance with regulatory obligations, Crédit Agricole S.A. applies strict rules surrounding the compensation policy for identified employees:

A compensation policy that promotes sound and efficient risk management: the amounts and distribution of variable compensation must not impair the institutions' ability to strengthen their equity.

A balance between fixed and variable compensation: the variable component for a given employee of a credit institution may not exceed 100% of the fixed component, which may be increased to 200% after approval by the shareholders in a General Meeting. In May 2020, the shareholders of Crédit Agricole S.A. approved this maximum ratio of 200% for compensation awarded for 2020 and subsequent financial years. This approval is valid until a new decision by the General Meeting.

Variable compensation partly deferred (40% to 60%): variable compensation is deferred over four or five years. It vests in four or five annual instalments, subject to the fulfilment of performance and presence conditions. Each annual instalment is made of two tranches, one in cash and one in shares or share-based cash. The acquisition of the share-based cash tranches is followed by a lock-up period of at least six months.

A non-deferred variable compensation component (60% to 40%): the non-deferred variable compensation is made up of two tranches: one tranche in cash and one tranche in shares or share-based cash. The cash tranche vests and is paid immediately; the share-based cash or shares tranche is also vested, but is subject to a lock-up period of at least six months (effective payment at the end of the lock-up period).

Risk-adjusted variable compensation: a monitoring system for at-risk behaviour by identified employees is deployed within the Group in cooperation with the Group Risk Management and Permanent Controls and Compliance business lines. This system specifically includes annual monitoring and assessment by the governance body as well as an arbitration procedure at Executive Management level for observed cases of at-risk behaviour.

Crédit Agricole S.A. has also put in place two mechanisms that enable ex-post adjustment or even recouping of variable compensation by the Group in the event of at-risk behaviour:

- **a malus clause**: in the case of risky behaviour, the variable compensation initially awarded may be reduced in full or in part in accordance with Article L. 511-84 of the French Monetary and Financial Code;
- **a clawback *clause*:** if it is discovered within a period of five years after payment that an employee is responsible for or has contributed to significant losses to the detriment of Crédit Agricole S.A. or has demonstrated particularly serious at-risk behaviour, the Group reserves the right, subject to local laws in force, to recoup in full or in part amounts already paid.

Find out more

- Rules and specific procedures for determining the compensation of Executive Corporate Officers: Universal Registration Document, Chapter 3, part 4.4.

4.3.2 Reward amounts

4.3.2.1 Amount of rewards of employees

In 2022, total employee expenses amounted to €8 billion for Crédit Agricole S.A. The overall total distributed, including profit-sharing and the employer contribution matching of employee savings plans, was €340 million.

In France, the average gross compensation of employees was euros71,729 and the median compensation was euros55,385.

4.3.2.2 Amount of rewards of executive managers

At 31 December 2022, the reward of members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee paid by Crédit Agricole S.A. amounted to €25.6 million, of which €2.4 million in post-employment benefits.

Find out more

- Human Resources indicators: Universal Registration Document, Chapter 2, part 5.5.
- Compensation of Corporate Officers: Universal Registration Document, Chapter 3, part 4.4.
- Amount of average and median compensation of employees in France: Universal Registration Document, Chapter 3, part 4.4.

Gender equality with regard to rewards

The publication of the gender equality index, set up by the French government, highlights the effectiveness of the actions implemented within the Group with positive ratings.

This year, all the entities achieved a score of at least 84/100[1]. The Crédit Agricole S.A. UES achieved a score of 91/100, up from 2021.

Find out more

- Gender equality at work: Universal Registration Document, Chapter 2, part 3.5.2.
- Rewards for Corporate Officers, comparative approach to compensation: Universal Registration Document, Chapter 3, part 4.4.

4.4 REWARDS FOR CORPORATE OFFICERS

Important to know

A revised compensation policy for 2023 as part of the strengthening of the CSR dimension and the appointment of new Executive Corporate Officers

Changes	Targets
Annual variable compensation: increase in the weight of CSR criteria in annual variable compensation to 20% and revision of environmental and social performance criteria	Continue to align the compensation policy with the "Ambitions 2025" Medium-Term Plan
Long-term variable compensation: revision of environmental and social performance criteria; introduction of the "Price/Net Tangible Book Value per share" criterion for measuring financial performance	
Simplification of the vesting criteria for deferred annual variable compensation	Allow a better differentiation between regulatory deferral and long-term variable compensation Improve alignment with the regulatory fundamentals of the scheme
Increase the ceiling for the payment of long-term variable compensation to Executive Corporate Officers from 100% to 120%	Ensure alignment of interests with committed shareholders over the medium and long term

Compensation consistent with the Medium-Term Plan and value creation

The annual and long-term components of the variable compensation of Executive Corporate Officers are aligned with the Medium-Term Plan and with the interests of shareholders.

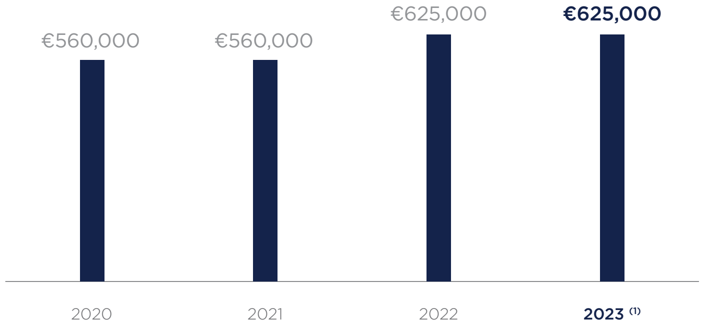
		Annual variable compensation	Long-term variable compensation
Medium-Term Plan	Financial criteria	✓	✓
	Client Project	✓	
	Societal performance	✓	✓
	Environmental Performance	✓	✓
Stock performance			✓

(1) with the exception of two entities representing less than 2% of employees

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

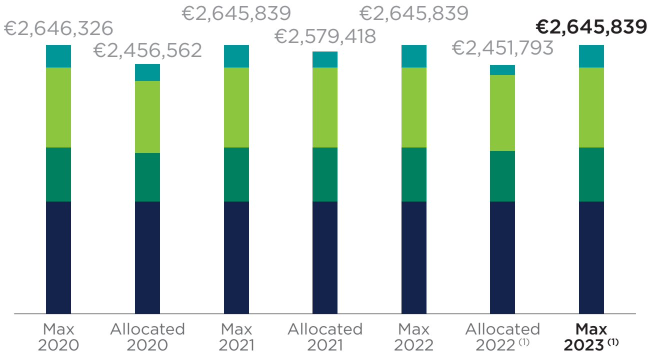
Balanced and moderate compensation over time

Dominique Lefebvre, Chairman of the Board of Directors



(1) Subject to the approval of shareholders at the General Meeting of 17 May 2023.

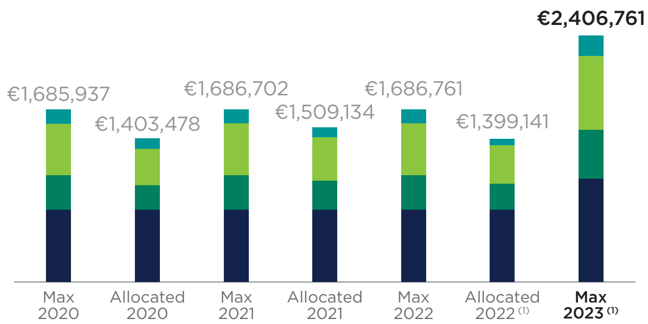
Philippe Brassac, Chief Executive Officer



Fixed and benefits of all kinds
Deferred annual variable compensation
Annual non-deferred variable compensation
Long-term compensation

(1) Subject to the approval of shareholders at the General Meeting of 17 May 2023.

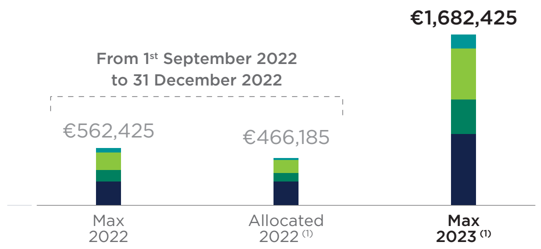
Xavier Musca, Deputy Chief Executive Officer



Fixed and benefits of all kinds
Deferred annual variable compensation
Annual non-deferred variable compensation
Long-term compensation

(1) Subject to the approval of shareholders at the General Meeting of 17 May 2023.

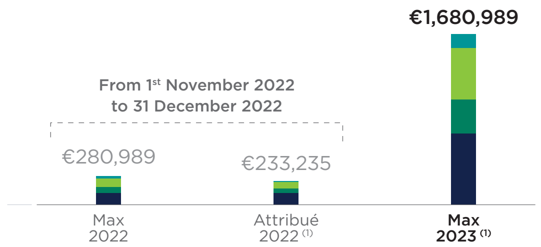
Jérôme Grivet, Deputy Chief Executive Officer



- Fixed and benefits of all kinds
- Deferred annual variable compensation
- Annual non-deferred variable compensation
- Long-term compensation

(1) Subject to the approval of shareholders at the General Meeting of 17 May 2023.

Olivier Gavalda, Deputy Chief Executive Officer



- Fixed and benefits of all kinds
- Deferred annual variable compensation
- Annual non-deferred variable compensation
- Long-term compensation

(1) Subject to the approval of shareholders at the General Meeting of 17 May 2023.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Achievement rates that reflect the Group's performance

€5.468 BILLION	58.2%	12.6%
Underlying net income Group share: (>€5bn 2022 MTP target)	Underlying cost-income ratio excl. SRF (<60% 2022 MTP target)	Underlying net income Group share: (>11% 2022 MTP target)

	Philippe Brassac, Chief Executive Officer		Xavier Musca, Deputy Chief Executive Officer		Jérôme Grivet [(1)], Deputy Chief Executive Officer		Olivier Gavalda [(2)], Deputy Chief Executive Officer	
	Weighting	Achievement rate	Weighting	Achievement rate	Weighting	Achievement rate	Weighting	Achievement rate
FINANCIAL CRITERIA	**60%**	**63.3%**	**60%**	**63.3%**	**60%**	**63.3%**	**60%**	**63.3%**
Net Income Group Share	20%	21.5%	20%	21.5%	20%	21.5%	20%	21.5%
Cost/income ratio, excl. SRF	20%	20.5%	20%	20.5%	20%	20.5%	20%	20.5%
Return on tangible equity	20%	21.3%	20%	21.3%	20%	21.3%	20%	21.3%
NON-FINANCIAL CRITERIA	**40%**	**49.8%**	**40%**	**48.7%**	**40%**	**48.5%**	**40%**	**48.9%**
Customer Project, excellence in customer relations	8%	9.2%	6%	6.9%	6%	6.9%	6%	6.9%
Human Project, empowered teams for customers	8%	10.4%	6%	7.8%	6%	7.8%	6%	7.8%
Societal Project, our commitment to society	8%	10.4%	6%	7.8%	6%	7.8%	6%	7.8%
Digital and technological transformation	3%	3.6%	9%	10.8%	5%	6.0%	13%	15.6%
Risk and compliance management	5%	5.8%	10%	11.5%	14%	16.1%	6%	6.9%
Employee engagement with the Group and agility in the face of unforeseen external events	8%	10.4%	3%	3.9%	3%	3.9%	3%	3.9%
TOTAL		**113.1%**		**112.0%**		**111.8%**		**112.2%**

(1) As of 1 September 2022.
(2) As of 1 November 2022.

4.4.1 2023 compensation policy for Executive Corporate Officers submitted to the ex ante vote of the shareholders

Crédit Agricole S.A. has historically opted for the separation of the duties of direction and control in executive functions in accordance with Article L. 511-58 of the French Monetary and Financial Code.

Corporate Officers are the Group's directors, as well as the five Executive Corporate Officers:

- Dominique Lefebvre, as Chairman of the Board of Directors since 4 November 2015;
- Philippe Brassac, as Chief Executive Officer since 20 May 2015;
- Xavier Musca, as Deputy Chief Executive Officer since 20 May 2015.
- Jérôme Grivet, as Deputy Chief Executive Officer since 1 September 2022;
- Olivier Gavalda, as Deputy Chief Executive Officer since 1 November 2022.

The Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Executive Officers, Executive Corporate Officers, have decided upon a shared management approach, which is reflected in their solidarity regarding the performance criteria used.

4.4.1.1 Principles

A policy consistent with best market practices

Executive Corporate Officers receive fixed, variable and peripheral components of compensation, adapted to their specific targets, in line with the Group's reward policy. The Board of Directors defines the compensation policy taking into account the recommendations of the AFEP/MEDEF Code.

Accordingly, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s reward policy applies the principles laid down in the Code, namely:

Full disclosure	Providing reasons	Benchmarking	Consistency	Intelligibility	Balance
in the publication of all the components of compensation for Executive Corporate Officers	for each component of compensation	of compensation awarded and paid with market practices;	with the compensation of other Group executives and employees	of the rules adopted, which must be sustainable, transparent and rigorous, and include performance criteria in line with the company's objectives;	ensuring a balance between taking into account the company's business interests, the executives' performance and the expectations of the company's stakeholders.

In addition, the Group aligns its compensation policy with the other provisions of Article 25 that apply more specifically to the different components of compensation for Executive Corporate Officers, such as: Crédit Agricole S.A. also takes into account:

- the recommendations made by the AMF, set out in particular in its 2022 report on corporate governance and executive compensation in listed companies as regards compensation for Executive Corporate Officers;
- the expectations voiced by the Group's shareholders, investors and proxies as part of their 2023 voting policies;
- market practices: each year studies are carried out with the assistance of outside consultants, Willis Towers Watson and McLagan, for financial year 2022-2023, on the positioning of Executive Corporate Officers' compensation in relation to other CAC 40 companies and the financial sector. They rely on these companies' annual reports and press releases to ensure consistency in compensation principles and levels.

4.4.1.2 2023 compensation policy for the Chairman of the Board of Directors

The fixed annual compensation of the Chairman of the Board of Directors is set at €625,000.

On the proposal of the Compensation Committee, the Board of Directors, at its meeting of 8 February 2023, decided to maintain the fixed compensation of the Chairman of the Board of Directors unchanged, subject to approval by the General Meeting on 17 May 2023.

In order to guarantee complete independence in the performance of his duties and in accordance with the recommendations of the AFEP/MEDEF Code, the Chairman of the Board of Directors:

- is not eligible for any variable compensation, including the long-term incentive plans existing at Crédit Agricole S.A.;
- waives any compensation due in respect of his position as a Director in Group companies during and at the end of his term of office as Chairman of the Board of Directors;
- does not benefit from any severance payment or non-competition compensation, nor any supplementary pension scheme or private healthcare insurance in force at Crédit Agricole S.A.

4.4.1.3 2023 compensation policy for Executive Corporate Officers

Fixed compensation

The Board of Directors, on the proposal of the Compensation Committee, determines the amount of the annual fixed compensation of the Executive Corporate Officers, taking into account:

- their experience and scope of responsibilities;
- market practices and compensation packages observed for the same or similar functions in other major listed companies.

Fixed compensation accounts for a significant proportion of total compensation.

The annual fixed compensation of Philippe Brassac, Chief Executive Officer, is €1,100,000. On the proposal of the Compensation Committee, the Board of Directors, at its meeting on 8 February 2023, decided to maintain the fixed annual compensation of Philippe Brassac, Chief Executive Officer, unchanged, subject to approval by the General Meeting of 17 May 2023.

On the proposal of the Compensation Committee, the Board of Directors at its meeting on 8 February 2023 decided, in line with the Group's compensation policy and in connection with the change in the scope of his responsibilities during 2022, to set the annual fixed compensation of Xavier Musca, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, at €1,000,000 as from financial year 2023, subject to approval by the General Meeting of 17 May 2023.

The fixed annual compensation of Jérôme Grivet, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, is set at €700,000.

The fixed annual compensation of Olivier Gavalda, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, is set at €700,000.

On the proposal of the Compensation Committee, the Board of Directors, at its meeting on 8 February 2023, decided to maintain the fixed annual compensations of Jérôme Grivet and Olivier Gavalda, Deputy Chief Executive Officers, unchanged, subject to approval by the General Meeting of 17 May 2023.

Annual variable compensation

The variable compensation policy for the Chief Executive Officer and the Deputy Chief Executive Officers changed to ensure its alignment with the 2025 Ambitions Plan.

This policy is part of the framework established for the variable compensation of the Group's executive managers.

Variable compensation is expressed as a percentage of annual fixed compensation. In accordance with the AFEP/MEDEF Code, variable compensation is capped and may not exceed the maximum levels set out in the compensation policy:

- it can vary from **0% to 100%** (target level) of fixed compensation for the **Chief Executive Officer**, if all objectives are attained, and up to a maximum of **120% (maximum level)** of fixed compensation for exceptional performance;
- for the **Deputy Chief Executive Officer**, variable compensation can vary from **0% to 80%** (target level) of fixed compensation if all objectives are attained and up to a maximum of **120% (maximum level)** of fixed compensation for exceptional performance.

The overall performance of each Executive Corporate Officer is assessed on the basis of a balance between financial and non-financial performance. Their annual variable compensation is **60% based on financial criteria and 40% based on non-financial criteria, with CSR accounting for 20%,** defined each year by the Board of Directors, on the recommendation of the Compensation Committee.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Terms of vesting of annual variable compensation

Indicators			**Philippe Brassac, Chief Executive Officer**	**Xavier Musca, Deputy Chief Executive Officer**	**Jérôme Grivet, Deputy Chief Executive Officer**	**Olivier Gavalda, Deputy Chief Executive Officer**
Financial criteria (60%)	**Crédit Agricole S.A. scope**	*Underlying net income Group share – Cost/income ratio excl. SRF – ROTE (equal-weighted)*	60%	30%	60%	30%
	Large customers	*Underlying net income Group share – Cost/income ratio excl. SRF – RWA (equal-weighted)*	-	30%	-	-
	Retail Banking division	*Underlying net income Group share – Cost/income ratio excl. SRF – RWA (equal-weighted)*	-	-	-	30%
Non-financial criteria – CSR (20%)	**Societal CSR (10%)**	*Promoting the integration of young people through employment and training (number of young people welcomed into the Crédit Agricole Group per year)*	5%	5%	5%	5%
		Collective dynamics (new IMR index)	5%	5%	5%	5%
	Environmental CSR (10%)	*60% growth in Crédit Agricole CIB's low-carbon energy exposure by 2025*	4%	4%	4%	4%
		Increased generation capacity of CAA's equity-financed renewable energy facilities to 14 GW by 2025	3%	3%	3%	3%
		Improving the Crédit Agricole Group's carbon footprint	3%	3%	3%	3%
Other non-financial criteria (20%)	**Client Project**		8%	5%	5%	7%
	Digital and technological transformation		5%	5%	5%	7%
	Risk and compliance management		7%	10%	10%	6%

The evaluation of the achievement rate in respect of each indicator is based on the Board of Directors' assessment of the performance of the Chief Executive Officer and the Deputy Chief Executive Officer in relation to the major strategic guidelines and budget targets established each year.

The financial criteria relate to the scope of Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries, and, in the case of Xavier Musca and Olivier Gavalda, Deputy Chief Executive Officers, they are supplemented by financial criteria relating to their own respective areas of supervision. For each of these, the target is set on the basis of the budget approved by the Board of Directors with regard to the objectives announced by the Ambitions 2025 Medium-Term Plan.

The maximum achievement rate for each criterion cannot exceed 150%. For the financial criteria, reaching the trigger threshold leads to a realisation rate of 60%. Below this level, the achievement rate will be considered nil. The calculation of the performance between the different limits is linear.

Terms of vesting of annual variable compensation

Following the annual performance review and subject to approval by the General Meeting, a portion of the annual variable compensation awarded by the Board of Directors in respect of a year is deferred in order to align the compensation of Executive Corporate Officers with the long-term performance of the Group in accordance with industry regulatory requirements.

Through a fair proportion of compensation, exposed to the markets and with a lock-up period, this scheme also promotes sustainable governance that encourages regular and long-term value creation. Lastly, it is in line with the principles of long-term moderation applied by Crédit Agricole S.A. to its compensation management.

Deferred portion of annual variable compensation, accounting for 60% of the total

A portion representing 60% of the variable compensation is deferred over five years.

Half of it is paid in cash and half in Crédit Agricole S.A. share-based cash.

Vesting is contingent on achieving a single performance criterion, the pre-tax RoTE of more than 5%:

The payment of a given tranche of deferred compensation is excluded in case of departure of the Executive Corporate Officer during the vesting period, except in case of retirement or exceptional circumstances as determined by the Board of Directors. In such cases, unaccrued instalments of deferred variable compensation are delivered at their planned vesting date depending on the level of achievement of performance conditions.

If it is found within a period of five years after payment that an Executive Corporate Officer: (i) is responsible for or has contributed to significant losses to the detriment of the Group or (ii) has demonstrated particularly serious risky behaviour, the Board of Directors reserves the right to demand the restitution in full or in part of amounts already paid subject to French law in force (clawback clause), in accordance with the recommendations of the proxy voting agencies.

Non-deferred portion of annual variable compensation, accounting for 40% of the total

A portion representing 40% of the variable compensation is non-deferred and vests immediately.

Non-deferred variable compensation approved by the General Meeting is paid in part (50%) after it is approved by shareholders at the General Meeting in May (i.e. 20% of annual variable compensation), and the other half in March the following year. The second payment is pegged to the change in the Crédit Agricole S.A. share price (share subject to a one-year lock-up period).

Long-term variable compensation

Since 2020, Executive Corporate Officers qualify for long-term variable compensation in the form of free performance shares, within the framework of a budget strictly limited to 0.1% of share capital, in order to strengthen their contribution to the creation of long-term value of Crédit Agricole S.A.

The number of shares granted each year by the Board of Directors, valued on the basis of the average Crédit Agricole S.A. share price weighted by volume over the 20 business days prior to the Board meeting, is capped at 20% of the beneficiary's annual fixed compensation.

As of the 2021 financial year, the vesting period of the shares is set at five years. This is followed by a one-year holding period. In addition, the Executive Corporate Officers are required to retain, until the end of their functions, 30% of the shares vested each year.

They are also prohibited from implementing hedging or insurance strategies over the vesting and holding periods of performance shares.

Terms of vesting of long-term variable compensation

Vesting of long-term variable compensation is contingent on achieving three complementary performance criteria, whose overall achievement rate cannot exceed 120%. This is equal to the average of the achievement rates for each performance criterion. These performance criteria take into account Crédit Agricole S.A. 's financial performance, its stock market performance and its societal performance.

Indicators			Weighting
Financial performance	Net Income Group Share		33.3%
Stock performance	Price/Net Tangible Book Value per share		33.3%
Environmental and societal performance	Achieving carbon neutrality by 2050	30% reduction in CO_2 emissions from oil and gas financing by 2030	7%
		50% reduction in the CO_2 intensity of the automotive financing portfolio by 2030	7%
		60% reduction in the CO_2 intensity of the electricity sector's financing portfolio by 2030	7%
	Amplifying gender equality and diversity in all Crédit Agricole S.A. entities and within its governance	% women in the Executive Committee	3.1%
		% women in strategic pools	3.1%
		% women in executive management	3.1%
		% international turnover in succession plans	3.1%

Each of these criteria (financial, stock-market and environmental and societal) accounts for one-third of the overall performance assessment. For each criterion:

- the individual achievement rate cannot exceed 120%;
- a trigger threshold is applied, below which the achievement rate will be considered zero.

The overall performance is equal to the average achievement rate for each performance criterion, which is capped at 120%.

For the financial performance indicator, performance between the 80% achievement rate and the ceiling (120%) is calculated on a straight-line basis.

For the stock market performance indicator, performance between the trigger threshold and target as well as between the target and ceiling is calculated on a straight-line basis.

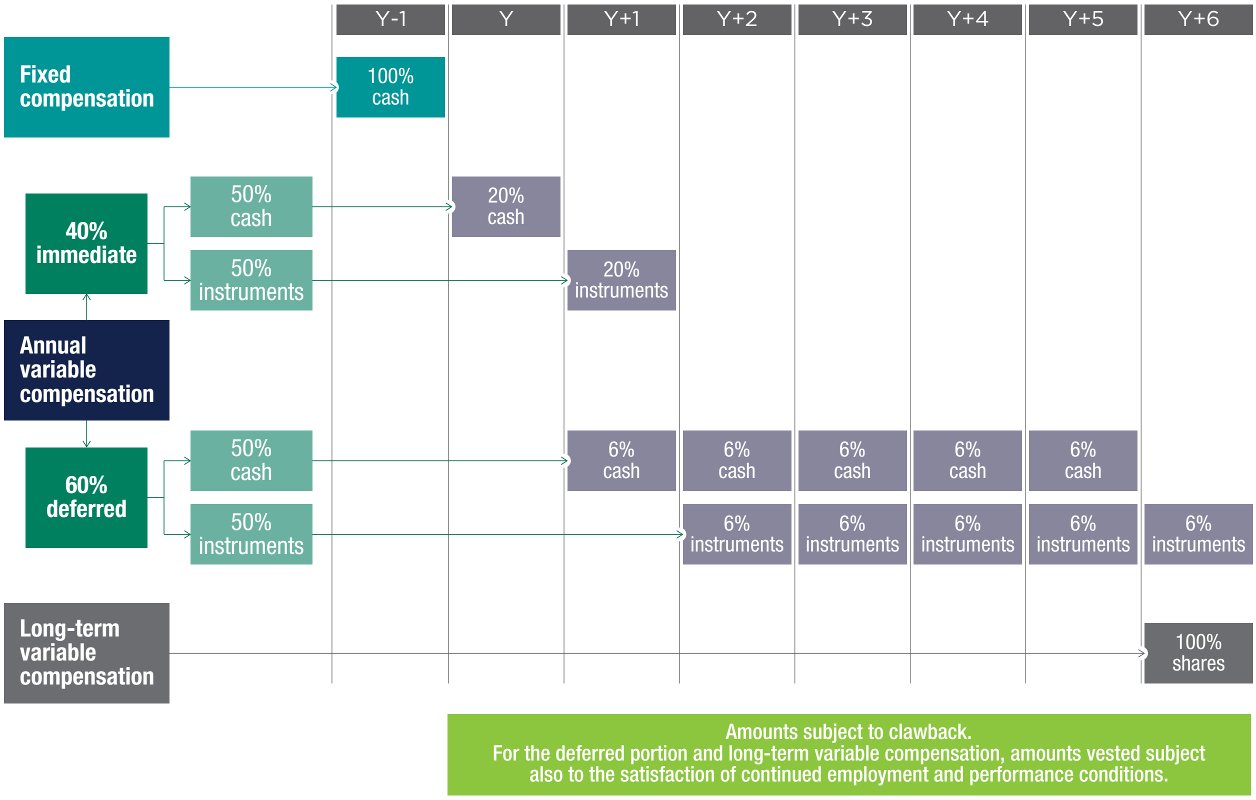
	Trigger Achievement rate: 35%	Target Achievement rate: 100%	Ceiling Achievement rate: 120%
Crédit Agricole S.A.'s intrinsic economic performance.:			
Crédit Agricole S.A.'s underlying net income Group share accumulated over the reference period	50%	100%	120%
	Trigger Achievement rate: 80%	**Target Achievement rate: 100%**	**Ceiling Achievement rate: 120%**
Stock performance:			
Price/Net Tangible Book Value per share	Median	First quartile	Top 5

If an Executive Corporate Officer leaves the Group during the vesting period, the vesting of Crédit Agricole S.A. shares is excluded, except in the event of retirement or exceptional circumstances, the grounds for which must be substantiated by the Company. In such cases, the shares not yet vested are delivered at their scheduled vesting date depending on the level of achievement of performance criteria.

If it is found within a period of five years after delivery of shares that an Executive Corporate Officer: (i) is responsible for or has contributed to significant losses to the detriment of the Group or (ii) has demonstrated particularly serious risky behaviour, the Board of Directors reserves the right to recoup in full or in part the shares already delivered subject to French law in force (clawback clause).

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Structure of compensation over time



Peripheral compensation

Private healthcare insurance

The Executive Corporate Officers benefit from the same health insurance schemes as the employees.

Post-employment benefits

Under the commitments authorised by the Board of Directors on 19 May 2015, the Chief Executive Officer receives:

- a severance payment if the term of office is terminated by Crédit Agricole S.A.;;
- non-competition compensation if a non-competition clause is triggered, for a period of one year from the termination of his term of office, regardless of the cause.

The Deputy Chief Executive Officers do not benefit from any severance or non-competition payments in respect of their position as corporate officers but do benefit from such payments in case of termination of their employment contract (currently suspended but which would be reactivated in case of termination of the corporate office).

In addition, the Chief Executive Officer and the Deputy Chief Executive Officers benefit from the Group's supplementary pension scheme for executive managers, which is additional to the collective and mandatory pension and death & disability schemes.

The Board of Directors has taken into account the benefit of the supplementary pension scheme in determining the overall compensation of the Executive Corporate Officers.

Retirement

From 2010 to 2019, the supplementary pension scheme, also applicable to the Executive Corporate Officers, consisted of a combination of defined-contribution pension schemes and a defined-benefit top-up scheme, the rights of which are defined by 2010 rules.

In accordance with the PACTE Act and the provisions of Order no. 2019-697 of 3 July 2019, the defined benefit scheme [(1)] was permanently closed as of 4 July 2019, and the conditional rights it provides were materialised at 31 December 2019. Consequently, no new additional rights were allocated under this scheme for periods of employment after 1 January 2020. The information given below about the defined-benefit scheme therefore only concerns rights accrued up until 31 December 2019.

These rights, equal to 1.20% of the reference compensation for every year of service (capped at 36%), are determined after the rights paid under the defined-contribution schemes.

Contributions to defined-contribution pension schemes (still in force) equal 8% of gross salary capped at eight times the French social security cap (of which 3% paid by the Executive Corporate Officer).

The reference compensation is determined as the average of the three highest gross annual compensations received over the last ten years of activity within the Crédit Agricole Group, including fixed and variable compensation, the latter being taken into account with a maximum of 60% of fixed compensation.

(1) Falling under the provisions of Article L. 137-11 of the French Social Security Code.

In any event, at retirement, the total pension annuity is capped, for all company pension schemes and mandatory basic and complementary schemes, at sixteen times the annual French social security cap for Executive Corporate Officers, and at 70% of the reference compensation in application of the supplementary pension rules for Crédit Agricole S.A. executive managers.

The supplementary defined-benefit pension scheme complies with the recommendations of the AFEP/MEDEF Code as well as the former provisions of Article L. 225-42-1 of the French Commercial Code (Code de Commerce), which for the periods in question, restricted the vesting rate of defined-benefit schemes at 3% per year (text repealed by Order 2019-1234 of 27 November 2019):

- the group of potential beneficiaries was substantially broader than Executive Corporate Officers alone;
- minimum length of service: five years (the AFEP/MEDEF Code requires only two years' service);
- vesting rate of 1.2% of the reference compensation per year of service;
- estimated supplementary pension below the AFEP/MEDEF Code ceiling of 45% of fixed and variable compensation due for the reference period;
- obligation for the beneficiary to be a Corporate Officer or an employee when claiming their pension entitlements.

The management of this defined-benefit scheme has been outsourced to an organisation governed by the French Insurance Code.

Funding of the outsourced assets is accomplished via annual premiums entirely paid for by the employer and subject to the 24% contribution set out in Article L. 137-11 of the French Social Security Code.

The rights established by the Group prior to the effective date of the 2010 rules are maintained in accordance with these rules and, if applicable, are added to the rights resulting from these rules, particularly when calculating the maximum annuity that can be paid.

Since 1 January 2020, Crédit Agricole S.A. set up an Article 82 defined-contribution scheme enabling executive managers to build up savings for retirement with the help of the Company.

Philippe Brassac does not qualify for the Article 82 defined-contribution scheme, having exhausted his rights under the L. 137-11 French Social Security Code scheme.

Xavier Musca does not qualify for the Article 82 defined-contribution scheme (not applicable to his new scope of supervision).

Jérôme Grivet is entitled to benefits from the Article 82 defined-contribution scheme. This scheme provides for the payment of an annual bonus by the company on the part of his annual fixed compensation at a rate of 20%.

In accordance with the AFEP/MEDEF Code, his annual Article 82 contributions are subject to the achievement of a performance condition identical to that governing the vesting of his annual variable deferred compensation.

Olivier Gavalda does not qualify for the Article 82 defined-contribution scheme, having exhausted his rights under the L. 137-11 French Social Security Code scheme.

In addition, Executive Corporate Officers benefit from the scheme governing termination payments on retirement that applies to all employees under the terms of the Crédit Agricole S.A. collective agreement. This can amount to six months' fixed salary plus variable compensation capped at 4.5% of fixed salary.

Severance payment

Chief Executive Officer

In the event of termination of Philippe Brassac's term of office, his employment contract will be reinstated under compensation conditions equivalent to the average annual compensation paid to the members of the Management Committee of Crédit Agricole S.A., excluding Corporate Officers, during the 12 months preceding the reinstatement of his employment contract.

By virtue of the corporate office

If the Company has not offered the Chief Executive Officer whose term of office has ended at least two positions corresponding to membership in the Management Committee of Crédit Agricole S.A. within three months of such termination, and the termination of the Chief Executive Officer's term of office occurred at the initiative of Crédit Agricole S.A. and as a result of a change of control or strategy, the Chief Executive Officer will be eligible to receive a severance payment in accordance with the following terms and conditions and in accordance with the recommendations of the AFEP/MEDEF Code.

The severance payment in case of termination of corporate office will be calculated based on twice the total gross annual compensation received for the calendar year preceding the year of termination of Philippe Brassac's corporate office. It is stipulated that this severance payment would not be paid in the event of serious or gross misconduct. In addition, this severance payment includes any other compensation and, in particular, the conventional or legal redundancy payment due under Philippe Brassac's employment contract with Crédit Agricole S.A., the severance payment provided for in his suspended employment contract, any other severance payment due in any form and for any reason whatsoever, as well as the compensation relating to the possible application of the non-competition undertaking, so that all other compensation due to Philippe Brassac as a result of the termination of his employment contract will be deducted from the severance payment that would be due upon termination of his corporate office.

The severance payment, excluding the compensation granted to him by his employment contract, will depend on budget targets set for each business line of the Group over the two financial years preceding the termination date. The goals are based on the following indicators that take into account the internal growth of these activities as well as the cost of risk.

In any event, it is agreed by Philippe Brassac and the Company that, in the event that a severance payment is made and he is able to retire on his full pension, he may not claim his retirement rights before a period of 12 months as of the date the severance payment is made. Otherwise, Philippe Brassac should waive the benefit of the severance payment due for the termination of his corporate office.

By virtue of the employment contract

Philippe Brassac is eligible for any severance payment due in respect of the termination of his employment contract (such payments being deducted, where applicable, from the severance payment for the termination of his corporate office, if due).

For the Deputy Chief Executive Officers

In the event of termination of the Deputy Chief Executive Officer's term of office, his employment contract will be reinstated under compensation conditions equivalent to the average annual basic compensation paid to the members of the Management Committee of Crédit Agricole S.A. excluding Corporate Officers, during the 12 months preceding the date of termination of his term of office. The Company undertakes to offer him at least two positions corresponding to the duties of members of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Management Committee.

By virtue of the corporate office

The Deputy Chief Executive Officers do not receive any severance payments in respect of their corporate offices.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

By virtue of the employment contract

The Deputy Chief Executive Officers are eligible for any severance payment due in respect of the termination of their employment contract.

In the event of termination of the employment contract of a Deputy Chief Executive Officer at the initiative of the employer, he will benefit from a severance payment, except in the event of serious misconduct or gross negligence, based on twice his gross annual compensation received during the twelve months preceding the termination, this compensation including any other compensation due in respect of the termination of the employment contract and, in particular, the conventional or legal redundancy compensation and any non-competition compensation. In the event of the possibility of a full pension settlement, this severance payment would not be made and only the termination payment on retirement would be due, as well as, if applicable, the non-competition compensation.

In accordance with the AFEP/MEDEF Code, the Executive Corporate Officers are not entitled to a specific increase in their compensation during the period preceding their departure.

Non-competition clause

Chief Executive Officer

By virtue of his position as a corporate officer, the Chief Executive Officer is subject to a non-competition clause forbidding him from accepting employment in France in a company with an activity which competes with that of Crédit Agricole S.A. This commitment applies for a term of one year from termination of the corporate office.

For the Deputy Chief Executive Officers

Under their employment contracts, the Deputy Chief Executive Officers are subject to a non-competition clause for a period of one year in France, with monthly compensation of 50% of their last fixed compensation.

The Board of Directors reserves the right to partially or fully lift the non-compete obligation on the departure of the Chief Executive Officer or Deputy Chief Executive Officers. In any event, in accordance with the legal provisions and the AFEP/MEDEF Code, no non-competition compensation will be granted should the Chief Executive Officer or Deputy Chief Executive Officers claim retirement benefits, or should they leave after their 65th birthday.

Benefits of any kind

On the recommendation of the Compensation Committee, the Board of Directors validated the benefit of company cars also for private use for Executive Corporate Officers. This benefit will be reported in accordance with the applicable social and tax regulations.

Compensation for Director’s term of office

The Executive Corporate Officers waived their right to receive any compensation for serving as Directors of Group companies for the duration of their terms of office.

Exceptional compensation

The Board of Directors does not provide for the granting of exceptional compensation to Executive Corporate Officers.

Departures from the compensation policy

All components of the Executive Corporate Officers’ 2023 compensation policy described above are subject to the approval of the shareholders at the General Meeting on 17 May 2023.

Nevertheless, during the financial year, the Board of Directors may temporarily and exceptionally depart from the policy approved by the shareholders with regard to the components of annual and long-term variable compensation, in order to protect the corporate interest of Crédit Agricole S.A. and to ensure the Group’s sustainability and viability, pursuant to Article L. 22-10-8-III, paragraph 2 of the French Commercial Code.

Any changes to the compensation policy made by the Board of Directors during the financial year will be fully disclosed to the shareholders, who will be asked to approve them ex post facto at the General Meeting.

In addition to the waiver provided for in the second paragraph of Article L. 22-10-8-III of the French Commercial Code, the Board of Directors, on the recommendation of the Compensation Committee, may take into account, where applicable, certain unforeseeable and specific circumstances that could alter the assessment of the performance of the Chief Executive Officer or a Deputy Chief Executive Officer, such as, for example, a substantial change in the Group’s scope or in the missions entrusted to an executive, a major event affecting the markets, structural changes affecting our industry or a major geopolitical, security, public health or climate-related event (war, terrorism, pandemic, natural disaster etc.).

In this context and exceptionally, the Board of Directors reserves the right to decide on a specific and discretionary adjustment of the performance criteria (weighting, triggering thresholds, targets, objectives etc.) attached to the variable compensation, either upwards or downwards. In exercising this discretion, the Board of Directors will always seek to ensure that the results of the application of the modified criteria reflect both the performance of the individual executive concerned and the performance of the Group, in particular in relation to that of its competitors (if the circumstances affect the relevant industry as a whole). This adjustment will always be made in compliance with the regulations applicable to credit institutions, in particular as regards solvency and financial strength and the terms of compensation of “risk-taking” staff.

Should the Board of Directors decide to use this discretionary power, it would continue to respect the caps on variable compensation set out in the compensation policy approved by the shareholders and would provide a clear, precise and complete explanation of its choice, which would be made public.

Arrival of a new Executive Corporate Officer

In the event that a new Executive Corporate Officer is appointed, their compensation will be determined by the Board of Directors:

- either in accordance with compensation policy as approved by the General Meeting;
- or in accordance with existing practices for the same role, adapted as appropriate when this person exercises new functions or holds a new position without equivalent in the previous financial year.

4.4.2 2023 directors’ compensation policy submitted to an *ex-ante* vote of shareholders

Allocated compensation

Compensation of Board members is based entirely on:

- **their attendance** at Board meetings; and
- **their responsibilities** within its Committees:
  - Committee Chairpersons receive fixed annual compensation, which is determined based on the Committee,
  - Committee members receive a fee based on their attendance at Committee meetings.

Directors receive the same compensation for attending strategic seminars and special meetings, i.e. those not on the annual calendar, and scheduled meetings, up to a maximum of the total amount approved by the General Meeting.

Training sessions, preparatory meetings of Committee Chairwomen with management and meetings of Chairwomen and/or Committees with the supervisor are not compensated.

Non-voting Directors receive the same compensation for attending Board Meetings and, when they are members, Specialised Committee Meetings.

The compensation budget for directors was set at €1.75 million gross by the General Meeting of 24 May 2022, with leeway to account for extra advice, should the need arise. The consumption of this compensation budget over the past year amounted to €1.7 million.

To maintain this flexibility for the possibility of additional board meetings in 2023, the Board decided to propose that the General Meeting increase the compensation package for directors from €1.75 million to €1.9 million with no changes to the per-meeting compensation for attendance at Board and specialised committee meetings. It also decided, after examining the fact that the only compensation received by the Committee Chairpersons for this function was their annual lump sum, to revalue these lump sums, which will therefore be as follows as of 1 January 2023:

- an annual fixed amount of €22,000, allocated to the Chairs of the Compensation Committee, Appointments and Governance Committee, and US Risks Committee, respectively;
- euros38,500 flat fee for the Risk Committee Chairwoman;
- €38,500 flat fee for the Audit Committee Chairwoman.

The Board meets, on average, 10 to 12 times a year and the specialised Committees between 35 and 45 times a year. Year on year, Directors' compensation varies within a narrow range, depending on attendance and the number of meetings attended (by way of example, see table of compensation paid out in 2022).

Special cases

The Chairman receives only a flat rate compensation.

The three Directors representing employees on the Board do not receive any compensation for their position as Director. These compensations are paid to their unions.

Irrespective of attendance and the situations mentioned above, the cases of non-payment of Directors' compensation are those provided for by law.

Expenses

Reimbursement of expenses

The Board has also set up a system for reimbursing Board members for travel expenses, based on costs incurred by each member for attending Board and Committee Meetings. This system, which complies with the provisions of Article R. 225-33 of the French Commercial Code, is renewed annually by the Board.

4.4.3 Report on the 2022 compensation of Corporate Officers submitted to the *ex-post* vote of shareholders

4.4.3.1 Chairman of the Board of Directors

— Components of compensation paid in financial year 2022 or awarded for financial year 2022 to Dominique Lefebvre, Chairman of the Board of Directors, subject to the *ex-post* vote of shareholders

	Amount	Comments
Fixed compensation	€625,000	Dominique Lefebvre receives fixed annual compensation of €625,000, as approved by the General Meeting of 24 May 2022.
Annual variable compensation	-	Dominique Lefebvre is not entitled to any variable compensation.
Long-term variable compensation		
PERIPHERAL COMPENSATION		
Exceptional compensation	-	Dominique Lefebvre is not entitled to any exceptional compensation.
Compensation for Director's term of office	-	Dominique Lefebvre has waived the right to receive any compensation in respect of offices held in Group companies for the duration of his term of office or at the end of his term.
Supplementary pension scheme	-	Dominique Lefebvre is not entitled to the supplementary pension scheme in place within the Group.
Benefits in kind	-	Dominique Lefebvre does not receive any benefits in kind.

— Commitments of any kind made by the Company and that were voted on by the General Meeting as part of the procedure governing related party agreements and commitments

	Amount	Comments
PERIPHERAL COMPENSATION		
Severance payment	-	Dominique Lefebvre is not entitled to any severance payment.
Non-competition compensation	-	Dominique Lefebvre is not entitled to any non-competition compensation.

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

4.4.3.2 Executive Corporate Officers

Components of compensation paid in or awarded for financial year 2022 to Philippe Brassac, Chief Executive Officer, subject to the *ex-post* vote of shareholders

— Components of compensation paid in or awarded for financial year 2022, subject to approval by the General Meeting of 17 May 2023

	Amount	Comments
Fixed compensation	€1,100,000	Philippe Brassac has received fixed annual compensation of €1,100,000 since May 2018.
Annual variable compensation	€1,244,000	In view of the achievement of financial and non-financial criteria as defined by the Board at its meeting of 9 February 2022 and approved by the General Meeting of 24 May 2022, the amount of annual variable compensation was determined on the following basis: ▪ achievement level of financial criteria: 105.6%; ▪ achievement level of non-financial criteria: 124.4%. Details of the achievement of these criteria can be found on page 256 of the Universal Registration Document. Consequently, the Board of Directors, at its meeting of 8 February 2023, on the proposal of the Compensation Committee, set the amount of Philippe Brassac's variable compensation for financial year 2022 at €1,244,000, i.e. an achievement rate of 113.1%.
Of which non-deferred portion in cash	€248,800	20% of the annual variable compensation, namely €248,800, will be paid in May 2023.
Of which non-deferred portion in Crédit Agricole S.A. share-based cash	€248,800	20% of the annual variable compensation, namely €248,800, is linked to the Crédit Agricole S.A. share price and will be paid in March 2024.
Of which deferred portion in cash	€373,200	30% of the annual variable compensation, namely €373,200 at the award date, is awarded in cash. Their final vesting is deferred linearly over five years, subject to achieving three performance criteria and to a clawback clause.
Of which deferred portion in Crédit Agricole S.A. share-based cash	€373,200	30% of the annual variable compensation, namely €373,200 at the award date, is awarded in Crédit Agricole S.A. share-based cash. Their final vesting is deferred linearly over five years, subject to achieving three performance criteria and to a clawback clause.
Long-term variable compensation	€101,954 (valued in accordance with IFRS 2 as at 7 February 2023)	On 8 February 2023, the Board of Directors decided to award 20,420 shares to Philippe Brassac. This long-term variable compensation awarded for 2022 has the following characteristics: ▪ allocation capped at 20% of the annual fixed compensation; ▪ vesting at the end of a five-year period subject to the fulfilment of attendance and performance conditions (financial, stock market and societal) followed by a one-year lock-up period after vesting (and 30% of the shares vested each year are non-transferable until the termination of duties); ▪ award granted in accordance with the 39th resolution of the General Meeting of 13 May 2020 (representing less than 0.001% of capital).
PERIPHERAL COMPENSATION		
Exceptional compensation	-	Philippe Brassac has received no exceptional compensation for 2022.
Compensation for Director's term of office	-	Philippe Brassac has waived the right to receive compensation for his duties as a Director of Group companies for the entire duration of his term of office.
Benefits in kind	€5,839	Philippe Brassac has a company car.
Supplementary pension scheme	-	No supplementary pension amount is payable to Philippe Brassac for financial year 2022. Philippe Brassac's annual and conditional individual supplementary pension entitlements as at 31 December 2022 include: ▪ a life annuity under a defined-contribution supplementary pension scheme, for an estimated gross amount of €9,000; ▪ a life annuity under a defined-benefit supplementary pension scheme, for an estimated gross amount of €568,000. The estimated total of these supplementary pension entitlements, taken together with estimated pensions from mandatory retirement schemes, corresponds to the application of the contractual cap of 16 times the annual French social security cap as of the reporting period, for all schemes. The uncertain entitlements under the defined-benefit supplementary pension scheme are estimated on the basis of 37 years' service recorded at 31 December 2019, after capping corresponding to 32% of the reference compensation at 31 December 2022. The published estimated amounts are the gross amounts before taxes and social security charges applicable at the reporting period end date, particularly income tax payable by individuals and supplementary contributions of 7% and 14%, payable by the beneficiary, which are deducted from the life annuities payable under the defined-benefit supplementary pension scheme. The reference compensation, vesting rate and other characteristics of these schemes can be found on page 245 of the Universal Registration Document.

— Components of compensation paid in 2022

In accordance with the amounts approved by the General Meeting of 24 May 2022, Philippe Brassac received €264,000 in non-deferred variable compensation in 2022 and €540,589 in deferred variable compensation tranches granted in 2019, 2020 and 2021:

	Vesting rate	Amount paid
Variable non-deferred compensation paid in 2022 for 2021	N/A	€264,000
Deferred and vested variable compensation paid in 2022 and awarded in 2019 for 2018	100%	€217,290
Deferred and vested variable compensation paid in 2022 and awarded in 2020 for 2019	100%	€93,040
Deferred and vested variable compensation paid in 2022 and awarded in 2021 for 2020	100%	€230,259

These payments result from the application of the compensation policies approved by the General Meetings in 2018, 2019 and 2020 and the amounts of variable compensation granted approved by the General Meetings in 2019, 2020 and 2021.

Details of the achievement of these vesting rates can be found on page 258 of the Universal Registration Document.

— Commitments of any kind made by the Company and that were voted on by the General Meeting as part of the procedure governing related party agreements and commitments

	Amount	Comments
PERIPHERAL COMPENSATION		
Severance payment	-	Philippe Brassac is entitled to a severance payment if his term of office is terminated by Crédit Agricole S.A. (details on page 246 of the Universal Registration Document).
Non-competition compensation	-	In the event of termination of his position as Chief Executive Officer, on any grounds whatsoever, Philippe Brassac may be bound by a non-competition clause for a period of one year from the date of termination of his term of office, as approved by the Board at its meeting on 19 May 2015 and ratified by the General Meeting of 19 May 2016 (details on page 247 of the Universal Registration Document).

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Components of compensation paid in or awarded for financial year 2022 to Xavier Musca, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, subject to the *ex-post* vote of shareholders

— Components of compensation paid in or awarded for financial year 2022, subject to approval by the General Meeting of 17 May 2023

	Amount	Comments
Fixed compensation	€700,000	Xavier Musca has received fixed annual compensation of €700,000 since May 2015.
Annual variable compensation	€627,500	In view of the achievement of financial and non-financial criteria as defined by the Board at its meeting of 9 February 2022 and approved by the General Meeting of 24 May 2022, the amount of annual variable compensation was determined on the following basis: ■ achievement level of financial criteria: 105.6%; ■ achievement level of non-financial criteria: 121.8%. Details of the achievement of these criteria can be found on page 256 of the Universal Registration Document. Consequently, the Board of Directors, at its meeting of 8 February 2023, on the proposal of the Compensation Committee, set the amount of Xavier Musca's variable compensation for financial year 2022 at €627,500, i.e. an achievement rate of 112.0%.
Of which non-deferred portion in cash	€125,500	20% of the annual variable compensation, namely €125,500, will be paid in May 2023.
Of which non-deferred portion in Crédit Agricole S.A. share-based cash	€125,500	20% of the annual variable compensation, namely €125,500, is linked to the Crédit Agricole S.A. share price and will be paid in March 2024.
Of which deferred portion in cash	€188,250	30% of the annual variable compensation, namely €188,250 at the award date, is awarded in cash. Their final vesting is deferred linearly over five years, subject to achieving three performance criteria and to a clawback clause.
Of which deferred portion in Crédit Agricole S.A. share-based cash	€188,250	30% of the annual variable compensation, namely €188,250 at the award date, is awarded in Crédit Agricole S.A. share-based cash. Their final vesting is deferred linearly over five years, subject to achieving three performance criteria and to a clawback clause.
Long-term variable compensation	€64,880 (valued in accordance with IFRS 2 as at 7 February 2023)	On 8 February 2023, the Board of Directors decided to award 12,995 shares to Xavier Musca. This long-term variable compensation awarded for 2022 has the following characteristics: ■ allocation capped at 20% of the annual fixed compensation; ■ vesting at the end of a five-year period subject to the fulfilment of attendance and performance conditions (financial, stock market and societal) followed by a one-year lock-up period after vesting (and 30% of the shares vested each year are non-transferable until the termination of duties); ■ award granted in accordance with the 39th resolution of the General Meeting of 13 May 2020 (representing less than 0.001% of capital).
PERIPHERAL COMPENSATION		
Exceptional compensation	-	Xavier Musca received no exceptional compensation for 2022.
Compensation for Director's term of office	-	Xavier Musca has waived the right to receive compensation for his duties as a Director of Group companies for the entire duration of his term of office.
Benefits in kind	€6,761	Xavier Musca has a company car.
Supplementary pension scheme	Contribution to the supplementary pension scheme (Article 82): €65,546	Xavier Musca's annual and conditional individual supplementary pension entitlements as at 31 December 2022 include: ■ a life annuity under a defined-contribution supplementary pension scheme, for an estimated gross amount of €7,000; ■ a life annuity under a defined-benefit supplementary pension scheme, for an estimated gross amount of €94,000. The uncertain entitlements under the defined-benefit supplementary pension scheme are estimated on the basis of 7.5 years' service recorded at 31 December 2019, corresponding to 8.4% of the reference compensation at 31 December 2022. The published estimated amounts are the gross amounts before taxes and social security charges applicable at the reporting period end date, particularly income tax payable by individuals and supplementary contributions of 7% and 14%, payable by the beneficiary, which are deducted from the life annuities payable under the defined-benefit supplementary pension scheme. Since 1 January 2020, Crédit Agricole S.A. set up an Article 82 defined-contribution scheme enabling executive managers to build up savings for retirement with the help of the Company. This scheme provides for the payment of an annual bonus by the company on the part of his annual fixed compensation at a rate of 20%. For Xavier Musca, contributions in respect of 2022 are subject to the satisfactory achievement of the performance conditions for the vesting of the deferred annual variable compensation. For the period from 1 January to 31 August 2022, the contribution amounts to €65,546. The reference compensation, vesting rate and other characteristics of these schemes can be found on page 245 of the Universal Registration Document.

— Components of compensation paid in 2022

In accordance with the amounts approved by the General Meeting of 24 May 2022, Xavier Musca received €140,940 in non-deferred variable compensation in 2022 and €276,772 in deferred variable compensation tranches granted in 2019, 2020 and 2021:

	Vesting rate	Amount paid
Variable non-deferred compensation paid in 2022 for 2021	N/A	€140,940
Deferred and vested variable compensation paid in 2022 and awarded in 2019 for 2018	100%	€114,868
Deferred and vested variable compensation paid in 2022 and awarded in 2020 for 2019	100%	€46,746
Deferred and vested variable compensation paid in 2022 and awarded in 2021 for 2020	100%	€115,158

These payments result from the application of the compensation policies approved by the General Meetings in 2018, 2019 and 2020 and the amounts of variable compensation granted approved by the General Meetings in 2019, 2020 and 2021.

Details of the achievement of these vesting rates can be found on page 258 of the Universal Registration Document.

— Commitments of any kind made by the Company and that were voted on by the General Meeting as part of the procedure governing related party agreements and commitments

	Amount	Comments
PERIPHERAL COMPENSATION		
Severance payment	-	Xavier Musca is entitled to a severance payment if his employment contract is terminated by Crédit Agricole S.A. (details on page 246 of the Universal Registration Document).
Non-competition compensation	-	In the event of termination of his office as Deputy Chief Executive Officer, on any grounds whatsoever, Xavier Musca may be bound by a non-competition clause for a period of one year from the date of termination of his term of office (details on page 247 of the Universal Registration Document).

Components of compensation paid in or awarded for financial year 2022 to Jérôme Grivet, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, subject to the *ex-post* vote of shareholders

The components of Jérôme Grivet's compensation tied to his employment contract and not related to his position as a corporate officer are not subject to a vote by the shareholders at the General Meeting of 17 May 2023.

— Components of compensation paid in or awarded for financial year 2022, subject to approval by the General Meeting of 17 May 2023

	Amount	Comments
Fixed compensation	€233,333	Jérôme Grivet receives fixed annual compensation of €700,000. This amount is for a full year and was paid pro rata temporis for the period from 1 September to 31 December 2022.
Annual variable compensation	€208,800	In view of the achievement of financial and non-financial criteria as defined by the Board at its meeting of 9 February 2022 and approved by the General Meeting of 24 May 2022, the amount of annual variable compensation was determined on the following basis: ▪ achievement level of financial criteria: 105.6%; ▪ achievement level of non-financial criteria: 121.3%. Details of the achievement of these criteria can be found on page 256 of the Universal Registration Document. Consequently, the Board of Directors, at its meeting of 8 February 2023, on the proposal of the Compensation Committee, set the amount of Jérôme Grivet's variable compensation for financial year 2022 (for the period of 1 September to 31 December 2022) at €208,800, i.e. an achievement rate of 111.8%.
Of which non-deferred portion in cash	€41,760	20% of the annual variable compensation, namely €41,760, will be paid in May 2023.
Of which non-deferred portion in Crédit Agricole S.A. share-based cash	€41,760	20% of the annual variable compensation, namely €41,760, is linked to the Crédit Agricole S.A. share price and will be paid in March 2024.
Of which deferred portion in cash	€62,640	30% of the annual variable compensation, namely €62,640 at the award date, is awarded in cash. Their final vesting is deferred linearly over five years, subject to achieving three performance criteria and to a clawback clause.
Of which deferred portion in Crédit Agricole S.A. share-based cash	€62,640	30% of the annual variable compensation, namely €62,640 at the award date, is awarded in Crédit Agricole S.A. share-based cash. Their final vesting is deferred linearly over five years, subject to achieving three performance criteria and to a clawback clause.
Long-term variable compensation	€21,627 (valued in accordance with IFRS 2 as at 7 February 2023)	On 8 February 2023, the Board of Directors decided to award 4,332 shares to Jérôme Grivet. This long-term variable compensation awarded for the period of 1 September to 31 December 2022 has the following characteristics: ▪ allocation capped at 20% of the annual fixed compensation; ▪ vesting at the end of a five-year period subject to the fulfilment of attendance and performance conditions (financial, stock market and societal) followed by a one-year lock-up period after vesting (and 30% of the shares vested each year are non-transferable until the termination of duties); ▪ award granted in accordance with the 39th resolution of the General Meeting of 13 May 2020 (representing less than 0.001% of capital).
PERIPHERAL COMPENSATION		
Exceptional compensation	-	Jérôme Grivet has received no exceptional compensation for 2022.
Compensation for Director's term of office	-	Jérôme Grivet has waived the right to receive compensation for his duties as a Director of Group companies for the entire duration of his term of office.
Benefits in kind	€2,425	Jérôme Grivet has a company car.
Supplementary pension scheme	Contribution to the supplementary pension scheme (Article 82): €32,714	Jérôme Grivet's annual and conditional individual supplementary pension entitlements as at 31 December 2022 include: ▪ a life annuity under a defined-contribution supplementary pension scheme, for an estimated gross amount of €8,000; ▪ a life annuity under a defined-benefit supplementary pension scheme, for an estimated gross amount of €150,000. The uncertain entitlements under the defined-benefit supplementary pension scheme are estimated on the basis of 10 years' service recorded at 31 December 2019, corresponding to 15% of the reference compensation at 31 December 2022. The published estimated amounts are the gross amounts before taxes and social security charges applicable at the reporting period end date, particularly income tax payable by individuals and supplementary contributions of 7% and 14%, payable by the beneficiary, which are deducted from the life annuities payable under the defined-benefit supplementary pension scheme.

Amount	Comments
	Since 1 January 2020, Crédit Agricole S.A. set up an Article 82 defined-contribution scheme enabling executive managers to build up savings for retirement with the help of the Company. This scheme provides for the payment of an annual bonus by the company on the part of his annual fixed compensation at a rate of 20%. For Jérôme Grivet, contributions in respect of 2022 are subject to the satisfactory achievement of the performance conditions for the vesting of the deferred annual variable compensation. For the period from 1 September to 31 December 2022, the contribution amounts to €32,714. The reference compensation, vesting rate and other characteristics of these schemes can be found on page 245 of the Universal Registration Document.

— Commitments of any kind made by the Company and that were voted on by the General Meeting as part of the procedure governing related party agreements and commitments

	Amount	Comments
PERIPHERAL COMPENSATION		
Severance payment	-	Jérôme Grivet is entitled to a severance payment if his employment contract is terminated by Crédit Agricole S.A. (details on page 246 of the Universal Registration Document).
Non-competition compensation	-	In the event of termination of his office as Deputy Chief Executive Officer, on any grounds whatsoever, Jérôme Grivet may be bound by a non-competition clause for a period of one year from the date of termination of his term of office (details on page 247 of the Universal Registration Document).

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Components of compensation paid in or awarded for financial year 2022 (from 1 November to 31 December 2022) to Olivier Gavalda, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, subject to the ex-post vote of shareholders

The components of Olivier Gavalda's compensation tied to his employment contract and not related to his position as a corporate officer are not subject to a vote by the shareholders at the General Meeting of 17 May 2023.

— Components of compensation paid in or awarded for financial year 2022, subject to approval by the General Meeting of 17 May 2023

	Amount	Comments
Fixed compensation	€116,667	Olivier Gavalda receives fixed annual compensation of €700,000. This amount is for a full year and was paid pro rata temporis for the period from 1 November to 31 December 2022.
Annual variable compensation	€104,767	In view of the achievement of financial and non-financial criteria as defined by the Board at its meeting of 9 February 2022 and approved by the General Meeting of 24 May 2022, the amount of annual variable compensation was determined on the following basis: ▪ achievement level of financial criteria: 105.6%; ▪ achievement level of non-financial criteria: 122.3%. Details of the achievement of these criteria can be found on page 256 of the Universal Registration Document. Consequently, the Board of Directors, at its meeting of 8 February 2023, on the proposal of the Compensation Committee, set the amount of Olivier Gavalda's variable compensation for financial year 2022 (for the period from 1 November to 31 December 2022) at €104,767, i.e. an achievement rate of 112.2%.
Of which non-deferred portion in cash	€20,953	20% of the annual variable compensation, namely €20,953, will be paid in May 2023.
Of which non-deferred portion in Crédit Agricole S.A. share-based cash	€20,953	20% of the annual variable compensation, namely €20,953, is linked to the Crédit Agricole S.A. share price and will be paid in March 2024.
Of which deferred portion in cash	€31,430	30% of the annual variable compensation, namely €31,430 at the award date, is awarded in cash. Their final vesting is deferred linearly over five years, subject to achieving three performance criteria and to a clawback clause.
Of which deferred portion in Crédit Agricole S.A. share-based cash	€31,430	30% of the annual variable compensation, namely €31,430 at the award date, is awarded in Crédit Agricole S.A. share-based cash. Their final vesting is deferred linearly over five years, subject to achieving three performance criteria and to a clawback clause.
Long-term variable compensation	€10,813 (valued in accordance with IFRS 2 as at 7 February 2023)	On 8 February 2023, the Board of Directors decided to award 2,166 shares to Olivier Gavalda. This long-term variable compensation awarded for the period of 1 November to 31 December 2022 has the following characteristics: ▪ allocation capped at 20% of the annual fixed compensation; ▪ vesting at the end of a five-year period subject to the fulfilment of attendance and performance conditions (financial, stock market and societal) followed by a one-year lock-up period after vesting (and 30% of the shares vested each year are non-transferable until the termination of duties); ▪ award granted in accordance with the 39th resolution of the General Meeting of 13 May 2020 (representing less than 0.001% of capital).
PERIPHERAL COMPENSATION		
Exceptional compensation	-	Olivier Gavalda has received no exceptional compensation for 2022.
Compensation for Director's term of office	-	Olivier Gavalda has waived the right to receive compensation for his duties as a Director of Group companies for the entire duration of his term of office.
Benefits in kind	€989	Olivier Gavalda has a company car.
Supplementary pension scheme	No payment for 2022	Olivier Gavalda's annual and conditional individual supplementary pension entitlements as at 31 December 2022 include: ▪ a life annuity under a defined-contribution supplementary pension scheme, for an estimated gross amount of €6,000; ▪ a life annuity under a defined-benefit supplementary pension scheme, for an estimated gross amount of €441,000. The uncertain entitlements under the defined-benefit supplementary pension scheme are estimated on the basis of 21 years' service recorded at 31 December 2019, after capping corresponding to 58% of the reference compensation at 31 December 2022. The published estimated amounts are the gross amounts before taxes and social security charges applicable at the reporting period end date, particularly income tax payable by individuals and supplementary contributions of 7% and 14%, payable by the beneficiary, which are deducted from the life annuities payable under the defined-benefit supplementary pension scheme. The reference compensation, vesting rate and other characteristics of these schemes can be found on page 245 of the Universal Registration Document.

— Commitments of any kind made by the Company and that were voted on by the General Meeting as part of the procedure governing related party agreements and commitments

	Amount	Comments
PERIPHERAL COMPENSATION		
Severance payment	-	Olivier Gavalda is entitled to a severance payment if his employment contract is terminated by Crédit Agricole S.A. (details on page 246 of the Universal Registration Document).
Non-competition payment	-	In the event of termination of his office as Deputy Chief Executive Officer, on any grounds whatsoever, Olivier Gavalda may be bound by a non-competition clause for a period of one year from the date of termination of his term of office (details on page 247 of the Universal Registration Document).

Details of the variable annual compensation for financial year 2022 for Executive Corporate Officers

In accordance with the compensation policy approved by the General Meeting of 24 May 2022, on 8 February 2023 the Board of Directors determined that the variable compensation awarded for 2022 to the Executive Corporate Officers would be as follows:

- 60% based on the achievement of financial criteria;
- 40% based on the achievement of non-financial criteria.

The compensation of Jérôme Grivet and Olivier Gavalda, who were appointed as Executive Corporate Officers on 1 September 2022 and 1 November 2022 respectively, was determined in accordance with the compensation policy for Executive Corporate Officers approved by the General Meeting of 24 May 2022. Even though the criteria for awarding their variable compensation are the same as for all Executive Corporate Officers, their weighting has been adapted to reflect the scope of responsibility of each one.

Achievement of financial criteria

Financial criteria	Weighting	2022 performance
Underlying net income Group share	20%	21.5%
Return on Tangible Equity (RoTE)	20%	20.5%
Cost/income ratio excl. SRF	20%	21.3%
TOTAL	**60%**	**63.3%**

In a context of macro-economic uncertainties, declining markets and rising inflation and interest rates, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s business lines proved resilient and achieved 105.6% of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s economic criteria:

- a cost/income ratio maintained under the 60% target (102.5% achievement rate) despite the increase in expenses with the rise in inflation, thanks to growth in revenues supported by dynamic activity in all business lines;
- a sharp rise in GOI, which made it possible to offset the rise of the cost of risk in most business lines and the impacts of the Russia-Ukraine crisis, and to achieve high levels of net income Group share (107.6%) and RoTE (106.6%).

Achievement of non-financial criteria

	Philippe Brassac, Chief Executive Officer		Xavier Musca, Deputy Chief Executive Officer		Jérôme Grivet, Deputy Chief Executive Officer		Olivier Gavalda, Deputy Chief Executive Officer	
Non-financial criteria	**Weighting**	**2022 performance**	**Weighting**	**2022 performance**	**Weighting**	**2022 performance**	**Weighting**	**2022 performance**
Customer Project, excellence in customer relations	8%	9.2%	6%	6.9%	6%	6.9%	6%	6.9%
Human Project, empowered teams for customers	8%	10.4%	6%	7.8%	6%	7.8%	6%	7.8%
Societal Project, our commitment to society	8%	10.4%	6%	7.8%	6%	7.8%	6%	7.8%
Digital and technological transformation	3%	3.6%	9%	10.8%	5%	6.0%	13%	15.6%
Risk and compliance management	5%	5.8%	10%	11.5%	14%	16.1%	6%	6.9%
Collective dynamics and flexibility in dealing with unforeseen external events	8%	10.4%	3%	3.9%	3%	3.9%	3%	3.9%
TOTAL	**40%**	**49.8%**	**40%**	**48.7%**	**40%**	**48.5%**	**40%**	**48.9%**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

On 9 February 2022, the Board of Directors, on the proposal of the Compensation Committee, set the achievement rates for the non-financial criteria for Executive Corporate Officers based on the following achievements:

Client Project

POSITIVE NPS	42%	3 out of 10 young people
in the private, asset and corporate markets	mobile banking application usage at LCL	aged 16 to 23 in France have visited the Youzful platform

In 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. recorded a positive Net Promoter Score (NPS) in the private individual, asset and business markets, validating the quality of its relationship model.

Gross customer capture is up in France, Italy and Poland with 1.9bn new customers over the jear. Net customer capture is also up in 2022 with 380,000 additional net customers for the Group.

By mobilising and aligning all business lines, the Group has continued its digital transformation. In 2022, particular attention was paid to digitalisation and the improvement of user paths, which have accelerated greatly. At the same time, the rate of use of mobile banking applications is increasing: it has reached 42% at LCL.

In terms of synergies, the target of the 2022 Medium-Term Plan has been achieved and even exceeded. CAA, CACIB and our retail distribution networks are the business lines that contributed most to the growth in synergies that we saw between 2021 and 2022.

To better support its customers when it counts, Crédit Agricole has launched or deployed new cross-functional offers. For example, in France, three out of ten young people aged 16 to 23 have visited the "Youzful" guidance platform. The "J'écorénove mon logement" (Green-Renovating My Home) platform – to encourage, facilitate and support individual customers or prospects in the energy renovation of their property, whether they are owners or tenants – has been deployed in pilot mode in Regional Banks, prior to a gradual, full roll-out in 2023. Finally, 2022 also saw the redesign and roll-out of the range of everyday banking services for individuals.

Human Project

100%	37.5%	143%
of executives of Crédit Agricole S.A. have benefited from the "Leadership, Sens et Mise en responsabilité" (Leadership, Meaning and Empowerment) programme	of women in the Group's Executive Committee	of the Group's target of trainees from REP/REP+ areas reached

Crédit Agricole S.A. continued to transform its management model to promote individual and collective responsibility, trust and initiative. As a continuation of its "Leadership, Meaning and Empowerment" programme, designed in partnership with the HEC Paris "Purposeful Leadership" chair and taken by 100% of the Group's executives by the end of 2021, Crédit Agricole S.A. is preparing to launch a new development programme designed to prepare its executives to be leaders in the new world that is taking shape.

To drive this managerial and cultural transformation, the Group launched its Empowerment Index (EI) in September 2022, replacing the Engagement and Recommendation Index (ERI). 81% of the Group's employees took part in this first edition, which recorded the highest participation rate of all campaigns.

Convinced that diversity and inclusion are drivers of change, Crédit Agricole has continued to implement a proactive policy of gender diversity, internationalisation of profiles and inclusion, which has borne fruit: the proportion of women on the Executive Committee has risen from 6.5% in 2016 to 37.5% by the end of 2022.

In 2022, the Group set up its first English-language managerial assessment centre, and included 19% of international candidates in its succession plans.

In addition, the Group set itself the target of welcoming 300 trainees from REP/REP+ zones each year. This target was attained at 143% in 2022, with the support of a strong network of associations (Un Stage et Après, Tous en Stage, ViensVoirMonTaf and JobIRL).

Finally, Crédit Agricole S.A. has significantly strengthened its employer brand, enabling it to attract and recruit the best talent. The Group holds the top spot in the LinkedIn "Top companies" ranking in France, as well as in the Figaro "Companies that recruit" ranking in financial services. It is also the second most preferred financial services employer in France among students and recent graduates.

Societal Project

€16.2bn	YOUNG ADULT INSURANCE OFFER	EKO OFFER
of outstanding Green Loans	Launch of a young adult rental home insurance offer	entry-level launched to facilitate access to financial products and services

In terms of energy transition, Crédit Agricole has further accelerated its climate strategy – certified by PwC and presented in the DPEF (Chapter 3.2) – in order to achieve its target of becoming carbon neutral by 2050.

Crédit Agricole S.A. continued to incorporate climate issues into all its business lines. Green finance is one of the keys to the Group's growth, with €16 billion in Green Loans and €71.6 billion in Green Assets under management at the end of 2022. Crédit Agricole S.A. has far exceeded the targets it set itself under the Medium-Term Plan in this area (€13 billion in Green Loans and €20 billion in Green Assets).

Crédit Agricole S.A. continued to promote access to financial and insurance services through its inclusive finance offering, including its EKO range. For example, comprehensive home insurance for young people was launched in 2022.

Digital and technological transformation

The year 2022 was marked by the completion of three major digital projects: the roll-out of the new application for the Regional Banks to all customers, the deployment of Teams to more than 100,000 Group employees and the launch of the Blank neo-bank.

Crédit Agricole S.A. supported the transformation of its IT departments by raising awareness regarding cybersecurity risks among its employees and by taking an agile approach.

Risk and compliance management

In 2022, the Compliance Department overhauled and enhanced its entire regulatory framework, as well as the dedicated control plan. It has also been particularly involved in the implementation of the largest and most complex sanctions programme against Russia ever reported.

In the area of anti-corruption, the Group obtained the renewal of its ISO 37001 certification, obtained for the first time in 2019. It has also adapted its system to the Waserman law aimed at strengthening the protection of whistleblowers and to the latest guidelines of the French Anti-Corruption Agency (Agence française anticorruption).

The Group Risk Department has strengthened its climate risk management and updated its environmental risk strategy.

Collective dynamics

The EI is our annual measure of the cultural transformation and implementation of responsibility at the heart of the Human Project, accelerated by the Societal Project. It monitors the deployment of the managerial transformation initiated by the Group in 2019 around key themes: empowerment, autonomy, discernment, trust, courage and taking initiatives. Launched for the first time in September 2022, the survey is also enriched with themes related to the Societal Project, allowing us to evaluate the proper understanding of our strategy and our role as a force in social, societal and environmental change. Finally, the integration of several open-ended questions led to a precise analysis of the concerns of our employees thanks to their verbatim feedback. The IMR contains much useful information:

- 80% of employees feel that they are being empowered.
- 74% of them recommend their employer and 89% believe that their work contributes to the Company's objectives and customer satisfaction.
- The Group's resilience and the quality of its managerial relations are still universally recognised as assets and are praised in the feedback reports.
- Finally, one report out of two mentions the managerial transformation, and almost two thirds of them in a positive way: the appropriation of empowerment that is at the heart of the Human Project is underway.

The increase in the number of experiments launched in all entities is also a reflection of our collective dynamics: on the strength of its managerial transformation initiated in 2019, the Group is heading in the right direction, particularly thanks to its experiments.

In 2022, the organisational and managerial transformation process continued within Crédit Agricole S.A.'s entities, with trials of new managerial practices, training courses and awareness programmes, which involved over 9,000 employees. A total of more than 16,000 employees have been enlisted since 2019. In addition, the international deployment initiated in September 2022 will be expanded in 2023 and 2024.

Details of the rates of achievement of the performance conditions determining the variable compensation paid in financial year 2022 to Executive Corporate Officers

In accordance with the compensation policy approved at the General Meeting, the variable annual compensation is paid partly in cash and partly in Crédit Agricole S.A. share-based cash. Vesting is contingent on achieving three complementary performance criteria, whose overall achievement rate cannot exceed 100%: Based on performance on the three criteria, the combined vesting rate is 100% for the variable compensation tranches awarded in 2019, 2020 and 2021:

	Weighting	Actual performance against the 2019 plan	Actual performance against the 2020 plan	Actual performance against the 2021 plan
Intrinsic financial performance	33.3%	120%	120%	120%
Performance of the Crédit Agricole S.A. share	33.3%	106%	92%	88%
Societal performance	33.3%	105%	105%	105%
TOTAL	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

4.4.3.3 Non-executive Corporate Officers or Directors

Components of compensation paid or allocated for the financial year 2022 to each non-executive Corporate Officer of the Company

Under the principles detailed on page 247, non-executive Corporate Officers received the following amounts in 2022:

	Net amounts received in 2021[(1)]	Net amounts received in 2022[(1)]					
Directors	**Crédit Agricole S.A.**	**Crédit Agricole S.A.**	**Crédit Agricole CIB**	**LCL**	**Amundi**	**Other Group subsidiaries**	**Total 2022**
DIRECTORS ELECTED BY THE GENERAL MEETING							
Dominique Lefebvre[(2)]	0	0	-	-	-	0	0
Raphaël Appert	48,790	50,610	-	-	-	0	50610
Agnès Audier	53,900	66,500	-	-	-	0	66,500
Olivier Auffray	16,800	38,360	-	-	-	0	38,360
Sonia Bonnet-Bernard*	21,630	68,530	19,740			0	88,270
Hugues Brasseur*	22,400	44,940				0	44,940
Pierre Cambefort	56,350	65,730	-	-	-	0	65,730
Marie-Claire Daveu	58,240	68,600	-	-	-	0	68,600
Daniel Épron**	67,154	25,340	-	-		6,490	31,830
Jean-Pierre Gaillard	75,530	61,950	-	17,150	-	0	79,100
Nicole Gourmelon	45,850	37,380	-	94,50	-	0	46,830
Françoise Gri	127,400	96,740	30,870	-	-	0	127,610
Jean-Paul Kerrien	72,440	51,590	-	-	-	20,900	72,490
Marianne Laigneau*	23,800	47,600	-	-		0	47,600
Christophe Lesur*[(3)(4)]	19,872	39,744	-	-	-	0	39,744
Pascal Lheureux	35,560	48,720	-	-	-	0	48,720
Alessia Mosca*[(5)]	49,181	88,944	-	-	-	0	88,944
Gérard Ouvrier-Buffet**	81,254	21,560	-	-	-	36,421	57,981
Catherine Pourre[(5)]**	151,292	44,472	65,435	-	-	0	109,907
Louis Tercinier	48,790	48,720	-	-	-	0	48,720
Éric Vial	-	23,380				0	23,380
DIRECTOR REPRESENTING PROFESSIONAL FARMING ASSOCIATIONS							
Christiane Lambert	14,000	11,200	-	-	-	0	11,200
DIRECTORS APPOINTED BY THE MAJOR TRADE UNIONS							
Catherine Umbricht [(3)(4)]	17,719	57,629	-	-	-	0	57,629
Éric Wilson [(3)(4)]	13,248	41,980	-	-	-	0	41,980
NON-VOTING DIRECTORS							
Pascale Berger [(3)(4)(6)]	33,120	39,744	-	-	-	0	39,744
José Santucci [(7)]	-	16,800	-	10500	-	22400	49,700
Carol Sirou [(7)]	-	41,370	-	-	-	0	41,370
TOTAL	**1,151,320**	**1,248,133**	**116,045**	**37,100**	**0**	**86,211**	**1,464,109**

Total gross amount consumed: €1,705,900 out of €1.75 million allocated.

* *Appointed directors in May 2022.*

** *Outgoing directors.*

(1) *After the following deductions from the sums payable to individual beneficiaries resident in France: income tax prepayment (12.8%) and social contributions (17.2%).*

(2) *See Board of Directors' compensation policy.*

(3) *The three Directors representing the employees, as well as the non-voting Director representing the employees of the Regional Banks, do not receive their compensation; instead, these are paid to their unions.*

(4) *Only after deduction of social contributions (17.2%).*

(5) *Only 12.8% withholding tax (non-resident in France).*

(6) *Appointed as non-voting Directors in May 2021.*

(7) *Appointed as non-voting Directors in May 2022.*

4.4.3.4 Comparative approach to compensation

In accordance with the provisions of Article L. 22-10-9.of the French Commercial Code, Crédit Agricole S.A. publishes the comparative change in total compensation due or awarded to Executive Corporate Officers with the average total compensation of employees from the holding company and the Group's performance (measured by the underlying Net income Group share), over five years.

Calculation method

In accordance with the AFEP/MEDEF guidelines on compensation multiples and with a view to ensuring the representativeness of the data, the Group has chosen to go beyond the regulatory obligations and calculate the ratios presented below for France, which is considered to be more relevant (approximately 35,000 employees, i.e. almost half of the Group's workforce, representative of the Group's different business lines, compared with approximately 1,700 for the S.A. scope).

These ratios thus compare the total compensation due or awarded to each Executive Corporate Officer in respect of each financial year with that of the employees of Crédit Agricole S.A. in France.

The employees under consideration are those with permanent employment contracts as at 31 December of each financial year.

Employee compensation includes fixed annual compensation, bonuses and benefits for the year, variable annual and long-term compensation for the year, and profit-sharing and incentive bonuses for the year. For the calculations for the year 2022, the components of variable compensation (annual and long-term variable compensation and profit-sharing and incentive bonuses) are estimated on the basis of the previous financial year's budgets and components known at the time. The 2021 ratios have therefore been updated to take into account the actual budgets for the financial year.

The compensation of Executive Corporate Officers corresponds to their fixed compensation and valued benefits in kind, annual variable compensation for the year and the fair value of long-term variable compensation. This information corresponds to the elements already presented in this report.

Comparative changes in the compensation of Executive Corporate Officers in France

Indicators	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variations 2018-2022
Underlying net income Group share *(in millions of euros)*	44,05	4,582	3,844	5,397	5,468	37.5%
Average employee compensation France	€64,595	€66,714	€67,015	€70,377	€71,729	11%
Median employee compensation France	€48,985	€50,605	€51,163	€53,462	€55,385	13%
Total compensation of Philippe Brassac, Chief Executive Officer	€2,214,767	€1,728,650(1)	€2,456,562	€2,579,418	€2,451,793	10.7%
Total compensation of Xavier Musca, Deputy Chief Executive Officer	€1,311,000	€1,015,850(2)	€1,403,478	€1,509,134	€1,399,141	7%
Total compensation of Jérôme Grivel, Deputy Chief Executive Officer	NA	NA	NA	NA	€1,398,555	NA
Total compensation of Olivier Gavalda, Deputy Chief Executive Officer in charge of the Retail Banking division	NA	NA	NA	NA	€1,399,416	NA
Total compensation of Dominique Lefebvre, Chairman of the Board of Directors	€560,000	€560,000	€560,000	€560,000	€625,000	12%
CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A. CORPORATE ENTITY SCOPE						
Average Crédit Agricole S.A. employee compensation	€99,059	€100,351	€97,671	€96,134	€95,484	-4%
Median Crédit Agricole S.A. employee compensation	€74,123	€75,344	€74,102	€76,222	€77,519	5%
FRANCE PERIMETER						
Average employee compensation France	€64,595	€66,714	€67,015	€70,377	€71,729	11%
Median employee compensation France	€48,985	€50,605	€51,163	€53,462	€55,385	13%

(1) Following the waiver by Mr Philippe Brassac of 50% of his originally determined variable remuneration for 2019.
(2) Following the waiver by Mr Xavier Musca of 50% of his originally determined variable remuneration for 2019.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Equity ratio between the level of remuneration of each Executive Corporate Officer and the average and median remuneration of Crédit Agricole S.A. corporate entity

The table below shows the compensation equity ratio calculated on the basis of the average and median compensation of Crédit Agricole S.A. corporate entity employees, in accordance with the regulatory obligations relating to the disclosure of compensation equity ratios falling within Crédit Agricole S.A.'s regulatory reporting scope.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
DOMINIQUE LEFEBVRE, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS					
Ratio to average compensation of Crédit Agricole S.A. (corporate entity) employees	6	6	6	6	6
Ratio to median compensation of Crédit Agricole S.A. (corporate entity) employees	8	7	8	7	8
PHILIPPE BRASSAC, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER					
Ratio to average compensation of Crédit Agricole S.A. (corporate entity) employees	22	23[1] / 17[2]	25	27	26
Ratio to median compensation of Crédit Agricole S.A. (corporate entity) employees	30	31[1] / 23[2]	33	34	32
XAVIER MUSCA, DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER					
Ratio to average compensation of Crédit Agricole S.A. (corporate entity) employees	13	13[1] / 10[2]	14	16	15
Ratio to median compensation of Crédit Agricole S.A. (corporate entity) employees	18	18[1] / 13[2]	19	20	18
JÉRÔME GRIVET, DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER					
Ratio to average compensation of Crédit Agricole S.A. (corporate entity) employees	NA	NA	NA	NA	15
Ratio to median compensation of Crédit Agricole S.A. (corporate entity) employees	NA	NA	NA	NA	18
OLIVIER GAVALDA, DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER					
Ratio to average compensation of Crédit Agricole S.A. (corporate entity) employees	NA	NA	NA	NA	15
Ratio to median compensation of Crédit Agricole S.A. (corporate entity) employees	NA	NA	NA	NA	18

(1) Ratio before waiver of 50% of their variable remuneration in 2019.
(2) Ratio after waiver of 50% of their variable remuneration in 2019.

Equity ratio between the level of compensation of each Executive Corporate Officer and the average and median compensation of the employees in France

Pursuant to the February 2021 AFEP/MEDEF guidelines on compensation multiples and in a bid to go beyond the regulatory obligations regarding the disclosure of compensation equity ratios, the Group calculates the compensation equity ratios in relation to the average and median compensation of employees in France, in order to obtain a more relevant scope that is representative of all of the Group's businesses.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
DOMINIQUE LEFEBVRE, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS					
Ratio to average employee compensation in France	9	8	8	8	9
Ratio to median employee compensation in France	11	11	11	10	11
PHILIPPE BRASSAC, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER					
Ratio to average employee compensation in France	34	35[1] / 26[2]	37	37	34
Ratio to median employee compensation in France	45	47[1] / 34[2]	48	48	44
XAVIER MUSCA, DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER					
Ratio to average employee compensation in France	20	20[1] / 15[2]	21	21	19
Ratio to median employee compensation in France	27	26[1] / 20[2]	27	28	25
JÉRÔME GRIVET, DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER					
Ratio to average employee compensation in France	NA	NA	NA	NA	19
Ratio to median employee compensation in France	NA	NA	NA	NA	25
OLIVIER GAVALDA, DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER					
Ratio to average employee compensation in France	NA	NA	NA	NA	19
Ratio to median employee compensation in France	NA	NA	NA	NA	25

(1) Ratio before waiver of 50% of their variable remuneration in 2019.
(2) Ratio after waiver of 50% of their variable remuneration in 2019.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

4.4.4 Summary tables in line with AFEP/MEDEF recommendations

Dominique Lefebvre, Chairman of the Board of Directors

— Table 1 – Compensation, shares and stock options awarded to Executive Corporate Officers of Crédit Agricole S.A.

Gross Amount *(in euros)*	**2021**	**2022**
Compensation awarded for the financial year(1)	560,000	625,000
Value of options awarded during the financial year(2)	-	
Valuation of performance shares awarded	-	

(1) The compensation shown in this table represents amounts awarded for the year indicated. The itemised tables below show compensation awarded for a given year and compensation received during that year.
(2) No Crédit Agricole S.A. stock options were awarded to Corporate Officers in 2022.

— Table 2 – Summary of gross compensation

	2021		**2022**	
(in euros)	**Amount awarded for 2021**	**Amount paid in 2021**	**Amount awarded for 2022**	**Amount paid in 2022**
Fixed compensation(1)	560,000	560,000	625,000	625,000
Non-deferred variable compensation paid in cash	-	-	-	-
Non-deferred variable compensation linked to the Crédit Agricole S.A. share price	-	-	-	-
Deferred and conditional variable compensation	-	-	-	-
Exceptional compensation	-	-	-	-
Compensation for Director's term of office(2)	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**560,000**	**560,000**	**625,000**	**625,000**

(1) Including benefits of any kind
(2) Net amounts, after the following deductions from the sums payable to individual beneficiaries resident in France: income tax prepayment (12.8%) and social contributions (17.2%).

Philippe Brassac, Chief Executive Officer

— Table 1 – Compensation, shares and stock options awarded to Executive Corporate Officers of Crédit Agricole S.A.

Gross Amount *(in euros)*	**2021**	**2022**
Compensation awarded for the financial year(1)	2,425,839	2,349,839
Value of options awarded during the financial year(2)	-	
Valuation of performance shares awarded	153,579	101,954

(1) The compensation shown in this table represents amounts awarded for the year indicated. The itemised tables below show compensation awarded for a given year and compensation received during that year.
(2) No Crédit Agricole S.A. stock options were awarded to Corporate Officers in 2022.

— Table 2 – Summary of gross compensation

	2021		**2022**	
(in euros)	**Amount awarded for 2021**	**Amount paid in 2021**	**Amount awarded for 2022**	**Amount paid in 2022**
Fixed compensation	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Non-deferred variable compensation paid in cash	264,000	356,070	248,800	264,000
Non-deferred variable compensation linked to the Crédit Agricole S.A. share price	264,000	143,615	248,800	
Deferred and conditional variable compensation(1)	792,000	557,524	746,400	540,589
Exceptional compensation	-	-	-	-
Compensation for Director's term of office(2)	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	5,839	5,839	5,839	5,839
TOTAL	**2,425,839**	**2,163,048**	**2,349,839**	**1,910,428**

(1) The amounts paid correspond to the amounts vested, detailed in Table 2 bis and indexed to changes in the share price as stated in Notes 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the same table.
(2) Net amounts, after the following deductions from the sums payable to individual beneficiaries resident in France: income tax prepayment (12.8%) and social contributions (17.2%).

— Table 2 *bis* – Details of deferred variable compensation vesting in 2022

		2020		2021		2022	
	Total amount awarded(1)	Amount awarded(2)	Amount vested(1)	Amount awarded(2)	Amount vested(2)	Amount awarded(1)	Amount vested(2)
2018 plan awarded in 2019	693,480	231,160	231,160	231,160	227,508	231,160	231,160
2019 plan awarded in 2020(3)	377,190			125,730	120,386	125,730	125,730
2020 plan awarded in 2021	712,140					237,380	237,380
TOTAL						**594,270**	**594,270**

(1) *The share price at the award date was €10.19 for the 2018 plan, €12.94 for the 2019 plan and €10.46 for the 2020 plan.*
(2) *The share price at the payment date was €9.61 for the 2018 and 2019 plans and €10.18 for the 2020 plan.*
(3) *Amount after 50% waiver.*

Philippe Brassac received €594,270 in deferred variable remuneration for previous years. At the payment date this was equivalent to €540,589 after indexation to the Crédit Agricole S.A. share price.

Xavier Musca, Deputy Chief Executive Officer

— Table 1 – Compensation, stock options/ shares granted

Gross Amount *(in euros)*	2021	2022
Compensation awarded for the financial year(1)	1,411,402	1,334,261
Value of options awarded during the financial year(2)		
Valuation of performance shares awarded	97,732	64,880

(1) *The compensation shown in this table represents amounts awarded for the year indicated. The itemised tables below show compensation awarded for a given year and compensation received during that year.*
(2) *No Crédit Agricole S.A. stock options were awarded to Corporate Officers in 2022.*

— Table 2 – Summary of gross compensation

	2021		2022	
(in euros)	Amount awarded for 2021	Amount awarded for 2021	Amount awarded for 2022	Amount paid in 2022
Fixed compensation	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000
Non-deferred variable compensation paid in cash	140,940	178,080	125,500	140,940
Non-deferred variable compensation linked to the Crédit Agricole S.A. share price	140,940	71,826	125,500	
Deferred and conditional variable compensation(1)	422,820	303,858	376,500	276,772
Exceptional compensation	-	-	-	-
Compensation for Director's term of office(2)	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	6702	6,702	6,761	6,761
TOTAL	**1,411,402**	**1,260,466**	**1,334,261**	**1,124,473**

(1) *The amounts paid correspond to the amounts vested, detailed in Table 2 bis and indexed to changes in the share price as stated in Notes 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the same table.*
(2) *Net amounts, after the following deductions from the sums payable to individual beneficiaries resident in France: income tax prepayment (12.8%) and social contributions (17.2%).*

— Table 2 *bis* – Details of deferred variable compensation vesting in 2022

		2020		2021		2022	
	Total amount awarded(1)	Amount awarded(1)	Amount vested(2)	Amount awarded(1)	Amount vested(2)	Amount awarded(1)	Amount vested(2)
2018 plan awarded in 2019	366,600	122,200	122,200	122,200	122,269	122,200	122,200
2019 plan awarded in 2020(3)	189,510			63,170	60,485	63,170	63,170
2020 plan awarded in 2021	356,160					118,720	118,720
TOTAL						**304,090**	**304,090**

(1) *The share price at the award date was €10.19 for the 2018 plan, €12.94 for the 2019 plan and €10.46 for the 2020 plan.*
(2) *The share price at the payment date was €9.61 for the 2018 and 2019 plans and €10.18 for the 2020 plan.*
(3) *Amount after 50% waiver.*

Xavier Musca received €304,090 in deferred variable remuneration for previous years. At the payment date this was equivalent to €276,772 after indexation to the Crédit Agricole S.A. share price.

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Jérôme Grivet, Deputy Chief Executive Officer

The components of Jérôme Grivet's compensation tied to his employment contract and not related to his position as a corporate officer are not subject to a vote by the shareholders at the General Meeting of 17 May 2023.

— Table 1 – Compensation, stock options/ shares granted

Gross Amount *(in euros)*	**2022**
Compensation awarded for the financial year[1]	444,558
Value of options awarded during the financial year[2]	
Valuation of performance shares awarded	21,627

(1) The compensation shown in this table represents amounts awarded for the year indicated. The itemised tables below show compensation awarded for a given year and compensation received during that year.
(2) No Crédit Agricole S.A. stock options were awarded to Corporate Officers in 2022.

— Table 2 – Summary of gross compensation

	2022	
(in euros)	**Amount awarded for 2022**	**Amount paid in 2022**
Fixed compensation	233,333	233,333
Non-deferred variable compensation paid in cash	41,760	-
Non-deferred variable compensation linked to the Crédit Agricole S.A. share price	41,760	-
Deferred and conditional variable compensation[1]	125,280	-
Exceptional compensation	-	-
Compensation for Director's term of office[2]	-	-
Benefits in kind	2,425	2,425
TOTAL	**444,558**	**235,758**

(1) The amounts paid correspond to the amounts vested, detailed in Table 2 bis and indexed to changes in the share price as stated in Notes 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the same table.
(2) Net amounts, after the following deductions from the sums payable to individual beneficiaries resident in France: income tax prepayment (12.8%) and social contributions (17.2%).

— Table 2 *bis* – Details of deferred variable compensation

Not applicable.

Olivier Gavalda, Deputy Chief Executive Officer

The components of Olivier Gavalda's compensation tied to his employment contract and not related to his position as a corporate officer are not subject to a vote by the shareholders at the General Meeting of 17 May 2023.

— Table 1 – Compensation, stock options/ shares granted

Gross Amount *(in euros)*	**2022**
Compensation awarded for the financial year[1]	222,422
Value of options awarded during the financial year[2]	
Valuation of performance shares awarded	10,813

(1) The compensation shown in this table represents amounts awarded for the year indicated. The itemised tables below show compensation awarded for a given year and compensation received during that year.
(2) No Crédit Agricole S.A. stock options were awarded to Corporate Officers in 2022.

— Table 2 – Summary of gross compensation

(in euros)	2022 Amount awarded for 2022	2022 Amount paid in 2022
Fixed compensation	116,667	116,667
Non-deferred variable compensation paid in cash	20,953	-
Non-deferred variable compensation linked to the Crédit Agricole S.A. share price	20,953	-
Deferred and conditional variable compensation(1)	62,860	-
Exceptional compensation	-	-
Compensation for Director's term of office(2)	-	-
Benefits in kind	989	989
TOTAL	**222,422**	**117,656**

(1) The amounts paid correspond to the amounts vested, detailed in Table 2 bis and indexed to changes in the share price as stated in Notes 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the same table.
(2) Net amounts, after the following deductions from the sums payable to individual beneficiaries resident in France: income tax prepayment (12.8%) and social contributions (17.2%).

— Table 2 *bis* – Details of deferred variable compensation

Not applicable.

— Table 3 – Compensation received by Directors for their position as Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A.

See details on page 259.

— Table 4 – Stock options granted to Executive Corporate Officers in financial year 2022 by Crédit Agricole S.A. and other Group companies

No stock options were awarded to Executive Corporate Officers in 2022.

— Table 5 – Stock options exercised by Executive Corporate Officers in financial year 2022

No Crédit Agricole S.A. stock options were exercised by Executive Corporate Officers in 2022.

— Table 6 – Performance shares awarded to Executive Corporate Officers in financial year 2022

Performance shares awarded by the General Meeting of Shareholders during the financial year to each corporate officer by the issuer or by any Group company	Plan number and date	Number of shares awarded during the year	Valuation of shares based on the method used for the consolidated financial statements	Vesting date	Availability date	Performance conditions(1)
Philippe Brassac	Plan dated 09 February 2022	16,285	153,579	13/04/2027	13/04/2028	Yes
Xavier Musca	Plan dated 09 February 2022	10,363	97,732	13/04/2027	13/04/2028	Yes

(1) The vesting of bonus shares is subject to the cumulative achievement of three performance criteria relating to Crédit Agricole S.A.'s intrinsic financial performance, the performance of the Crédit Agricole S.A. share and Crédit Agricole S.A.'s annual societal performance.

— Table 7 – Performance shares made available over financial year 2022 to Executive Corporate Officers

Not applicable.

— Table 8 – History of stock option awards

Not applicable.

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Table 10 – History of performance share awards

Information on performance share awards	
General Meeting date	13/05/2020
Date of the Board of Directors meeting	10/02/2021 13/04/2021
Total number of performance shares awarded	415,039
Total number of performance shares awarded to corporate officers	36,180
■ Philippe Brassac	22,110
■ Xavier Musca	14,070
Vesting date of the shares	13/04/2024
Holding period end date	13/04/2026
Number of shares vested on 31 December 2021[(1)]	415,039
Cumulative number of shares cancelled or expired	6,045
Remaining performance shares[(2)]	408,994
General Meeting date	13/05/2020
Date of the Board of Directors meeting	09/02/2022 13/04/2022
Total number of performance shares awarded	400,340
Total number of performance shares awarded to corporate officers	26,648
■ Philippe Brassac	16,285
■ Xavier Musca	10,363
Vesting date of the shares	13/04/2027
Holding period end date	13/04/2028
Number of shares vested on 31 December 2022[(3)]	400,340
Cumulative number of shares cancelled or expired	3,760
Remaining performance shares[(4)]	396,580

(1) This number corresponds to the number of shares awarded by the Board of Directors on 10 February 2021 and 13 April 2021.
(2) This number corresponds to the number of shares remaining on 31 December 2022, taking into account the number of shares cancelled or expired.
(3) This number corresponds to the number of shares awarded by the Board of Directors on 9 February 2022 and 13 April 2022.
(4) This number corresponds to the number of shares remaining on 31 December 2022, taking into account the number of shares cancelled or expired.

Table 10 – Summary of multi-annual variable compensation of each Executive Corporate Officer

Not applicable.

Table 11 – Employment contract/Supplementary pension scheme/Severance payment/Non-competition clause

Executive Corporate Officers	Eployment contract[(1)]	Supplementary pension scheme	Allowances and benefits due or likely to be due as a result of termination or change of functions	Allowances under a non-competition clause
Dominique Lefebvre Chairman Beginning of term of office: 04/11/2015	No	No	No	No
Philippe Brassac Chief Executive Officer Beginning of term of office: 20/05/2015	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Xavier Musca Deputy Chief Executive Officer Beginning of term of office: 19/07/2012	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Jérôme Grivet Deputy Chief Executive Officer Beginning of term of office: 01/09/2022	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Olivier Gavalda Deputy Chief Executive Officer Beginning of term of office: 01/11/2022	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

(1) The AFEP/MEDEF recommendation against holding a corporate office while being covered by an employment contract applies to the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Executive Officer. The employment contracts of the Deputy Chief Executive Officers, however, were suspended by an amendment. They will take effect again at the end of their terms of office, at the updated compensation and position levels applicable prior to the term of office.

4.5 APPENDIX

— Definition and characteristics of the compensation of identified employees

Credit institutions	
The credit institutions and investment firms concerned are those falling within the scope of application of the Decree of 3 November 2014 on the internal control of companies in the banking, payment services and investment services sector subject to the supervision of the French Regulatory and Resolution Supervisory Authority. For the Group, these are Crédit Agricole S.A. as well as all entities with a balance sheet of more than €10 billion or with equity of more than 2% of their parent company's equity.	
Reference regulatory corpus	Decree of 20 December 2020 amending the decree of 3 November 2014 relating to the internal control of credit institutions and investment firms Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/923 of 25 March 2021.
Identified employees by virtue of their role	**Within Crédit Agricole S.A.:** Executive Corporate Officers; members of the Board of Directors; members of the Executive Committee; members of the Management Committee; heads of the support functions in charge of: legal affairs, accounting procedures, finance including tax and budget, economic analysis, anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism, human resources, development and implementation of compensation policy, information technology, information security; heads of the control functions; employees exercising a subordinate control function, reporting directly to the heads of the control functions; employees in charge of a Committee overseeing the following risk categories for the Group: credit risk, counterparty risk, residual risk, concentration risk, risk related to securitisation positions, market risk, interest rate risk, operational risk, liquidity risk and excessive leverage risk; voting members of the "new activities/new products" Committee. **Within other entities:** Executive Corporate Officers; members of the Board of Directors; members of the Executive Committee or the most important decision-making body after Executive Management; heads of the support functions in charge of: legal affairs, finance, human resources, information technology; heads of the control functions; employees in charge of a Committee overseeing the following risk categories: credit risk, counterparty risk, residual risk, concentration risk, risk related to securitisation positions, market risk, interest rate risk, operational risk, liquidity risk and excessive leverage risk; voting members of the "new activities/new products" Committee.
Identified employees by virtue of their level of authority or compensation	■ Employees with authority or powers to take credit risk of more than 0.5% of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital in the subsidiary to which they belong and of at least €5 million, or with authority or powers to structure this type of product with a significant impact on the risk profile of the subsidiary to which they belong; ■ employees who can take market risks of more than 0.5% of the CET1 capital or 5% of the Value at Risk (VaR) of the subsidiary to which they belong; ■ the hierarchical managers of employees who are not individually identified but who are collectively authorised to take credit risks of more than 0.5% of CET1 capital in the subsidiary to which they belong and at least €5 million, or to take market risks of more than 0.5% of the CET1 capital or 5% of the Value at Risk (VaR) of the subsidiary to which they belong; ■ employees who earned total gross compensation of more than €500,000 in the previous financial year; ■ Employees not identified under any of the previous criteria but whose total compensation puts them in the 0.3% top earners in the entity in the previous financial year (for entities with more than 1,000 employees).

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Credit institutions

Characteristics of deferred compensation

- In view of the proportionality principle, employees whose variable compensation is less than €50,000 or less than one third of total compensation are excluded from the scope of application of rules on deferred compensation in all Group entities, unless otherwise stipulated by the regulatory authorities in the countries in which the Group's subsidiaries are located.
- The deferred portion is determined based on the overall variable compensation awarded for the financial year.

Total variable compensation for year Y	Deferred portion
≤€50,000	Not applicable
€50,000 – €500,000	40% from the first euro
>€500,000	60% from the first euro with minimum non-deferred amount of €300,000

Payment in shares or equivalent instruments

A portion of the deferred variable compensation as well as a portion of the non-deferred variable compensation subject to a lock-up period of six or twelve months are vested in Crédit Agricole S.A. shares or share-linked instruments. As a result, at least 50% of the variable compensation of identified employees is awarded in shares or equivalent instruments.

Any hedging or insurance strategies limiting the scope of alignment provisions on risks contained in the compensation scheme are prohibited.

Performance conditions

The vesting of the deferred portion is spread over four or five years (for certain executives), with each annual instalment divided into two (one tranche in cash and one tranche made up of instruments), provided that the vesting conditions are met. Each vesting date is followed by a lock-up period of six to twelve months, for the tranche made up of instruments.

Asset management companies

Reference regulatory corpus	AMF position 2013-11 under European AIFM Directive 2011/6 of 8 June 2011 and AMF Decree of 6 April 2016 under UCITS V Directive 2014/91/EU.
Identified employees by virtue of their role	▪ the executive managers; ▪ investment managers; ▪ decision-making managers; ▪ Heads of the three control functions: Risk Management and Permanent Controls, Compliance and Audit; ▪ Heads of the support functions: Legal, Finance, Administration and Human Resources.
Identified employees by virtue of their level of authority or compensation	**Additional condition:** Those who earn variable compensation of more than €100,000.

Characteristics of deferred compensation

Total variable compensation for year Y	Deferred portion
<€100,000	Not applicable
€100,000 – €600,000	50% from the first euro
>€600,000	60% from the first euro with minimum non-deferred amount of €300,000

Insurance companies		
Reference regulatory corpus	Delegated Act 2015/35 of 10 October 2014. Insurance and reinsurance companies are excluded from the scope of application of European Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No. 604/2014.	
Identified employees by virtue of their role	■ the Corporate Officers or executive managers; ■ the members of the Executive Committee of CA Assurances; ■ employees performing the key functions referred to in Articles 269 to 272 of Delegated Act 2015-35: risk management, compliance audit, internal audit, actuarial function; ■ employees responsible for underwriting and business development; ■ investment managers.	
Identified employees by virtue of their level of authority or compensation		
Characteristics of deferred compensation	**Total variable compensation for year Y**	**Deferred portion**
	<€120,000	Not applicable
	€120,000 – €400,000	40% from the first euro
	€400,000 – €600,000	50% from the first euro with minimum non-deferred amount of €240,000
	>€600,000	60% from the first euro with a minimum non-deferred amount of €300,000

Investment companies		
Reference regulatory corpus	■ Directive 2019-2034 ■ Delegated Regulation 2021/2154	
Identified employees by virtue of their position or compensation	■ Executive Corporate Officers or executive managers; ■ risk-taking staff; ■ any employee whose total compensation is at least equal to the lowest compensation received by the above-mentioned persons and whose professional activities have a significant impact on the risk profile of the company or the assets it manages.	
Characteristics of deferred compensation	**Total variable compensation for year Y**	**Deferred portion**
	≤ €50,000 or ¼ of total compensation	Not applicable
	>€50,000	40% to 60% on the first euro
	Should variable compensation exceed €50,000 or one quarter of the total compensation, then 40% to 60% of the variable compensation is to be deferred over a period of three to five years, paid on a pro rata schedule and subject to the performance of the activity in question. At least 50% of the variable compensation shall be paid in shares (or share-based instruments or instruments indexed to align compensation with value creation). This rule applies to both the deferred and non-deferred portions. The vesting of compensation paid in instruments is subject to a lock-up period of at least six months.	

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

5. Rules of procedure of the Board of Directors

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Preface

On the recommendation of its Chairman and Appointments and Governance Committee, the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. approves its updated Rules of Procedure taking into account the updated laws and regulations in force, as well as the AFEP/MEDEF Corporate Governance Code for listed companies.

Article 1: Organisation of the Board of Directors.

Article 2: Powers of the Board of Directors and of the Chief Executive Officer.

Article 3: How the Board of Directors operates.

Article 4: Board Committees.

Article 5: Crédit Agricole S.A. Directors' Code of Conduct

Crédit Agricole S.A. is a company with a Board of Directors that separates the roles of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, in accordance with Group practice and current regulations, namely the separation of planning, decision-making and control functions from executive functions.

Pursuant to the provisions of the AFEP/MEDEF Code, corporate officers include the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer and the Deputy Chief Executive Officer(s) of Crédit Agricole S.A. Pursuant to the provisions of the French Monetary and Financial Code, the Board of Directors must ensure that Crédit Agricole S.A. has a sound governance system, comprising in particular a clear organisation, resulting in responsibilities being shared in a well-defined, transparent and coherent manner; effective procedures for identifying, managing, monitoring and reporting risks to which the Company is or may be exposed; an adequate internal control system; sound administrative and accounting procedures; and compensation policies and practices enabling and facilitating sound and effective risk management.

It should also be recalled that the Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Executive Officer(s) of Crédit Agricole S.A. effectively run the Company's operations.

Article 1 – Organisation of the Board of Directors

1. Chairman of the Board of Directors

The Chairman of the Board of Directors guides and organises the Board's work. He/she is responsible for ensuring that the Board as well as its Committees operate properly.

For this purpose, he/she ensures that the information provided to the Directors gives them sufficient insight for the decisions they make; he/she therefore makes sure that information flows properly between the Board and Executive Management and between the Board and its Committees.

He/she encourages and promotes open discussion and ensures that it is possible to express all points of view within the Board.

He/she calls Board Meetings and sets the agenda.

2. Officers of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors may appoint the Chairman and Deputy Chairman as Officers of the Board. The Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A. takes part in the Board's work.

The Officers of the Board are responsible for preparing the Board's work. They meet when called by the Chairman, as and when needed.

The Chairman may invite any person whose opinion he/she would like to canvass to assist the Officers of the Board.

The Secretary to the Board of Directors fulfils the role of Secretary to the Officers of the Board.

3. Composition of the Board

3.1 Members of the Board of Directors

Directors are appointed or reappointed to their office by the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, the Board of Directors is made up of at least 3 and at most 18 members elected by the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.

Directors have a term of office of three years; the term expires at the end of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders called to vote on the financial statements for the previous year and held in the year in which the term expires.

3.2 Non-voting Directors

The Board of Directors, on the Chairman's recommendation, may appoint one or more Non-Voting Directors who may attend Specialised Committee meetings in the same manner as Directors.

Non-Voting Directors are appointed for three years. They attend meetings of the Board of Directors in an advisory capacity.

They are subject to the same rules as Directors with respect to confidentiality and the prevention of conflicts of interests.

4. The Board's Specialised Committees

The Board of Directors has established six Specialised Committees tasked with preparing Board meetings and/or providing it with their opinions and recommendations. These include the:

- Risk Committee;
- Audit Committee;
- US Risks Committee;
- Compensation Committee;
- Strategy and CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) Committee;
- Appointments and Governance Committee.

The Board of Directors draws up the Rules of Procedure for these Specialised Committees and determines their duties and composition in accordance with current laws and regulations.

The remit of these Committees is defined in Article 4 below.

The Chairman or the Board of Directors may canvass the opinion of any Committee on any matter within its remit.

The Rules of Procedure of each Committee are appended to these Rules of Procedure of the Board of Directors.

Article 2 – Powers of the Board and of the Chief Executive Officer

1. Powers of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors exercises the powers granted to it by law and by the Company's Articles of Association. It sets out the guidelines for the Company's business and ensures that they are applied, in accordance with its social purpose, while incorporating the social and environmental issues relating to its line of business. As such:

- the Board approves the annual parent company financial statements (balance sheet, income statement, notes), the management report detailing the Company's position during the past financial year or current financial year, and its outlook, along with its forecasts. It approves the consolidated financial statements of the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group and takes note of its interim financial statements;
- the Board approves the consolidated financial statements of the Crédit Agricole Group;
- the Board decides to call the Company's General Meeting of Shareholders. It sets the agenda and prepares the draft resolutions;
- the Board:
  - elects and dismisses the Chairman of the Board of Directors,
  - appoints and dismisses the Chief Executive Officer, on the Chairman's recommendation,
  - temporarily fills one or more Director or Non-Voting Director positions in the event of a vacancy, death or resignation, in accordance with the provisions of Article 14 of the Articles of Association,
  - appoints and dismisses Deputy General Manager(s), on the Chief Executive Officer's recommendation;
- the Board decides on how to distribute the total compensation package allocated to Corporate Officers;
- the Board must first authorise any agreement that falls under Articles L. 225-38 et seq. of the French Commercial Code and, in particular, any agreement between the Company and any Corporate Officer;
- the Board presents the Report on corporate governance attached to the management report during the General Meeting. Besides including information on the compensation of Corporate Officers and on any agreements reached between Corporate Officers and the Company, the report presented by the Board also provides details about its composition, its organisation, how it operates, the work accomplished the previous financial year, and the diversity policies implemented both within the Board and within the Company's management bodies.

The Board also:

- determines the Group's strategic orientations, on the recommendation of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer;
- gives prior approval to strategic investment plans and any transaction, specifically any acquisition or disposal, that is likely to have a material effect on the Group's earnings, the structure of its balance sheet or its risk profile;
- defines the general principles applicable to the Crédit Agricole Group's internal financial organisation;
- decides or authorises the issuance of Crédit Agricole S.A. bonds;
- grants the Chief Executive Officer the necessary powers to implement the decisions set out above;
- approves and regularly reviews the risk appetite profile along with the strategies and policies governing risk taking/management/monitoring/reduction for the risks to which Crédit Agricole S.A. and the Group are or may be exposed, including social and environmental risks;
- notably approves the various commitment and risk limits for the Crédit Agricole S.A. and, where applicable, for the Crédit Agricole Group;
- approves the report on the organisation of the internal control system for combating money laundering and terrorist financing, as well as on incidents, shortcomings and corrective measures that have been taken;
- approves the information system security policy which, on the basis of risk analysis, determines the principles implemented to protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of their information and customer data, assets and IT services;
- issues an opinion, after having canvassed those of the Risk Committee and Appointments and Governance Committee, on the appointment as recommended by the Chief Executive Officer of each Group Head of an internal control function, i.e. the Chief Risk Officer, Head of Internal Audit and Compliance Officer. Where necessary, the Board will follow the same process when making a decision to dismiss any of the managers referred to above, who cannot be removed from their position without the prior approval of the Board;
- determines and regularly reviews the general principles of the compensation policy in place at the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group, in particular that regarding employee categories whose activities have a material impact on the Group's risk profile;
- reviews the governance system, periodically evaluates its effectiveness and ensures that corrective steps have been taken to remedy any identified deficiencies;
- determines the guidelines and ensures that the dirigeants effectifs (persons effectively running the undertaking, i.e. the Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Executive Officers) implement the monitoring systems in place to ensure effective and prudent management of the activities of Crédit Agricole S.A. and, in particular, the separation of functions within the organisation and the prevention of conflicts of interests;
- ensures that a code of conduct or similar and effective policies exist and are enforced to identify, manage and mitigate any potential or proven conflicts of interest and to prevent and identify any instances of corruption or influence peddling;
- ensures that Executive Corporate Officers enforce a non-discrimination and diversity policy, for instance with respect to gender representation within decision-making bodies;
- defines the criteria used to assess the independence of Directors;
- is notified in advance by the dirigeants effectifs (persons effectively running the undertaking) of changes in the Group's organisation and management structures;
- conducts any inspections or audits it deems necessary.

With respect to the role of corporate centre assigned to Crédit Agricole S.A. by the French Monetary and Financial Code:

- the Board authorises:
  - any foreign expansion of the Regional Banks,
  - any creation, by a Regional Bank, of a financial institution or insurance company, as well as the acquisition of any interest in any such company,
  - any financial support for any Regional Bank in difficulty,
  - the establishment of a Committee responsible for the interim management of a Regional Bank;
- the Board decides to:
  - give Crédit Agricole S.A.'s approval for the appointment of Chief Executive Officers of Crédit Agricole Mutuel Regional Banks.

The Chief Executive Officer also asks the Board for its opinion prior to any decision by the former to dismiss a Chief Executive Officer of a Regional Bank.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

2. Powers of the Chief Executive Officer

The Chief Executive Officer has the fullest powers to act in the Company's name in all circumstances and to represent it with respect to third parties.

He/she must, however, secure the Board of Directors' approval prior to the following transactions:

- the creation, acquisition or disposal of any subsidiaries and equity investments in France or abroad for total amounts exceeding €150 million;
- any other investment of any kind for amounts exceeding €150 million.

If, due to the urgency of the situation, the Board cannot be called to deliberate on a transaction that exceeds this ceiling, the Chief Executive Officer will do everything in his/her power to canvass all Directors or, at the very least, the Officers of the Board and the members of the relevant Specialised Committee prior to making any decision. Where this is not possible, the Chief Executive Officer may, with the Chairman's approval, take any decisions that are in the Company's interest in the areas set forth above. He/she reports such decisions to the Board at its subsequent meeting.

Article 3 – How the Board of Directors operates

1. Meetings of the Board of Directors

The Board is convened by its Chairman, or any person authorised for that purpose by the Board of Directors, and meets as often as required by the Company's interests and at least six times each year. Should the Chairman be unable to attend, the Board meeting is chaired by the Deputy Chairman or the eldest Director, who is thus authorised to convene it.

The Board of Directors may hold its meetings by video conference or audio conference, in accordance with the provisions of Article 3.3 below.

Directors with an interest in matters deliberated by the Board shall abstain from voting on such matters.

The Chief Executive Officer, Deputy Chief Executive Officers and Corporate Secretary participate in Board meetings but do not have the right to vote.

The Chief Executive Officer designates representatives of Executive Management to participate in Board meetings.

Non-Voting Directors participate in meetings of the Board and of its Specialised Committees but do not have the right to vote.

2. Provision of information to Board members

The Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer are required to provide each Director with all the documents and information needed for the Director to fulfil his/her duties.

Pursuant to the provisions of the French Monetary and Financial Code, the Board of Directors is informed by the dirigeants effectifs (persons effectively running the undertaking) of all material risks, risk management policies and any changes made thereto.

The Group Chief Risk Officer, Head of Internal Audit and Head of Compliance may report directly to the Board and, where necessary, to the Risk Committee.

Prior to Board meetings, Directors will in good time receive a file including the agenda items that require particularly close analysis and consideration ahead of the meeting, provided that confidentiality guidelines allow such information to be communicated.

Board members receive all relevant information on the Company, in particular the press releases issued by the Company.

Board members may also seek information directly from the Chief Executive Officer, the Deputy General Manager(s) and the Corporate Secretary of Crédit Agricole S.A., after having informed the Chairman that they intend to do so.

In the course of their work, Specialised Committees may consult Group employees or experts in areas that fall within the remit of said Committees.

3. Participating in Board meetings by means of video conference or audio conference

Except in circumstances in which the Board is convened to conduct any of the transactions referred to in Articles L. 232-1 and L. 233-16 of the French Commercial Code (approval of the annual financial statements and management report for the previous financial year), the Board may at the Chairman's discretion hold its meeting by video conference or audio conference.

In this case, the video conference or audio conference system will be able to identify the Directors in attendance and ensure their full participation. For this purpose, the system used shall at least transmit participants' voices and meet the technical requirements to ensure that the Board's deliberations are transmitted continuously and simultaneously.

Directors attending a meeting by video conference or audio conference are deemed present with their full rights taken into consideration (for the purpose of calculating the quorum and majority, Directors' fees, etc.).

The attendance records and minutes must indicate the names of the Directors having participated in the meeting by video conference and audio conference. The minutes must also record any technical incident that may have affected the proceedings.

Consultation methods used by the Board

Besides taking decisions in the presence of the Directors attending the meeting, whether in person or by audio or video conference, the Board may also take the following decisions by consulting Directors in writing:

- to temporarily appoint Board members, including Non-Voting Directors;
- to enforce compliance of the Articles of Association with regulations and legislation;
- to convene a General Meeting;
- to transfer the registered office within a same département.

4. Procedural Notes of the Board of Directors

The Board's operations are governed by the present Rules of Procedure and by current laws and regulations.

The Board of Directors may also issue Procedural Notes describing the way in which it applies and organises its governance, in accordance with the aforementioned rules, particularly in response to orders received from its supervisory authorities to formalise its processes.

These Procedural Notes are established on the recommendation of the Appointments and Governance Committee; once approved by the Board of Directors, they apply to all its members. They may be amended or revoked by the Board of Directors at any time, after the aforementioned Committee has issued its opinion, on the grounds that they may no longer be meaningful or that regulations have changed.

Article 4 – The Board's Specialised Committees

1. Strategy and CSR Committee

Under the responsibility of the Board of Directors, the Strategy and CSR Committee's key duty is to conduct in-depth reviews of the Group's strategic planning for its various business lines in France and abroad. In particular, the Committee examines M&A or strategic investment plans and issues opinions on them.

It carries out a review, at least every 12 months, of the corporate social and environmental responsibility actions taken by the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group and Crédit Agricole Group. As such, it supervises the preparation of the Integrated Report and, in general, of the non-financial information published by the Group, particularly that published by Crédit Agricole S.A.

The Board receives reports on the work and opinions of the Strategy and CSR Committee from the Committee Chairperson or a Committee member designated by him/her.

2. Risk Committee

Under the responsibility of the Board of Directors and in accordance with the provisions of the French Monetary and Financial Code and Decree of 3 November 2014, the Risk Committee is tasked with:

- reviewing the overall strategy and risk appetite of Crédit Agricole S.A. and of the Crédit Agricole Group, along with their risk strategies, including social and environmental risks, and advising the Board of Directors on such matters;
- helping the Board of Directors verify that this strategy is being implemented by the dirigeants effectifs (persons effectively running the undertaking) and by the Chief Risk Officer;
- examining, without prejudice to the role of the Compensation Committee, whether the incentives built into the compensation policy and practices of Crédit Agricole S.A. are consistent with the Group's position as regards the risks to which it is exposed, its capital, its liquidity and the probability and phasing of its expected profits.

The Board receives reports on the work and proposals of the Risk Committee from the Committee Chairperson or a Committee member designated by him/her.

3. US Risk Committee

Under the responsibility of the Board of Directors and in accordance with US regulations, the US Risks Committee is tasked with:

- reviewing the policies in place to manage the risks pertaining to the operations of Group entities in the United States;
- ensuring these risks are managed with appropriate oversight; and
- submitting all decisions on such matters to the Board for approval.

4. Audit Committee

Under the responsibility of the Board of Directors and in accordance with the provisions of Article L. 823-19 of the French Commercial Code, the Audit Committee is tasked with:

- reviewing the parent company and consolidated financial statements of Crédit Agricole S.A. prior to their submission to the Board of Directors;
- reviewing documents or reports within its area of expertise that are intended for the Directors;
- monitoring the financial reporting process and, where appropriate, making recommendations to guarantee its integrity;
- monitoring the effectiveness of internal control, risk management and, where appropriate, internal audit systems concerning procedures for preparing and processing accounting and financial information, without undermining its independence;
- making a recommendation on the Statutory Auditors submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders for approval. This recommendation, which is made to the Board of Directors, is prepared in accordance with the provisions of Article 16 of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014; it also makes a recommendation to the Board when any Statutory Auditor is being considered for reappointment in the manner provided for in Article L. 823-3-1;
- monitoring the completion of the Statutory Auditors' inspection; it takes into account the observations and conclusions of the High Council of Auditors following checks made pursuant to Articles L. 821-9 et seq.;
- ensuring that the Statutory Auditors meet the independence criteria set out in the French Commercial Code. If necessary, it will liaise with the Statutory Auditors to draw up measures that would safeguard their independence, in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned EU Regulation;
- approving the provision of services mentioned in Article L. 822-11-2 of the French Commercial Code.

The Board receives reports on the work and proposals of the Audit Committee from the Committee Chairperson or a Committee member designated by him/her.

5. Compensation Committee

Under the responsibility of the Board of Directors and in accordance with the provisions of the French Monetary and Financial Code, the Compensation Committee is tasked with making proposals and offering opinions to be submitted to the Board concerning:

- the general principles of the compensation policy applicable to all Crédit Agricole S.A. Group entities, and, in particular:
  - the establishment of pay structures, distinguishing between fixed and variable compensation in particular,
  - the principles for determining total amounts of variable compensation, taking into account the impact of the risks and capital requirements inherent to the business activities concerned,
  - the application of regulatory provisions concerning identified employees within the meaning of European regulations.

  As such, the Committee in particular:
  - issues an opinion on the compensation policy of the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group, prior to any Board decision,
  - monitors implementation of this policy, at Group level and by each major business line, by means of an annual review, to ensure regulatory compliance;
- the compensation of corporate officers, ensuring compliance with applicable regulations and legislation;
- the total compensation package and its distribution among Directors and Non-Voting Directors;
- plans for capital increases reserved for Group employees and, where applicable, stock option or share buyback plans as well as free share allocation plans to be submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders, along with the terms and conditions for carrying out these capital increases and plans.

The Board receives reports on the work and proposals of the Compensation Committee from the Committee Chairperson or a Committee member designated by him/her.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

6. Appointments and Governance Committee

Under the responsibility of the Board of Directors and in accordance with the provisions of the French Monetary and Financial Code, the Appointments and Governance Committee is tasked with:

- identifying candidates suitable for the position of Director and Non-Voting Director and recommending them to the Board with a view to submitting their names to the General Meeting;
- periodically – at least annually – assessing the balance and diversity of knowledge, expertise and experience of Board members. This assessment is carried out individually and collectively;
- specifying the role and necessary qualifications of Board members and calculating the time they need to devote to their duties;
- reviewing the diversity policy applied to Board members based on criteria such as age, gender or qualifications and professional background, and setting out the targets of this policy, the methods implemented, and the results obtained over the previous financial year;
- periodically – at least annually – assessing the Board's structure, size, composition and effectiveness as regards its role, and making any helpful recommendations to the Board;
- periodically reviewing the Board's policies regarding the selection and appointment of dirigeants effectifs (persons effectively running the undertaking), Deputy Chief Executive Officers and the Chief Risk Officer, and making recommendations in this regard.

The Committee's work and proposals are reported to the Board by the Committee Chairperson or a Committee member designated by him/her.

Article 5 – Crédit Agricole S.A. Directors' Code of Conduct

Each member of the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A., regardless of whether they have the right to vote, fully subscribes to the provisions of the Code appended to these Rules of Procedure, of which it forms an integral part and every Board member has received a copy.

Article 6 – Group Code of ethics

Each member of the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A., regardless of whether they have the right to vote, fully subscribes to the provisions of the Crédit Agricole Group Code of ethics and undertakes to respect them.

CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A. DIRECTORS' CODE OF CONDUCT

The purpose of this Code of Conduct is to improve the quality of the work carried out by Directors by encouraging effective application of the principles and best practices in the area of corporate governance.

Each member of the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A., regardless of whether they have the right to vote, undertakes to observe the guidelines contained in the present Code of Conduct and to apply them.

Article 1 – Administration and social purpose

Each member of the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A., regardless of whether they have the right to vote, must consider themselves a representative of all shareholders and other stakeholders and must, in all circumstances, act in their best interests and those of the Company.

Article 2 – Compliance with laws and Articles of Association

On taking up their duties and throughout their term of office, each member of the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A., regardless of whether they have the right to vote, must acknowledge the full extent of their general and/or specific rights and obligations. They must familiarise themselves with and observe the regulations and legislation applicable to the Company and to their own duties, all applicable governance codes and best practices, and the Company's own rules as per its Articles of Association and rules of procedure.

Article 3 – Availability and diligence

The Director must devote the time, attention and availability necessary to fulfil his/her duties.

The Director must observe the regulations and legislation applicable to any Director of a credit institution.

As such, on taking up their duties, the Director must inform the Chairman of the Board of all offices and duties exercised in any company, along with the names and corporate forms of the entities in which they exercise these positions and duties.

The Director must, in good time, inform the Chairman of the Board of any changes (termination, resignation, non-reappointment, dismissal, new positions and duties) made to the list of offices and duties declared.

The Director undertakes to resign from their duties if they no longer consider themselves apt to fulfil their role within the Board and the Specialised Committees of which they are a member.

Barring exceptional circumstances, they must be diligent and active participants in all Board meetings and all meetings of the Committees of which they are a member, where applicable.

Article 4 – Information and training

The Chairman ensures that Directors receive, in good time, the information and documents they need to fulfil their duties in full. Similarly, the Chairperson of each of the Board's Specialised Committees ensures that the members of their Committee receive, in good time, the information they need to fulfil their duties.

The Director, however experienced, must continuously strive to remain informed and adequately trained. They are duty bound to stay informed so that they can usefully contribute to discussions on items on the Board's agenda.

For this purpose, Crédit Agricole S.A. devotes the necessary human and financial resources to provide training for its Directors, and Directors are duty bound to devote the necessary time to any training courses offered to them by Crédit Agricole S.A.

Directors are kept informed of any changes made to laws and regulations, including those pertaining to the regime applicable to inside information.

Article 5 – Exercising duties: Guidelines

The Director will exercise his/her duties in a spirit of independence, integrity, fairness and professionalism.

Article 6 – Independence and duty to disclose

The Director ensures that their independence and freedom to make judgements and decisions and to take action are safeguarded in all circumstances. They must remain impartial and free from influence peddling from any source uninvolved with the social purpose they are duty bound to safeguard.

They inform the Board of anything they are aware of that might be detrimental to the Company's interests.

They are duty bound to express their doubts and opinions. In the event of a disagreement, they ensure that it is explicitly documented in the meeting's minutes.

Article 7 – Independence and conflicts of interest

Board members are subject to the applicable legal and regulatory obligations regarding conflicts of interest. Each member of the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A., regardless of whether they have the right to vote, informs the Board of any actual or potential conflict of interest in which they may be involved either directly or indirectly. They will refrain from attending the debate and voting on the corresponding decision.

Article 8 – Integrity, fairness and good character

The Director acts in good faith in all circumstances and takes no initiative that might be detrimental to the interests of the Company or of other companies within the Crédit Agricole Group.

He/she personally undertakes to ensure that the information they receive, the debates in which they participate, and the decisions taken are kept fully confidential.

The Director shows the honesty, integrity and independence required to assess and, if necessary, question the decisions taken by Executive Management and to ensure that any management decisions taken are supervised and monitored effectively.

Article 9 – Inside information – Securities transactions

During the course of their duties, Directors are deemed to have permanent access to all inside information held by Crédit Agricole S.A.

The Director's name is accordingly on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s list of "Permanent Insiders" to which the French Financial Market Authority (AMF) has access. The list includes all those whose dealings in the financial instruments issued by Crédit Agricole S.A. and in the financial instruments of other issuers linked to its activities and transactions are subject to regulatory oversight.

The Director will be notified of the inclusion on this list by the Compliance Department of Crédit Agricole S.A. The Director must return the notification duly filled in and signed.

In accordance with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/347 of 10 March 2016 specifying the precise format of insider lists, inclusion of the Director's name on the "permanent insiders" list will avoid it appearing repeatedly in the different sections of the "deal-specific or event-based insiders" lists.

The Director adheres to the restrictions and obligations described in Articles 8 (Insider dealing) and 14 (Prohibition of insider dealing and of unlawful disclosure of inside information) of Regulation EU 596/2014, referred to as the MAR (Market Abuse Regulation).

In particular, they refrain from using the inside information to which they are privy for their own benefit or for the benefit of anyone else and from using this information to carry out themselves or by a third party any transactions in the financial instruments concerned or in the derivative financial instruments linked to them.

1. Shares and related financial instruments issued by Crédit Agricole S.A.

Directors are subject to an obligation to refrain from dealing in the financial instrument concerned, an obligation that is lifted only in the absence of inside information.

a) During authorised trading windows

The Director may trade during authorised trading windows that are determined by Crédit Agricole S.A. and sent to the Board of Directors by the Board of Directors' Secretariat, subject to the absence of inside information.

These windows are usually open for the six weeks following publication of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s consolidated quarterly or annual results. However, the Crédit Agricole S.A. Compliance Officer may temporarily suspend this provision under certain exceptional circumstances.

The Director verifies the absence of inside information with Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Compliance Department, which ensures that no deal-specific or event-based insider list regarding the Crédit Agricole S.A. stock or any related financial instrument has been drawn up.

b) Outside authorised trading windows

Outside these authorised trading windows, Directors may not carry out any transactions on their own account or on behalf of a third party, directly or indirectly, in the issuer's shares or debt securities or in derivatives or other financial instruments linked to them.

2. Specific provisions for employee Directors

a) Capital increases reserved for employees

By way of derogation from the principles set out in 1) b), employee directors may subscribe to capital increases reserved for employees via the employee savings scheme as these transactions are subject to a five-year lock-in period.

b) Exercising free shares

When exercising free shares, the Director having benefited from the allocation must refer to the Compliance Department to ensure that the event takes place during an authorised trading window and that no deal-specific or event-based insider list regarding Crédit Agricole S.A. securities has been drawn up.

c) Financial instruments issued by other issuers

The Director is deemed to have access to inside information for which deal-specific or event-based insider lists have been drawn up that do not include the names of Board members for reasons pertaining to their status as permanent insiders.

Therefore, should a Director wish to deal, directly or indirectly, in securities issued by issuers other than Crédit Agricole S.A. or in financial instruments linked to them, they must inform the Compliance Department which will ensure that no deal-specific or event-based insider lists have been drawn up for the issuers concerned.

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

3. Reporting requirements

a) Disclosure of personal data to the Compliance Department

Directors on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s list of "Permanent Insiders" must provide Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Compliance Department with the personal data required to ensure this list is compliant.

The data concerned are those described in Annex 1 Section 2 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/347 defining the format of insider lists.

b) Disclosure of persons closely associated with the Compliance Department

Directors must provide Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Compliance Department with a list of persons closely associated with them, notify these persons of their obligations in writing, and keep a copy of this notification.

The procedures governing these principles are described in the notifications that are sent to each Director on his or her arrival.

c) Disclosure of transactions to the Compliance Department

Even after having received a favourable opinion to trade from Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Compliance Department, Directors must inform it of any transactions carried out on their own account or on behalf of persons closely associated with them in Crédit Agricole S.A. shares or in financial instruments linked to them.

d) Disclosure of transactions to the French Financial Market Authority (AMF)

Persons subject to reporting requirements vis-à-vis the competent authority must send the AMF their securities transactions disclosures by electronic means within three (3) trading days of the transaction date if they exceed the regulatory threshold. Each disclosure is published on the AMF's website.

The General Meeting of Shareholders is also informed of all transactions carried out over the previous financial year; these transactions are presented in a summary statement included in the Company's management report.

Appendix

Current wording of Article 9 of the Directors' Code of Conduct

Crédit Agricole S.A. shares and related financial instruments

When a Director is privy to information that has not been made public about the Company in which he/she exercises a term of office as director, they shall refrain from using it to carry out themselves or by a third party any transactions in Crédit Agricole S.A. securities. Their name is accordingly on the list of "Permanent Insiders" with respect to Crédit Agricole S.A. securities; this list is held by the AMF (French Financial Market Authority).

They undertake to observe the rules stipulating, for instance, that "Permanent Insiders" may trade in Crédit Agricole S.A. securities within intervals of six (6) weeks following publication of quarterly, half-yearly or annual results, provided they are not privy during this time to information on the Company that has not been made public.

They are informed of these obligations in a letter from the Crédit Agricole S.A. Compliance Department; they will acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Crédit Agricole S.A. may find itself obliged to forbid trading in any Crédit Agricole S.A. financial instrument, including during these periods.

In accordance with legal and regulatory requirements, the Director must disclose any transactions carried out in shares in the Company and in any related financial instruments, either on their own account or on behalf of persons closely related to them.

Persons subject to the reporting requirement must send their disclosures to the French Financial Market Authority (AMF), by electronic means only, within three (3) trading days following the transaction date. Each disclosure is published on the AMF's website.

The General Meeting of Shareholders is informed of all transactions carried out over the previous financial year; these transactions are presented in a summary statement included in the Company's management report.

In addition, the Director's name may also be on a list of "Deal/Event-Specific Insiders" due to the nature of their activities within Crédit Agricole S.A. They are bound to comply with the associated requirements and will be informed of them, particularly their duty to refrain from trading in Crédit Agricole S.A. securities during the course of a project.

Financial instruments other than those issued by or relating to Crédit Agricole S.A.

In addition, the Director is bound to inform Crédit Agricole S.A. of any transactions carried out in financial instruments other than those issued by or relating to Crédit Agricole S.A., whether for their own account or on behalf of persons closely related to them, if they consider that they may potentially create a conflict of interests or if they hold confidential information that may be deemed inside information which they became privy to during the course of their duties as a Director of Crédit Agricole S.A.

Crédit Agricole S.A. may find itself obliged to forbid trading in any financial instrument (list of "Deal/Event-Specific Insiders") on which specific information, not made public, is discussed during the course of a meeting held by the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. (a strategic transaction, acquisition, creation of a joint venture etc.).

CRÉDIT AGRICOLE GROUP CODE OF ETHICS

This new Code of ethics expresses Crédit Agricole Group's commitment to behaviour that reflects all its values and working principles vis-à-vis its customers, mutual shareholders, shareholders, as well as its suppliers and all stakeholders with whom it engages. It acts as a responsible employer.

It is the responsibility of Directors and executives to respect the values set out in this Code and to set an example. Executives must ensure that these values are applied and shared by all Crédit Agricole Group employees, regardless of their level of responsibility, business line or place of work.

Besides applying all the legal, regulatory and industry rules governing our various businesses, our Code of ethics reflects our desire to do even more to better serve our customers who have been our Raison d'Être since day one. Please refer to the glossary for the definition of Raison d'Être.

All Directors and employees are made aware of our Code of ethics.

It is applied by each entity in a form that reflects its specific characteristics and is incorporated into its internal control procedures.

The compliance principles are compiled into a set of rules *(Fides).*

Our working principles and behaviour comply with the fundamental principles found in the various international documents.[1]

Our identity and values

Crédit Agricole Group is built around regional cooperative and mutual banks, with a European calling and open to the outside world.

Thanks to its universal customer-focused retail banking model – which is based on close cooperation between its retail banks and their related business lines –, Crédit Agricole Group aims to build multi-channel relationships with its customers, streamlining and facilitating their plans in France and worldwide, helping them make optimal decisions, and supporting them over time, in a spirit of determination, flexibility and innovation.

Crédit Agricole Group works to help its customers and meet their needs by providing them with a range of expertise and know-how: day-to-day banking, lending, savings, insurance, asset management, real estate, lease financing, factoring, corporate and investment banking, etc.

Our long-standing values, close customer relationships, responsibility and solidarity mean that people drive our actions and are central to our purpose.

Crédit Agricole promotes the cooperative values of democratic governance, relationships of trust, and respect for and between its members. It relies on each person's sense of responsibility and entrepreneurial spirit. Customer satisfaction, regional development and the search for long-term performance inform its actions.

Our identity and values require each person to act in an irreproachable and ethical manner. Each Group entity shares the belief that these values drive strength and growth.

Built on its sense of ethics and fairness and true to its cooperative culture, compliance helps enhance customer trust and the Group's image. It is central to our business lines and to the governance of Crédit Agricole Group.

Crédit Agricole Group undertakes to ensure that its working principles help it achieve its goal of being a bank that is fair, open to everyone and multi-channel, providing each person with support over time and with the ability to make fully informed decisions.

Our working principles apply

Vis-à-vis our customers

Respect and support for customers, and fairness towards them

Each employee brings his/her experience and expertise to bear in being attentive to and serving our customers and mutual shareholders, and in supporting them over time, all in a multi-channel environment. They listen to and provide customers with fair advice, and help them make decisions by offering solutions that are tailored to their profile and interests while informing them of the related risks.

Solidarity

Built on the Group's mutual background, the relationships we establish with our customers, mutual shareholders and all our stakeholders embody solidarity and adherence to the commitments we have made.

Usefulness and convenience

Our Group is committed to its customer-focused universal banking model, which is a fount of values and beneficial for our customers, who are able to access the expertise and know-how of all the Group's business lines. It remains true to its culture of local engagement by spurring regional development.

Personal data protection and transparency

The Group has established a standard framework by means of a personal data code to ensure our customers' data is protected.

Vis-à-vis society

Fundamental rights

The Group operates worldwide in compliance with human rights and basic social rights.

Corporate social responsibility (CSR)

The Group upholds its sense of corporate social and environmental responsibility across all its business lines and corporate operations. Its approach is built on a value-creating CSR strategy and is designed to support France's regions and strive for excellence in our dealings with our customers, partners, mutual shareholders and employees.

Vis-à-vis our employees

A responsible human resources policy

For the Group, being a responsible employer means ensuring non-discrimination and equal treatment, encouraging personal development in particular through training, promoting gender equality, diversity of backgrounds and profiles, helping people with disabilities, encouraging social dialogue and quality of life in the workplace, and creating a safe working environment in which all employees are treated with dignity and respect.

(1) These include the principles set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights published by the UN in 1948, the ten principles of the United Nations Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the OECD anti-corruption guidelines and recommendations, and the International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Through ethical behaviour

Professionalism and expertise

Directors, executives and employees, regardless of their entity or geographic area, must be aware of and apply the laws, regulations, rules and professional standards as well as the procedures applicable to their entity, in order to ensure they are observed and implemented in a responsible manner.

Responsible behaviour

Each Director, executive and employee reflects the Group's image. Responsible and ethical behaviour is required at all times and in all circumstances: no action is permitted that may harm the Group's reputation and integrity.

Confidentiality and integrity of information

Group Directors, executives and employees are subject to the same duty of secrecy and are forbidden from improperly disseminating or using any confidential information they may be privy to, for their own account or on behalf of third parties. Employees must endeavour to provide reliable and accurate information to our customers, shareholders, regulatory authorities, the financial community and stakeholders in general.

Prevention of conflicts of interests

Group Directors, executives and employees must be free of all conflicts of interest in order to ensure that the interests of our customers take precedence at all times.

Diligence

Everyone, whether a Director, executive or employee, must work to safeguard the interests of customers, combat money laundering and terrorist financing, comply with international sanctions, combat corruption, prevent fraud and safeguard market integrity. Each individual must exercise due diligence with respect to the Group's business lines and, if necessary, make use of the whistleblowing mechanism, in accordance with current regulations and procedures.

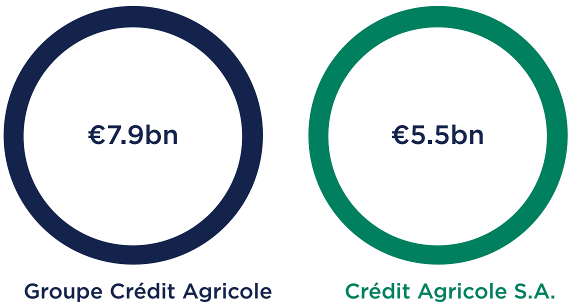
4

Review of the 2022 financial position and performance

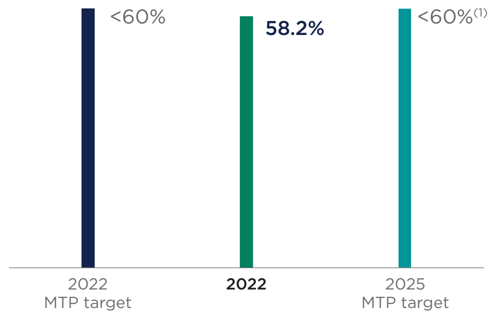
Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

2022 MTP targets exceeded

Solid underlying net income Group share



Stable underlying cost/income ratio target (excluding SRF)



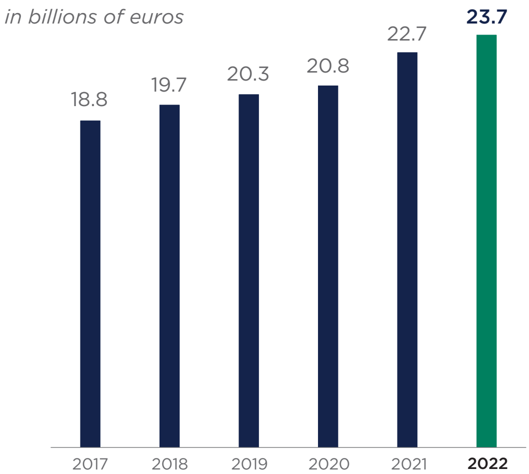
(1) 59% with IFRS17

2022 Underlying RoTE

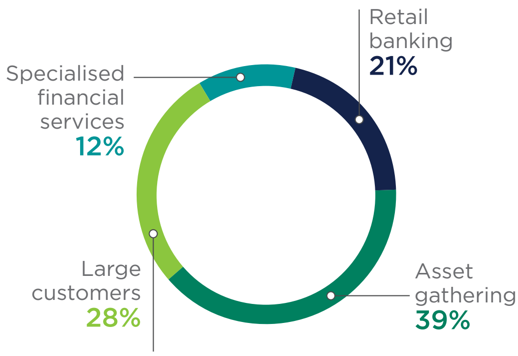
12,6%

A balanced business mix

Increase in underlying revenues



Breakdown of a well balanced underlying net income Group share (excluding Corporate Centre division)



Refer to the glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Operating and financial information

PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A.

Changes to accounting policies and principles

Changes to accounting policies and principles are described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Changes in the scope of consolidation

Changes in the scope of consolidation are described in Notes 2 and 12 to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ENVIRONMENT

Overview of 2022

The scenario developed at the end of 2021 assumed ban easing of both post-pandemic demand and supply constraints. This scenario was based on twofold normalisation with growth remaining sustained after a period of unusual vigorousness and a moderation of inflation. In February 2022, the dramatic shock of the Russia-Ukraine war broadsided this scenario through three main channels: confidence, by causing concern; supply, by causing actual or anticipated shortages; and demand, by stimulating inflation. As during the Covid crisis, a hierarchy of national vulnerabilities was established according to multiple criteria: distance from the war zone; level of trade with the warring parties (including dependence on grain, gas and oil imports and the energy mix); terms-of-trade shock; and ability to mitigate price increases (particularly by means of public subsidies). While countries have been affected differently by this new shock, none has escaped the acceleration and spread of inflation, leading to a more widespread and premature monetary tightening and a downward revision of growth. The only notable exception was China, which avoided inflation.

After strong growth (8.1%) in 2021 supported by exports that were boosted by Western stimulus packages and a highly accommodative monetary policy, **China** has indeed suffered a slowdown affecting all segments of its economy, including the property sector, private consumption and foreign trade. Anti-Covid restrictions disrupted industrial production and consumption, but sluggish domestic demand kept inflation in check; the global slowdown and rising commodity prices began to weigh on growth and the trade balance; structural imbalances (property, debt, demographics) exacerbated the situation's adverse impact on activity. Growth thus stood at 3%, far from the target of "around 5.5%" projected in March.

Although far from the centre of the conflict and still buoyed by the post-Covid recovery momentum (5.9% growth in 2021) largely due to "over-stimulated" consumption, the **United States** has seen a significant decline in growth (2.1% in 2022). After beginning 2022 with two consecutive quarters of GDP contraction[(1)], growth recovered thanks to the buffers resulting from the pandemic: the accumulation of abundant savings (concentrated in high revenues) and a very tight labour market. Strong job creation, coupled with a participation rate (62.3% in December) that is still one percentage point below its pre-pandemic level, has resulted in a decline in the unemployment rate (3.5%) and vigorous wage increases (6.2% year-on-year in November), partly offsetting the high inflation. Stimulated by supply and then rapidly by demand, 12-month inflation fell from 7.5% in January 2022 to 6.5% in December after reaching its peak in June at 9.1%. Core inflation dropped only slightly (5.7% in December compared to 6% in January and a peak of 6.6% in September).

Following very strong growth in 2021 (5.3%) and after being buoyed in the first half of 2022 by the post-Omicron upturn, from the summer onwards the **Eurozone** suffered the brutal materialisation of a much more limited supply of Russian gas, terms-of-trade shock[(2)], an acceleration in inflation and the tightening of financial terms. The slowdown was abrupt: from 5.5% in the first quarter of 2022, the annual GDP growth rate fell to 2.3% in the third quarter. Despite a slightly negative external contribution (-0.3 percentage points), growth nevertheless remained high over the year as a whole (3.5%) thanks to dynamic domestic demand: household consumption and investment grew by 4% and 4.3% respectively[(3)]. This robust consumption is largely explained by the aftermath of the Covid crisis: a resilient labour market paired with abundant savings.

(1) In terms of annualised quarterly change, GDP contracted by 1.6% and then by 0.6%. The decline in the first quarter was due to a highly negative contribution from net exports; the decline in the second quarter can mainly be explained by destocking. Considering that other variables necessary for the diagnosis (including real household income excluding transfers and non-agricultural paid employment etc.) have held up well, this period has not been officially classified as a recession by the NBER.

(2) The increase in energy imports in the first nine months of 2022 compared to the same period in 2021 stood at 4.3 GDP points. Before the redistribution of this burden among key players (mainly via government support to households and companies and the transfer of the cost increase from producers to consumers), this additional cost affects customers according to their relative energy consumption: 29% to households, 68% to companies and 3% to administrations.

(3) Domestic performances were very mixed, with Germany seeing growth of 1.8% (2.6% in 2021), France of 2.6% (6.8% in 2021) and Italy of 3.9% (6.7% in 2021), while Spain once again grew by 5.5% (5.5% in 2021).

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Despite a slowdown in job creation and an increase in the participation rate (to 74.9% in the third quarter), "job retention", a key element of the strategy rolled out during Covid, has allowed the unemployment rate to continue to fall (to 6.5% in November 2022 compared to 7.1% one year earlier). While public support (1.3% of the GDP in 2022, more than half of which in favour of households) and the increase in nominal wages have not made it possible to preserve real disposable income (down by 0.4% over the first three quarters of the year), the loss of purchasing power has not led to a decrease in consumption: the excess savings built up during the crisis (of around €1,000 billion in mid-2022) have contributed to the resilience of domestic demand, which should have been crippled by very high inflation. The inflation rate more than doubled between January 2022 (5.1% year-on-year) and its peak (10.6% in October) before decreasing once again (9.2% in December): the deceleration of inflation in the energy sector (25.5% compared to 34.9% in November) cushioned accelerated price increases for other components (services, non-energy industrial goods, food). While the recovery in core inflation was initially caused by supply constraints (bottlenecks and input shortages), the importance of demand factors gradually increased as pandemic-related restrictions were lifted, particularly in services. Additionally, sources of upstream inflation have slowly spread. Core inflation thus rose from 2.3% in January to 5.2% in December.

As inflation accelerated and spread, with the risk of it becoming entrenched, the rhetoric and then the actions of central banks hardened. The focus on fighting inflation has resulted in aggressive monetary tightening.

In the **United States,** the FOMC's sudden hawkish reversal at the end of 2021 was particularly reinforced in the first quarter of 2022. Fed Fund rate hikes came into play from March onwards. These increases totalled 425 basis points over the year and brought the target range to 4.25%-4.50% by the end of the year. Quantitative Tightening (QT) began in June (monthly reimbursement ceilings of $30 billion in Treasuries and $17.5 billion in Mortgage-Backed Securities, for a total of $47.5 billion, which was then doubled to a monthly ceiling of $95 billion).

Finally, in December, the FOMC minutes shed light on the intentions of Fed officials: a strong commitment to returning inflation to its 2% objective; slowed rate hike pace signalling neither a lesser determination to achieve the price stability objective nor a judgement that inflation was already on a persistent downward path; maintenance of a restrictive policy "for a sustained period of time" (until inflation is clearly on a path to the objective), stating that it would be inappropriate to start cutting the Fed Funds rate in 2023.

In the **Eurozone,** after ten years of uninterrupted monetary accommodation, the ECB started the cycle of raising its key rates in July. Over the year, these rate hikes amounted to 250 basis points, bringing the deposit and refinancing rates to 2% and 2.50% respectively. The "non-conventional" component was also tightened, with the end of net purchases in March under the Pandemic Emergency Purchase Programme (PEPP) and in July under the Asset Purchase Programme (APP), and the tightening of liquidity conditions with the end of TLTRO 3 operations in June.

In the **financial markets,** 2022 was a difficult year, marked by abrupt increases in interest rates and declining equity markets.

US two-year rates rose by 380 basis points (bps) to 4.50% while ten-year rates rose by 240 bps to 3.90%. German two-year (2.70% at the end of December) and ten-year (2.55%) sovereign rates rose by 330 bps and 275 bps respectively. Sovereign rates (both two- and ten-year rates) have thus returned to levels not seen since reaching their peak in 2007, at the dawn of the 2008 financial crisis, which set them on the path of a major downturn, accompanied by a curve flattening trend and ending with a slight inversion in Germany and a sharp one in the United States. At the end of 2021, the interest rate curves (spread between two- and ten-year sovereign rates) were still on the rise, with a slope of around 80 bps and 50 bps in the United States and Germany respectively. Depending on the strength and maturity of monetary tightening, the curves gradually flattened to invert in the United States (in July) and in Germany (in November). The compensation differences between long and short maturities were negative at the end of December 2022 (by about 60 bps in the United States and 15 bps in Germany). In addition, risk premiums in France and Spain rose by about 20 bps to 55 bps and 97 bps, respectively, above the Bund, while the Italian spread increased by almost 80 bps to 213 bps.

While the US equity market (S&P500) lost 20% over the year, the Eurostoxx 50 and the CAC 40 fell by 12% and 10% respectively. Finally, risk aversion and strong, premature monetary tightening in the United States benefited the dollar. The euro thus fell continuously against the dollar until September, recording a depreciation of 14% over nine months. Thanks to economic growth being more resilient than expected and the ECB tightening, the euro then recovered, limiting its depreciation against the dollar to -6% over 2022.

CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A. OPERATIONS AND CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

Over the full year 2022, **stated net income Group share** amounted to €5,437 million, versus €5,844 million for full year 2021, a decrease of -7.0%.

Specific items in full year 2022 had a negative impact of -€32 million on stated net income Group share. In addition to the fourth quarter items already mentioned above, items for the first nine months of 2022 had a negative impact of -€57 million on stated net income Group share and included recurring volatile accounting items, i.e. the DVA, FVA and secured lending for +€4 million, and coverage of Large Customers loan books for +€43 million. In addition the following non recurrent specific elements were recorded the provision for equity risk in Ukraine for -€195 million, the gain on the disposal of La Médicale for +€101 million, changes in the provision for home purchase savings plans for +€63 million, Lyxor and Creval integration costs for -€46 million, the exceptional provision on moratoria in Poland for -€17 million, or the reclassification of Crédit du Maroc to assets held for sale for -€10 million.

Specific items for 2021 had a positive impact of +€447 million on stated net income Group share due to recurring volatile accounting items, specifically the DVA for +€4 million, hedges of the Large Customers loan book for -€12 million, and changes in the provision for home purchase savings plans for +€15 million. Added to this were the following items: the excess SRF contributions paid for financial years 2016 to 2020 for +€130 million; the *"Affrancamento"* gains related to exceptional tax provisions in Italy for the non-accounting revaluation of goodwill and its amortisation amounting to +€222 million in net income Group share for the IRB (+€73 million), AG (+€78 million) and SFS (+€71 million) divisions; badwill related to the acquisition of Credit Valtellinese for +€376 million; the Creval off-balance sheet DTA for +€80 million; additional provisioning for Creval performing loan outstandings for -€19 million; Credito Valtellinese acquisition and integration costs for -€24 million; other Creval adjustments for -€11 million. These were in addition to the costs of the CA Italia Next Generation HR Plan (voluntary redundancy plan) for -€97 million; the exceptional contribution to the Italian banks' safeguard plan for -€13 million; and the sale of receivables and additional provisioning for CA Italia's loan book for -€161 million. Lastly, specific items included the impact of the disposal of the wealth management activities in Miami and Brazil for +€2 million within the Wealth management business line; the reclassification of CA Serbia under assets held for sale (IFRS 5) for -€4 million; the costs of integration of Kas Bank and S3 by CACEIS for -€2 million; the Lyxor acquisition costs for -€8 million; the transformation costs related to the new generation network project for branch consolidation at LCL for -€9 million; and the costs related to the Turbo project and the CACEIS transformation and development plan for -€23 million.

Excluding specific items, **underlying net income Group share** came in at €5,468 million, up +1.3% from 2021.

Underlying earnings per share were €1.69 in 2022, stable compared to the full year 2021.

Underlying RoTE(1), which is calculated on the basis of an annualised underlying net income Group share(2) and IFRIC charges linearised over the year, net of annualised Additional Tier 1 coupons (return on equity Group share excluding intangibles) and restated for certain volatile items recognised in equity (including unrealised gains and/or losses), reached 12.6% in 2022, down -0.4 percentage points compared to 2021. In 2022, the underlying RoTE of Crédit Agricole S.A. is more than 2.5 percentage points greater than that of a sample of ten European banks(3).

(in millions of euros)	2022 underlying	2021 underlying	∆ 2022/2021 underlying	2022 stated	2021 stated	∆ 2022/2021 stated
Revenues	**23,801**	**22,657**	**5.0%**	**23,733**	**22,651**	**4.8%**
Operating expenses excl. SRF	(13,932)	(13,429)	3.7%	(13,822)	(13,082)	5.7%
SRF	(647)	(392)	65.2%	(647)	(522)	24.0%
GROSS OPERATING INCOME	**9,222**	**8,836**	**4.4%**	**9,264**	**9,047**	**2.4%**
Cost of risk	(1,746)	(1,576)	10.8%	(1,551)	(1,232)	25.9%
Equity-accounted entities	371	373	-0.6%	379	368	3.0%
Net income on other assets	15	(51)	n.m.	15	(36)	n.m.
Change in value of goodwill		497	n.m.		0	n.m.
INCOME BEFORE TAX	**7,862**	**8,080**	**-2.7%**	**8,107**	**8,147**	**-0.5%**
Tax	(1,662)	(1,236)	34.5%	(1,812)	(1,876)	-3.4%
Net income from discontinued or held-for-sale operations	116	5	x 21.3	36	2	x 16.1
NET INCOME	**6,316**	**6,849**	**-7.8%**	**6,331**	**6,273**	**0.9%**
Non controlling interests	(880)	(1,005)	-12.5%	(863)	(876)	-1.5%
NET INCOME GROUP SHARE	**5,437**	**5,844**	**-7.0%**	**5,468**	**5,397**	**1.3%**
EARNINGS PER SHARE *(in euros)*	**1.68**	**1.84**	**-8.5%**	**1.69**	**1.69**	**0.3%**
COST/INCOME RATIO EXCL. SRF *(%)*	**58.5%**	**59.3%**	**-0.7 PP**	**58.2%**	**57.8%**	**+0.5 PP**

(1) See details on the calculation of the business lines' RoTE (return on tangible equity) as decribed in part "Benefit per share" of this chapter 4.
(2) The annualised underlying net income Group share corresponds to the annualisation of the underlying net income Group share (Q1x4; H1x2; 9Mx4/3) by restating each period for IFRIC impacts to linearise them over the year.
(3) Arithmetic mean of 10 major European banks: Société Générale; BNP Paribas; Santander; UniCredit; Crédit Suisse; UBS; Deutsche Bank; HSBC; Standard Chartered; Barclays. Ratio floored at 0% when the ROTE is negative. Data used for HSBC, Standard Chartered, Barclays and Crédit Suisse are based on the 30 September 2022 reporting.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Underlying revenues rose by +4.8% year-on-year, with revenue growth in all divisions (increase of +6.5% for the business lines, excluding Corporate Centre), despite unfavourable market effects impacting asset activities, more specifically the Asset Gathering division. Excluding Corporate Centre, and excluding scope effect, business line revenues were also up by +4.6% in 2022. This increase in revenues was due to strong business momentum across all business lines. As regards to the Asset Gathering division, the increase in insurance revenues was due to the increased recognition of the financial margin and the reversal of technical reserves. At the same time, private banking benefited from higher interest rates and a diversified product mix. By contrast, asset management revenues were adversely impacted by market effects, which penalised management and performance fees, even though revenues recovered in the fourth quarter to show an increase of +4.4% compared to third quarter 2022. In Corporate and Investment Banking, revenues benefited from the boost in the division's commercial positions, particularly in syndicated loans and bond issues. Asset servicing revenues were sustained by the net interest margin which offset market effects on loans. In the Specialised Financial Services division, consumer finance revenues were sustained by brisk business production which offset the contraction in margins, while leasing and factoring revenues were driven by the high level of factored revenues. In Retail Banking, revenues in France benefited from strong momentum in fee and commission income. The net interest margin held steady, as gradual asset repricing offset higher refinancing costs. In International Retail Banking in Italy, revenues were supported by the increase in interest rates and higher fee and commission income. In IRB outside Italy, revenues were driven by the net interest margin as interest rates rose, particularly in Poland and Egypt. In the Corporate Centre division, revenues decreased due to the effect of inflation on ALM, to the elimination of intra-group securities purchased by Predica and Amundi, and to the end of the special interest period on TLTRO.

Underlying **operating expenses** excluding SRF were up +5.7% compared to 2021. Excluding scope effect[1], the business lines' operating expenses (i.e. excluding Corporate Centre) were up +3.0% (or +€377 million). This increase, which enabled to support the business lines' development, was related to a foreign exchange impact of +€110 million; to an increase in IT costs and investment of around +€190 million; and to an increase in payroll of around +€130 million, which included most notably a +€28 million value sharing bonus. At constant scope, jaws were positive in 2022 by +1.6 percentage points, the increase in the business lines' revenues having exceeded the increase in expenses. Corporate Centre expenses were up +€76 million, reflecting the volatility of intra-group transactions with the Regional Banks in first quarter 2022.

The **underlying cost/income ratio excluding SRF** in 2022 reached 58.2%. The cost/income ratio was therefore lower than the ceiling set by the Medium-Term Plan of 60% per year. Since 2017, the cost/income ratio[2] of Crédit Agricole S.A. has remained more than 6 percentage points below than that of a sample of ten European banks[3].

The underlying SRF for 2022 totalled €647 million, up +24.0% compared to 2021[4]. Underlying **gross operating income** thus totalled €9,264 million, a rise of +2.4%.

Lastly, the **underlying cost of risk** came in at -€1,551 million, rising during the period by +25.9%/-€320 million. This compares to -€1,232 million for full year 2021. The increase in 2022 was due to the €113 million increase in provisioning for performing loans (€155 million in 2021 vs. €268 million in 2022), largely related to provisioning following the outbreak of the Ukraine/Russia war in first quarter 2022[5] (provisioning of €419 million for performing loans in 2022, plus €270 million for defaults in 2022). It also included the €374 million increase in provisioning for proven risk, which returned to normal after a year of very low proven risk costs. That provisioning rose from €993 million in 2021 to €1,367 million in 2022 (quarterly average for 2022 comparable to that of 2019). Proven risk in 2022 included an impact of war in Ukraine since first quarter and impact of a specific file in the fourth quarter. The increase was offset by reversals against other risks totalling €168 million and corresponding to reversals of provisions in 2022 for legal risks in corporate and investment banking vs. depreciations in 2021 especially in Italy.

The contribution from **equity-accounted entities** was up +3.0% to €379 million, the main contributors being Specialised Financial Services partnerships. **Net income on other assets** stood at +€15 million in 2022 compared to -€36 million in 2021. The 2021 contribution mainly came from the deconsolidation of Crédit Agricole CIB's Algerian subsidiary. **Pre-tax income, discontinued operations and non-controlling interests** therefore fell slightly by -0.5% to €8,107 million.

The tax charge was €1,812 million, down -3.4%, with an **underlying effective tax rate** of 23.4%, which was -0.7 percentage points lower than in 2021. **Underlying net income before non-controlling interests** was therefore up by 0.9%.

Non-controlling interests amounted to -€863 million in 2022, a drop of -1.5% in line with the decline in underlying income before tax, discontinued operations and non-controlling interests. **Underlying net income Group share increased by +1.3% to €5,468 million.**

(1) Creval (in International Retail Banking) and Lyxor (in Asset Gathering) added in 2021.
(2) In order to be certain about comparable data, the comparison with the sample of European banks was made on the basis of a reported cost/income ratio, including SRF.
(3) Société Générale; BNP Paribas; Banco Santander; UniCredit; Crédit Suisse; UBS; Deutsche Bank; HSBC; Standard Chartered; Barclays. Data used for HSBC, Standard Chartered, Barclays and Crédit Suisse are based on the 30 September 2022 reporting.
(4) Note that the refund of an SRF overpayment for financial years 2016–2020 was recognised in the amount of €130 million under specific items in first quarter 2021.
(5) The €113 million increase in provisioning on performing loans does not include the €195 million provisioned in the first quarter of 2022 against the value of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s shares in Crédit Agricole Ukraine. That provision has been restated in underlying income.

The specific items that had an impact on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s consolidated financial statements in 2021 and 2022 are as follows:

	2022		2021	
(in millions of euros)	Gross impact[1]	Impact on net income	Gross impact	Impact on net income
DVA (LC)	(19)	(14)	6	4
Loan portfolio hedges (LC)	21	15	(17)	(12)
Home Purchase Savings Plans (FRB)	34	24	(1)	(1)
Home Purchase Savings Plans (CC)	53	39	22	16
Liability management upfront payment (CC)	-	-	-	-
Ongoing sale project NBI (WM)	-	-	(1)	(1)
Exceptional provisioning on moratoria Poland (IRB)	(21)	(17)	-	-
Reclassification of held-for-sale operations – NBI (IRB)	0	0	(2)	(2)
TOTAL IMPACT ON REVENUES	**68**	**48**	**7**	**4**
CAGIP Transformation costs (CC)	(20)	(13)	-	-
Ongoing sale project Expenses (WM)	-	-	(2)	(2)
S3/Kas Bank integration costs (LC)	-	-	(4)	(2)
Transformation costs (LC)	-	-	(45)	(23)
Transformation costs (FRB)	-	-	(13)	(9)
Creval integration costs (IRB)	-	-	(32)	(15)
Voluntary redundancy plan CA Italia (IRB)	-	-	(190)	(97)
Creval other adjustments (IRB)	-	-	(19)	(11)
Creval integration costs (IRB)	(30)	(16)	-	-
Reclassification of held-for-sale operations – Costs (IRB)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Lyxor acquisition costs (AG)	-	-	(16)	(8)
Lyxor integration costs (AG)	(59)	(30)	-	-
Exceptional contribution on supplementary health insurance premiums (AG)	-	-	(25)	(13)
TOTAL IMPACT ON OPERATING EXPENSES	**(110)**	**(60)**	**(347)**	**(180)**
Restatement SRF 2016-2020	-	-	130	130
TOTAL IMPACT ON SRF	**-**	**-**	**130**	**130**
Creval – Cost of Risk stage 1 (IRB)	-	-	(25)	(19)
Disposal in receivables and additional provisioning of the portfolio CA Italia	-	-	(319)	(161)
Provision for own equity risk Ukraine (IRB)	(195)	(195)	-	-
TOTAL IMPACT ON COST OF CREDIT RISK	**(195)**	**(195)**	**(344)**	**(180)**
CACF/Stellantis transformation costs (SFS)	(8)	(16)	-	-
"*Affrancamento*" gain (SFS)	-	-	5	5
TOTAL IMPACT EQUITY-ACCOUNTED ENTITIES	**(8)**	**(16)**	**5**	**5**
Creval integration costs (IRB)			1	-
Creval acquisition costs (IRB)	-	-	(16)	(8)
TOTAL IMPACT NET INCOME ON OTHER ASSETS	**-**	**-**	**(15)**	**(8)**
Badwill Creval (IRB)	-	-	497	376
TOTAL IMPACT ON CHANGE OF VALUE OF GOODWILL	**-**	**-**	**497**	**376**
"*Affrancamento*" gain Tax (SFS)	-	-	108	66
"*Affrancamento*" gain (IRB)	-	-	97	73
"*Affrancamento/Reallineamento*" gain (IRB)	146	114	-	-
"*Affrancamento*" gain (AG)	-	-	114	78
Off-balance sheet DTA	-	-	105	80
TOTAL IMPACT ON TAX	**146**	**114**	**424**	**296**
Reclassification of held-for-sale operations (IRB)	(7)	(10)	(1)	(1)
Capital gain La Médicale (GEA)	101	101	-	-
Reclassification of held-for-sale operations Crédit du Maroc (IRB)	(14)	(14)	-	-
Ongoing sale project (WM)	-	-	5	5
TOTAL IMPACT ON NET INCOME FROM DISCOUNTED OR HELD-FOR-SALE OPERATIONS	**80**	**77**	**3**	**3**
TOTAL IMPACT OF SPECIFIC ITEMS	**(18)**	**(32)**	**361**	**447**
Asset Gathering	42	71	100	72
French Retail Banking	34	24	(14)	(10)
International Retail Banking	(121)	(138)	71	200
Specialised Financial Services	(8)	(16)	113	71
Large Customers	2	1	(61)	(33)
Corporate Centre	32	26	152	146

(1) *Impact before tax and before minority interests.*

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Solvency

At end-December 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s solvency level was higher than the Medium-Term Plan target, with a phased-in **Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio** of 11.2%. Crédit Agricole S.A. therefore has a substantial buffer of 3.3 percentage points between the level of its CET1 ratio and the 7.9% SREP requirement[(1)]. The fully loaded CET1 ratio is 11.0%.

For full year 2022, the CET1 ratio fell -70 basis points, of which -99 basis points can be explained by economic effects, largely reversible over time: -88 basis points for insurance unrealised gains and/or losses, related primarily to the impact of higher interest rates, and -12 basis points in risk-weighted assets for credit risk associated with the Russia/Ukraine crisis. Excluding these economic effects, capital generation was positive by +56 basis points for the 2022 full year, including an impact of +68 basis points from retained income over one year, outpacing the organic growth of the business lines, M&A and regulatory operations (specifically the impact of the exceptional payment of a €2 billion dividend by Crédit Agricole Assurances in the second quarter of 2022).

Restated for effects from bank and insurance unrealised gains and/or losses, the CET1 ratio rose in 2022 from 11.6% at end-December 2021 net of +31 basis points of unrealised gains, to 11.8%, net of -54 basis points of unrealised losses at end-December 2022.

Finally, the phased-in **leverage ratio** stood at 3.6% at end December 2022, above the 3% requirement.

The phased-in **Tier 1 ratio** stood at 13.0% and the phased-in total ratio was 17.5% at the end of the year.

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s phased-in **risk weighted assets** amounted to €361.3 billion at end-December 2022, down -€16.2 billion compared to 31 December 2021. The **organic growth of the business lines** generated an increase in risk weighted assets of +€14.2 billion (impact in particular of a rating effect on Russian/ Ukrainian exposures). Conversely, **mergers and acquisitions** freed up -€4.6 billion of risk weighted assets (impact in particular of the sale of Crédit du Maroc), while **insurance** contributed to a drop in risk weighted assets of -€27.2 billion, divided between -€21 billion from unrealised gains and/ or losses (impacted in particular by the rise in interest rates) and -€6 billion from the equity-accounted value (impacted by the dividend increase from Crédit Agricole Assurance). Finally, methodological effects generated +€1.5 billion of additional risk weighted assets in 2022, notably under the effect of TRIM.

Liquidity

Liquidity is measured at Crédit Agricole Group level.

Standing at €1,667 billion at 31 December 2022, the Group's banking cash balance sheet shows a surplus of available stable funding over required stable funding of €213 billion, down -€66 billion compared to the end of December 2021. This was mainly due to the repayment of a significant portion of TLTRO 3 resources (€71 billion), raised in a context of COVID-19 crisis.

Total TLTRO 3 outstandings for Crédit Agricole Group amounted to €91 billion[(2)] at 31 December 2022.

The Group's liquidity reserves, at market value and after haircuts, amounted to €467 billion at 31 December 2022, up by +€2 billion compared to the end of December 2021. They covered short-term net debt more than three times over (excluding the replacements with Central Banks).

At end-December 2022, the numerator of the LCR ratio (including the HQLA securities portfolio, cash and Central Bank deposits, excluding mandatory reserves), calculated as an average over 12 months, stood respectively at €403.5 billion for Crédit Agricole Group and at €373.2 billion for Crédit Agricole S.A. The denominator of the ratio (representing net cash outflows), calculated as an average over 12 months, stood respectively at €241.9 billion for Crédit Agricole Group and at €253.5 billion for Crédit Agricole S.A.

The **average LCR ratios** over 12 months at 31 December 2022 were respectively 167.3% for Crédit Agricole Group and 147.9% for Crédit Agricole S.A. The **LCR ratios** at 31 December 2022 were respectively 167.6% for Crédit Agricole Group and 162.7% for Crédit Agricole S.A. They were higher than the Medium-Term Plan target (around 110%) and than minimum regulatory requirement of 100% (since 1st January 2018).

In addition, the **NSFR ratios** at 31 December 2022 were respectively at 118% for Crédit Agricole Group and 114,2% Crédit Agricole S.A., and exceeded the Medium-Term Plan target and the regulatory requirement of 100% (applicable since 28 June 2021).

The Group continues to follow a prudent policy as regards medium-to-long-term refinancing, with a very diversified access to markets in terms of investor base and products.

In 2022, the Group's main issuers raised the equivalent of €49.5 billion[(3)], in medium/long-term debt on the markets, 43% of which was issued by Crédit Agricole S.A. Notable events for the Group in 2022 were as follows:

- Crédit Agricole CIB issued €17.5 billion, mainly structured and highly diversified private placements;
- Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance issued €7.6 billion in MLT refinancing, including €1.6 billion in ABS securitisations;
- Crédit Agricole Italia issued a €1.5 billion covered bond in two tranches (10 and 20 years);
- Crédit Agricole next bank (Switzerland) has completed three covered bond issuances this year for CHF 300 million, including a covered bond issue in Green format for CHF 100 million.

In addition, €10.1 billion[(4)] was raised through private agreements, comprising €7.8 billion from banking networks (the Group's retail banks or external networks), €1.6 billion from supranational organisations and €0.7 billion from national refinancing vehicles (including the credit institution CRH).

In 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. raised the equivalent of €21.1 billion[(3)], through the open market (initially planned at €13 billion).

The bank raised the equivalent of €21.1 billion, of which €5.6 billion in senior non-preferred debt, €0.3 billion in Tier 2 debt, €8.1 billion in senior preferred debt and €7.0 billion in senior secured debt. The financing comprised a variety of formats and currencies[(5)].

Note that on 5 January 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. issued a PerpNC7 v7 AT1 bond for $1.25 billion at an initial rate of 4.75%.

The 2023 refinancing programme totals €19 billion[(3)], consisting of €15 billion in senior preferred or senior secured debt and €4 billion in TLAC eligible debt (non-preferred senior debt or Tier 2 debt). At the end January 2023, 27% of the funding plan was realised.

Note that on 3 January 2023, Crédit Agricole S.A. issued a PerpNC6 AT1 bond for €1.25 billion at an initial rate of 7.25%.

(1) Countercyclical buffer of 6 bps at 31 December 2022, expected to be 37 bps at 31 December 2023 and 60 bps at 2 January 2024 for Crédit Agricole S.A. based on information known to date, in particular the increase in the French countercyclical buffer rate to 0.50% which comes into force in April 2023, rising to 1% from January 2024.
(2) Excluding FCA Bank.
(3) Gross amount before buy-backs and amortisations, excluding AT1 issuances.
(4) Gross amount before buy-backs and amortisations.
(5) 83% in EUR, 4% in USD, 4% in GBP, 3% in JPY, 3% in CHF and 3% other (NOK, HKD, SGD, AUD).

Refer to the glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

ANALYSIS OF THE ACTIVITY AND THE RESULTS OF CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A.'S DIVISIONS AND BUSINESS LINES

— Contribution of business lines to net income Group share of Crédit Agricole S.A.

(in millions of euros)	2022	2021
Asset Gathering	2,486	2,420
Large Customers	1,711	1,611
Specialised Financial Services (SFS)	751	808
Retail Banking in France – LCL	899	764
International Retail Banking	273	558
Corporate Centre	(682)	(317)
TOTAL	**5,437**	**5,844**

Asset Gathering division

This core business encompasses Insurance (Crédit Agricole Assurances), Asset management (Amundi) and Wealth management (CA Indosuez Wealth Management).

— Asset Gathering (AG) – Contribution to results, stated and underlying 2022

(in millions of euros)	2022 stated	2021 stated	Δ 2022/2021 stated	2022 underlying	2021 underlying	Δ 2022/2021 underlying
Revenues	**6,885**	**6,527**	**+5.5%**	**6,885**	**6,528**	**+5.5%**
Operating expenses	(3,322)	(3,005)	+10.5%	(3,262)	(2,987)	+9.2%
SRF	(7)	(7)	+6.3%	(7)	(7)	+6.3%
GROSS OPERATING INCOME	**3,556**	**3,515**	**+1.2%**	**3,615**	**3,534**	**+2.3%**
Cost of risk	(17)	(18)	(5.2%)	(17)	(18)	(5.2%)
Equity-accounted entities	88	84	+4.6%	88	84	+4.6%
Net income on other assets	(2)	(0)	x 10,3	(2)	(0)	x 10,3
INCOME BEFORE TAX	**3,625**	**3,581**	**+1.2%**	**3,684**	**3,600**	**+2.3%**
Tax	(825)	(642)	+28.5%	(840)	(761)	+10.4%
Net income from discontinued or held-for-sale operations	123	5	x 25.6	22	0	x 170.3
NET INCOME	**2,923**	**2,944**	**(0.7%)**	**2,866**	**2,840**	**+0.9%**
Non controlling interests	(436)	(524)	(16.7%)	(451)	(491)	(8.3%)
NET INCOME GROUP SHARE	**2,486**	**2,420**	**+2.7%**	**2,415**	**2,348**	**+2.8%**
COST/INCOME RATIO EXCL. SRF *(%)*	**48.2%**	**46.0%**	**+2.2 PP**	**47.4%**	**45.8%**	**+1.6 PP**

At the end of December 2022, the €2,415 billion in assets under management of the Asset Gathering (AG) business line were down by -6.4% year on year. Net inflows were positive in 2022 at +€13.2 billion, driven by a good level of inflows in treasury products and medium and long-term assets (MLT), after a record level of net inflows at +€71 billion in 2021. Over the full year 2022, market movements had a very unfavourable impact on the evolution of assets under management (market and foreign exchange effects stood at -€182 billion over the period, out of which -€167 billion for Asset management). Excluding double counting, assets under management stood at €2,138 billion at 31 December 2022, down -5.2% compared to 31 December 2021.

Since 31 December 2021, Asset Gathering (GA) has experienced several scope effects: the sale of La Médicale to Generali in July 2022 on behalf of Crédit Agricole Assurance and the integration of Lyxor on behalf of Amundi from 1 January 2022.

Over 2022, at current scope, in addition to the scope effect related to the integration of Lyxor, AG's dynamic activity allowed it to achieve revenue growth of +5.5% over one year to €6,885 million. Costs excluding SRF were up +9.2%, in connection with the integration of Lyxor, but also with investments in IT projects. Gross operating income and pre-tax income increased by +2.3%. Tax increased by +10.4%, mainly due to a 2021 base effect. The underlying cost/income ratio came to 47.4%, an improvement of 1.6 percentage points compared to 2021. AG thus posted an underlying net income Group share, of €2,415 million, up 2.8% compared to 2021. The increase in insurance activities (+11.8%) and wealth management (+9.5%) income offsets the decline in asset management (-12.9%) mainly related to the unfavourable base effect from the exceptional level of performance fees in 2021.

Over 2022, the Asset Gathering business line contributed 39% to the underlying net income Group share of the Crédit Agricole S.A. core businesses (excluding the Corporate Centre division) and by 29% to underlying revenues excluding the Corporate Centre division.

As at 31 December 2022, equity allocated to the division amounted to €12.4 billion, including €10.7 billion for Insurance, €1.2 billion for Asset management, and €0.4 billion for Wealth management. The division's risk weighted assets amounted to €36.7 billion, including €19.5 billion for Insurance, €12.4 billion for Asset management and €4.7 billion for Wealth management.

The division's underlying RoNE (return on normalised equity) stood at 22.1% for full year 2022, versus 24.4% for full year 2021.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Insurance (CA Assurances)

The Insurance business line reflects the results of Crédit Agricole Assurances, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Crédit Agricole S.A., which covers all insurance businesses: savings/retirement, property & casualty, death & disability, creditor and group insurance.

— Asset Gathering (AG) – Contribution to results, stated and underlying 2022

(in millions of euros)	2022 stated	2021 stated	Δ 2022/2021 stated	2022 underlying	2021 underlying	Δ 2022/2021 underlying
Revenues	**2,900**	**2,550**	**+13.7%**	**2,900**	**2,550**	**+13.7%**
Operating expenses excl. SRF	(786)	(721)	+8.9%	(786)	(721)	+8.9%
SRF	-	-	n.m.	-	-	n.m.
GROSS OPERATING INCOME	**2,114**	**1,829**	**+15.6%**	**2,114**	**1,829**	**+15.6%**
Cost of risk	(1)	(1)	+45.2%	(1)	(1)	+45.2%
Net income on other assets	0	(1)	n.m.	0	(1)	n.m.
INCOME BEFORE TAX	**2,113**	**1,828**	**+15.6%**	**2,113**	**1,828**	**+15.6%**
Tax	(483)	(345)	+40.1%	(483)	(345)	+40.1%
Net income from discontinued or held-for-sale operations	119	(2)	n.m.	17	(2)	n.m.
NET INCOME	**1,749**	**1,481**	**+18.1%**	**1,648**	**1,481**	**+11.3%**
Non controlling interests	(76)	(75)	+2.2%	(76)	(75)	+2.2%
NET INCOME GROUP SHARE	**1,673**	**1,406**	**+19.0%**	**1,572**	**1,406**	**+11.8%**
COST/INCOME RATIO EXCL. SRF *(%)*	**27.1%**	**28.3%**	**-1.2 PP**	**27.1%**	**28.3%**	**-1.2 PP**

The Insurance business continued its commercial expansion and diversification in France and internationally. At the end of December 2022, total premium income reached €35.3 billion(1), down -3.1% compared to 2021.

2022 was highlighted by several important events for Crédit Agricole Assurance (CAA):

- the signing of a master agreement between Banco BPM and CAA to establish a long-term distribution partnership for non-life and creditor insurance in Italy;
- the launch of the Crédit Agricole Assurance Retraite complementary professional retirement fund;
- the signing of a commercial partnership for car insurance with Mobilize Financial Services, Renault Group's non-life insurance subsidiary.

Savings/Retirement activity was impacted by the economic and financial environment, with premium income reaching €25.4 billion, down -6.6% year-on-year.

Outstandings (savings, retirement and death and disability) remained stable over one year (-0.5%) at €321 billion, with a share in euro outstandings up +1.2% compared to the end of December 2021. Unit-linked contracts accounted for 25.6% of assets under management, down -1.2 percentage points over one year in connection with the decline in equity markets.

The **policyholders' deferred profit sharing rate** on Predica's euro-denominated policies stood at 2.32% at the end of 2022, up +106 percentage points compared to the end of 2021. Finally, the **Policy Participation Reserve** (PPE(2)) amounted to €12 billion at 31 December 2022, representing 5.7% of total euro outstandings.

Property and casualty insurance activity was dynamic, with premium income of €5.2 billion at the end of December 2022, up +8.3% compared to the end of 2021. At the end of December 2022, the portfolio of property and casualty policies totalled nearly 15.3 million(3), a +3.5% increase over one year. The equipment of individual customers in the banking networks of Crédit Agricole Group was stable compared to the end of December 2021 for the Regional Banks (42.6%, -0.1 percentage points) and up for LCL (27.1%, +0.5 percentage points), and CA Italia (21.2%, +2.2 percentage points; 16.8% including the Creval customer base). In addition to traditional activities (home, legal protection, personal accident, car), the growth of property and casualty insurance activity was boosted by a new car insurance offer in Italy designed to protect customers in all forms of mobility as well as by a home insurance offer at a unique rate of €6 per month for young tenants launched in France in December 2022. The combined ratio stood at 98.5%, a deterioration of +2.1 percentage points over the year, marked by several major weather events in France.

In death & disability/creditor/group insurance, premium income in 2022 stood at €4.7 billion(4), up +6.4% compared to 2021, with creditor insurance activity still supported by a favourable real estate market (+8%) and good performance in consumer finance (+6%).

(1) Excluding La Médicale.
(2) Scope "Life France".
(3) Scope: property and casualty in France and abroad.
(4) Excluding La Médicale.

Refer to the glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Over 2022, underlying revenues reached €2,900 million, up +13.7% (+14.7% at constant scope[1] compared to 2021). Indeed, the increase in the recognition of the financial margin, the reversal of technical reserves, as well as the positive impact on 2022 revenues of the total unwinding of the Switch guarantee made it possible to offset negative market effects and increased claims. Expenses increased +8.9% (+9.8% at constant scope) driven primarily by an increase in taxes related to growth in premium income adversely affecting the C3S[2], as well as to the costs associated with business development. The cost/income ratio therefore stood at 27.1%, down -1.2 percentage points compared to 2021. Underlying gross operating income increased by +15.6% compared to 2021, amounting to €2,114 million. The tax charge for 2022 increased by +40.1% to -€483 million, mainly due to the increase in the effective tax rate compared to 2021[3]. Net income from discounted or held-for-sale operations stood at €17 million, due to the finalisation of the disposal of La Médicale in the third quarter of 2022. Lastly, underlying net income Group share reached €1,572 million, an increase of +11.8% compared to 2021 (at current and constant scope). Including the +€101 million in gains from the disposal of La Médicale, the **stated net income Group share** amounted to €1,673 million.

Concerning the shift of the insurance activities to the IFRS 17 accounting standards from 1 January 2023, the impact on the results of Crédit Agricole Assurance is expected to be limited. The decline in the cost/income ratios announced in the 2025 Medium-Term Plan, i.e. lower than 15% for Crédit Agricole Assurance and lower than 59% for Crédit Agricole S.A. is confirmed. Finally, the recognition of the "internal margins" effect at the time of the consolidation of the insurance activities at the level of Crédit Agricole will be accounted through the Corporate Centre division, which should further contribute to a larger reduction of the cost/income ratio of Crédit Agricole S.A.

Insurance contributed 25% to the underlying net income Group share of the Crédit Agricole S.A. core businesses (excluding Corporate Centre division) over the year 2022 and 11% to underlying revenues.

Crédit Agricole Assurances also demonstrated its solidity and resilience with a Solvency 2 regulatory prudential ratio still high at 204% at 31 December 2022.

At 31 December 2022, the equity allocated to Insurance was €10.7 billion and risk-weighted assets totalled €19.5 billion.

Asset management (Amundi)

Lyxor is integrated into Amundi's consolidated scope since fourth quarter 2021 with AUM of €148.0 billion.

— Asset management – Contribution to results, stated and underlying 2022

(in millions of euros)	2022 stated	2021 stated	Δ 2022/2021 stated	2022 underlying	2021 underlying	Δ 2022/2021 underlying
Revenues	**3,056**	**3,136**	**(2.6%)**	**3,056**	**3,136**	**(2.6%)**
Operating expenses excl. SRF	(1,765)	(1,577)	+11.9%	(1,705)	(1,561)	+9.2%
SRF	(5)	(4)	+12.5%	(5)	(4)	+12.5%
GROSS OPERATING INCOME	**1,286**	**1,555**	**(17.3%)**	**1,346**	**1,571**	**(14.3%)**
Cost of risk	(12)	(12)	(0.2%)	(12)	(12)	(0.2%)
Equity-accounted entities	88	84	+4.6%	88	84	+4.6%
Net income on other assets	4	(0)	n.m.	4	(0)	n.m.
INCOME BEFORE TAX	**1,366**	**1,627**	**(16.0%)**	**1,426**	**1,643**	**(13.2%)**
Tax	(320)	(283)	+12.8%	(334)	(402)	(16.8%)
NET INCOME	**1,047**	**1,344**	**(22.1%)**	**1,091**	**1,241**	**(12.1%)**
Non controlling interests	(347)	(435)	(20.3%)	(361)	(402)	(10.3%)
NET INCOME GROUP SHARE	**700**	**909**	**(22.9%)**	**730**	**839**	**(12.9%)**
COST/INCOME RATIO EXCL. SRF *(%)*	**57.8%**	**50.3%**	**+7.5 PP**	**55.8%**	**49.8%**	**+6.0 PP**

Assets under management reached €1,904 billion at the end of December 2022 (as a reminder, Lyxor's AuM were included for the first time as at 31 December 2021 for €148 billion). Over the year, assets under management were down by -7.7%, with positive inflows in MLT assets only partially offsetting the strongly unfavourable market and foreign exchange effects over the year (-€167 billion).

Over the year, **Retail activity** was also strong in the networks, mainly driven by third-party distributors, with positive inflows in MLT assets excluding JVs (+€6.5 billion); with regard to **institutional investor** inflows, we note the very positive performance of MLT assets excluding JVs, which only partially offset the outflow in cash products. **Asian JV** activity was positive in 2022 (+€14 billion), driven by a very strong inflows from the Indian JV, which maintained its leading position in the local market.

(1) Excluding La Médicale.
(2) Corporate social welfare tax.
(3) For the Crédit Agricole Assurance scope, the 2021 financial year benefited from a reduced effective rate, notably in connection with the disposal of securities at the reduced-tax rate.

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Amundi Technology continued its development, primarily by increasing the number of its customers (eight new customers in 2022).

Over the year 2022, underlying revenues totalled €3,056 million, down -2.6% from financial year 2021 (-8.8% at constant scope[1]), due to the unfavourable low effect related to the exceptional level of performance fees in 2021. Excluding this effect, the underlying revenues were up, compared to 2021. Net management fees were up from 2021 by +7.6% and stable at constant scope[1], at nearly €3 billion. The level of performance fees returned to normal at €171 million compared with the exceptional level of 2021 (€440 million including Lyxor in 2021). Underlying operating expenses excluding SRF rose by +9.2%, but were stable at constant scope thanks in particular to the first synergies generated with Lyxor. The underlying cost/income ratio excluding SRF was 55.8%, up +6.0 percentage points (+4.6 percentage points at constant scope) compared to the full year in 2021 (which benefited from the very high performance fees). Thus, gross operating income fell by -14.3%. The revenues of the equity-accounted entities was €88 million, an increase of +4.6%. All in all, **net income Group share** stood at €730 million, a decrease of -12.9%.

Asset management contributed 12% to the underlying net income Group share of the Crédit Agricole S.A. core businesses (excluding Corporate Centre division) over 2022 and 13% to underlying revenues.

At 31 December 2022, equity allocated to Asset management was €1.2 billion and risk-weighted assets totalled €12.4 billion.

Wealth management[2] (CA Indosuez Wealth Management)

The assets under management mentioned in the business line's figures include those of CA Indosuez Wealth Management as well as the assets of LCL's Private Banking clients (also included in LCL's assets under management). The income statement items relate exclusively to CA Indosuez Wealth Management.

— Wealth management – Contribution to results, stated and underlying 2022

(in millions of euros)	2022 stated	2021 stated	Δ 2022/2021 stated	2022 underlying	2021 underlying	Δ 2022/2021 underlying
Revenues	**929**	**840**	**+10.6%**	**929**	**841**	**+10.5%**
Operating expenses excl. SRF	(771)	(707)	+9.1%	(771)	(704)	+9.5%
SRF	(3)	(3)	(2.0%)	(3)	(3)	(2.0%)
GROSS OPERATING INCOME	**155**	**131**	**+18.7%**	**155**	**134**	**+16.1%**
Cost of risk	(4)	(5)	(24.9%)	(4)	(5)	(24.9%)
Net income on other assets	(7)	1	n.m.	(7)	1	n.m.
INCOME BEFORE TAX	**145**	**127**	**+14.6%**	**145**	**130**	**+12.0%**
Tax	(23)	(14)	+64.2%	(23)	(14)	+59.5%
Net income from discontinued or held-for-sale operations	4	7	(39.7%)	4	2	+89.2%
NET INCOME	**127**	**120**	**+5.8%**	**127**	**118**	**+7.7%**
Non controlling interests	(13)	(14)	(6.1%)	(13)	(14)	(5.8%)
NET INCOME GROUP SHARE	**113**	**106**	**+7.4%**	**113**	**103**	**+9.5%**
COST/INCOME RATIO EXCL. SRF *(%)*	**83.0%**	**84.1%**	**-1.1 PP**	**83.0%**	**83.7%**	**-0.8 PP**

In wealth management[3], total assets under management (CA Indosuez Wealth Management and LCL Private Banking) amounted to €190 billion at the end of December 2022 (including €130 billion for Indosuez Wealth Management). Over 2022, outstandings were down -2.4%, with very high inflows of +€6.2 billion (including a record level of +€4 billion for Indosuez Wealth Management), only partially offsetting the very strong negative market and foreign exchange impact (-€10 billion over 2022).

Over the year 2022, the underlying revenues of the wealth management business line totalled €929 million, a +10.5% increase over 2021 (+7.1% at constant foreign exchange rates), driven by the strong commercial momentum and the increase in the interest margin that offset the unfavourable market effects on stocks. Costs excluding SRF were up +9.5% (+5.5% excluding the foreign exchange impact) at €771 million, primarily related to IT and digital investments and also to variable compensation. Jaws over 2022 were positive at +1.0 percentage point (+1.5 percentage points at constant foreign exchange rates). Underlying gross operating income was up +16.1% at €155 million. Finally, **net income Group share** reached €113 million, an increase of +9.5% over the year in 2022, the highest historical level in ten years.

Wealth management contributed 2% to the underlying net income Group share of the Crédit Agricole S.A. core businesses (excluding Corporate Centre division) over 2022 and 4% to underlying revenues.

At 31 December 2022, equity allocated to Wealth management was €0.4 billion and risk-weighted assets totalled €4.7 billion.

(1) Constant scope: including Lyxor.
(2) Indosuez Wealth Management scope.
(3) LCL Private Banking and Indosuez Wealth Management.

Large Customers

The Large Customers division includes the Capital Markets, Investment Banking, Structured Finance and Commercial Banking business lines housed within Crédit Agricole Corporate & Investment Bank (Crédit Agricole CIB), as well as Asset servicing, housed within CACEIS.

— Large Customers (LC) – Contribution to results, stated and underlying 2022

(in millions of euros)	2022 stated	2021 stated	Δ 2022/2021 stated	2022 underlying	2021 underlying	Δ 2022/2021 underlying
Revenues	**7,013**	**6,319**	**+11.0%**	**7,012**	**6,331**	**+10.8%**
Operating expenses excl. SRF	(3,905)	(3,707)	+5.3%	(3,905)	(3,658)	+6.8%
SRF	(442)	(328)	+34.7%	(442)	(328)	+34.7%
GROSS OPERATING INCOME	**2,666**	**2,284**	**+16.8%**	**2,665**	**2,345**	**+13.6%**
Cost of risk	(251)	(39)	x 6,4	(251)	(39)	x 6,4
Equity-accounted entities	15	8	x 2	15	8	x 2
Net income on other assets	(8)	(39)	(78.8%)	(8)	(39)	(78.8%)
INCOME BEFORE TAX	**2,423**	**2,213**	**+9.5%**	**2,421**	**2,274**	**+6.5%**
Tax	(592)	(512)	+15.7%	(592)	(529)	+11.8%
NET INCOME	**1,831**	**1,701**	**+7.6%**	**1,829**	**1,745**	**+4.9%**
Non controlling interests	(120)	(90)	+33.0%	(120)	(101)	+18.5%
NET INCOME GROUP SHARE	**1,711**	**1,611**	**+6.2%**	**1,709**	**1,644**	**+4.0%**
COST/INCOME RATIO EXCL. SRF *(%)*	**55.7%**	**58.7%**	**-3.0 PP**	**55.7%**	**57.8%**	**-2.1 PP**

Over 2022, underlying revenues of the Large Customers division was €7,012 million, an increase of +10.8% over 2021. Operating expenses excl. SRF increased by +6.8% to €3,905 million, reflecting support for growth and IT investments (including the enhancement of the F/O platform and improvement in the e-business offer in capital markets). SRF expenses recorded a net increase of +34.7% compared with 2021 at €442 million. Therefore, gross operating income for the period amounted to €2,665 million, an increase of +13.6% over 2021. The cost of risk over 2022 was a net provision of -€251 million compared with -€39 million over 2021, essentially because of the impact of the Russia/Ukraine war and its consequences for provisions on performing loans in 2022 (addition of -€374 million on stage 1 and 2 Russian exposures). The business line's contribution to **underlying net income Group share** was at €1,709 million, up +4.0% compared to 2021.

The division contributed 28% to the underlying net income Group share of the Crédit Agricole S.A. core businesses (excluding the Corporate Centre division) in 2022 and 29% to underlying revenues excluding the Corporate Centre division.

As at 31 December 2022, the equity allocated to the division totalled €13.3 billion and risk weighted assets totalled €139.5 billion, including €82.1 billion for financing activities, €48.1 billion for capital markets and investment banking and €9.3 billion for asset servicing.

The business line's underlying RoNE (return on normalised equity) was 12.5% for the full year 2022 (versus 13.1% for 2021).

Corporate and investment banking

Corporate and investment banking as a whole posted a record performance for the year 2022.

Over the full year in 2022, the Corporate and investment bank thus strengthened its commercial positions with underlying revenues up +11.3% over 2021 at €5,735 million (+7.3% at constant foreign exchange rates). Underlying revenues in financing activities increased to €3,101 million in 2022, up +11.7% over the full year in 2021 (and +5.9% excluding the foreign exchange impact). Financing activities thus strengthened its leading position in syndicated loans (#1 in France[1] and #2 in EMEA) and was ranked #4 in project finance loans worldwide. Revenues from capital markets and investment banking increased to €2,634 million over financial year 2022, i.e. +10.8% over 2021 and +9.0% excluding the foreign exchange impact. Crédit Agricole CIB reaffirmed its leading positions in bond issues, becoming #3 All bonds in EUR Worldwide, and returning to #1 Green, social & sustainable bonds in euros[2]. Average regulatory VaR stood at €19.1 million for fourth quarter 2022, versus €6.4 million in fourth quarter 2021 (and €10.9 million in fourth quarter 2020), reflecting the market and interest rate shocks over the period. However, it remained at a low level, reflecting prudent risk management.

In 2022, underlying revenues also posted a record performance and climbed by +11.3% compared to 2021, to €5,735 million, up +7.3% at constant exchange rates. Underlying expenses excluding SRF increased by +9.1% (+6.3% at constant exchange rates), related to the organic growth strategy and business development of CIB, whereas SRF expenses were up more significantly in the financial year, by +30.2% to -€384 million. Thus, underlying gross operating income at €2,328 million was up sharply (+11.7% compared to 2021; +5.8% at constant exchange rates), and the cost/income ratio (excluding SRF) was 52.7%. The cost of risk recorded a provision of -€248 million in 2022, due to the provisioning of Russian exposures (addition of -€536 million for Russian exposures, of which -€374 million for performing loans), compared to -€47 million in 2021. The tax charge was -€515 million, up +10.8%, and the contribution from the business line to **net income Group share** was up by +1.9% to €1,530 million.

(1) Refinitiv.
(2) Bloomberg.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Asset servicing

On 17 October 2022, CACEIS announced it was entering into a Master Agreement stipulating CACEIS's potential acquisition of RBC's investors services activities in Europe. This was confirmed with the signing of a binding agreement (SPA) by the two parties end December 2022. With this acquisition, CACEIS will strengthen its position among the world leaders in asset servicing, becoming #1 in Europe in assets under administration with nearly €3,500 billion[(1)] and #2 in assets under custody at €4,800 billion[(1)]. This transaction will also diversify the customer profile by lowering the portion of French customers to 50%, primarily in favour of customers from English-speaking countries and Luxembourg.

The completion of the transaction is subject to the usual conditions precedent, including the applicable regularly approvals. This transaction is in line with the Group's development targets and will respect our profitability criteria with an expected return on investment of more than 10% over three years thanks to the realisation of synergies. After integration costs, the additional net income (before non-controlling interest) expected in 2026 would be higher than €100 million. The transaction will have a negative impact of less than -10 basis points on the CET1 of Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole Group[(2)] at the closing date planned for third quarter 2023.

The year-end also saw the formation of Uptevia on 1 January 2023, a 50/50 joint venture combining the issuer services business lines[(3)] of CACEIS and BNP Paribas. This new entity fulfils the aim of providing a specialised, enhanced and evolving services offer to Corporate customers in France, by building on a robust and agile architecture and dedicated teams.

Underlying revenues for 2022 were up +8.2% compared to 2021, driven by the increase in the net interest margin (+35.2%), which offset the decline in fee and commission income linked to the drop in assets and flow activities, which nevertheless remained high. Underlying expenses excluding SRF were under control at -€882 million, down slightly compared to 2021 (-0.4%), thanks in particular to the impacts of the operational efficiency plan, in which the HR transformation costs were provisioned in 2021. SRF expenses recorded a net increase of +74.6% compared with 2021 at -€58 million. Thus, underlying gross operating income was up +29.2% compared to 2021, and underlying net income was up +25.2%. The overall contribution of the business line to **net income Group share** in 2022 was €180 million, a +26.0% increase.

Specialised Financial Services

Specialised Financial Services includes the consumer finance (CA Consumer Finance – Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance) and leasing and factoring (CA Leasing & Factoring – CAL&F) activities.

— Specialised Financial Services (SFS) – Contribution to results, stated and underlying 2022

(in millions of euros)	2022 stated	2021 stated	Δ 2022/2021 stated	2022 underlying	2021 underlying	Δ 2022/2021 underlying
Revenues	**2,782**	**2,697**	**+3.1%**	**2,782**	**2,697**	**+3.1%**
Operating expenses excl. SRF	(1,443)	(1,383)	+4.3%	(1,443)	(1,383)	+4.3%
SRF	(34)	(23)	+47.9%	(34)	(23)	+47.9%
GROSS OPERATING INCOME	**1,304**	**1,290**	**+1.1%**	**1,304**	**1,290**	**+1.1%**
Cost of risk	(533)	(505)	+5.5%	(533)	(505)	+5.5%
Equity-accounted entities	308	307	+0.2%	316	302	+4.6%
Net income on other assets	2	(8)	n.m.	2	(8)	n.m.
INCOME BEFORE TAX	**1,081**	**1,084**	**(0.2%)**	**1,090**	**1,079**	**+1.0%**
Tax	(222)	(120)	+85.5%	(214)	(227)	(5.7%)
Net income from discontinued or held-for-sale operations	0	-	n.m.	0	-	n.m.
NET INCOME	**860**	**964**	**(10.9%)**	**875**	**852**	**+2.8%**
Non controlling interests	(109)	(157)	(30.6%)	(109)	(115)	(5.2%)
NET INCOME GROUP SHARE	**751**	**808**	**(7.0%)**	**767**	**737**	**+4.0%**
COST/INCOME RATIO EXCL. SRF *(%)*	**51.9%**	**51.3%**	**+0.6 PP**	**51.9%**	**51.3%**	**+0.6 PP**

In 2022, production in leasing was up +8.9% to €7.4 billion, driven by excellent renewable energy sector production, which again exceeded €1 billion. However, factoring production was down to €16.5 billion (-9.6%).

A major component of the division's activity this year was the continuing implementation of the agreement between CACF and Stellantis, which is expected to enter into force in second quarter 2023. CAL&F also continued to integrate Olinn and to implement new offerings and new growth initiatives such as CAL&F's acquisition of a stake in Watèa (50/50 joint venture with Michelin in long-term rentals of electric vehicles for small businesses) and the launch of the ESG impact factoring service for large corporates, which offers price incentives based on CSR criteria.

(1) Based on 31 March 2022 figures.
(2) Estimated on figures as at 30 June 2022.
(3) Operational register keeping, organisation of general meetings and other services to issuers in France.

At end December 2022, CACF's total outstandings therefore stood at €103.0 billion, i.e., +11.4% compared to end December 2021. Leasing outstandings were €17.6 billion at end December 2022 (of which €14.1 billion in France and €3.5 billion abroad), i.e., +8.4% compared to end December 2021. Over the year, factored revenues exceeded €100 billion, reaching €115.4 billion, up 26.4% from 2021.

In 2022, underlying revenues in Specialised Financial Services increased by +3.1%[1] compared to 2021, driven by a strong performance at CACF and CAL&F. Underlying expenses excluding SRF were up +4.3%. The underlying cost/income ratio excluding SRF remained low at 51.9%, an increase of +0.6 percentage points. The contribution to the SRF amounted to -€34 million for 2022, an increase of +47.9%. The underlying cost of risk therefore rose by +5.5% to -€533 million. The underlying contribution of equity-accounted entities increased by 4.6% to €316 million. Underlying net income Group share was therefore up +4.0% to €767 million.

The division contributed 12% to the underlying net income Group share of the Crédit Agricole S.A. core businesses (excluding the Corporate Centre division) in 2022 and 12% to underlying revenues excluding the Corporate Centre division.

At 31 December 2022, the equity allocated to the division was €5.6 billion and the division's risk-weighted assets were €58.9 billion.

The business line's underlying RoNE (return on normalised equity) was 14.5% for the full year 2022 (versus 15.2% for 2021).

Consumer finance

In 2022, underlying revenues were €2,126 million, up +1.4% from 2021, with buoyant activity and increase in outstandings, particularly in the automotive sector, offsetting pressure on the margins following the gradual but delayed rise in customer rates. Underlying expenses excluding SRF increased by +1.0% to €1,079 million, and the SRF contribution was -€16 million (+65.3% compared to 2021). The underlying cost/income ratio excluding SRF remained low at 50.7%, a decline of -0.2 percentage points. Underlying gross operating income was €1,031 million, up +1.1%. The underlying cost of risk increased by +7.9% and reached -€480 million. The cost of risk on outstandings therefore stood at 127 basis points[2] in 2022. After integrating the cost of risk of automotive JVs, it stood at 100 basis points for the year, the non-performing loan ratio stood at 5.0%, stable compared to end December 2021, and the coverage ratio reached 86.3%, down -2.1 percentage points compared to end December 2021. The contribution of equity-accounted entities rose by +4.6% in underlying terms, to €316 million. All in all, the business line's contribution to underlying **net income Group share** amounted to €595 million for 2022, up +0.5% in underlying terms.

Leasing & Factoring

In 2022, underlying revenues were €655 million, up +9.4% (+4.3% at constant scope) from end December 2021 thanks to buoyant factoring activity that offset the narrowing of the margins of the leasing operations. Underlying expenses excluding SRF were up +15.6% (+7.5% at constant scope) with activity growth and related IT investments, and a rise in compensation. The contribution to the SRF amounted to -€18 million (+35.0%). Thus, underlying gross operating income stood at €273 million, up +0.9% (decline of -1.0% at constant scope). The underlying cost/income ratio excluding SRF worked out at 55.6%, up +3.0 percentage points. Underlying cost of risk totalled -€53 million, down -11.9%. Lastly, underlying **net income Group share** was €172 million, up +18.4% (+15.7% at constant scope).

Crédit Agricole S.A. Retail Banking

Retail Banking in France (LCL)

— Retail Banking in France (LCL) – Contribution to results, stated and underlying 2022

(in millions of euros)	2022 stated	2021 stated	∆ 2022/2021 stated	2022 underlying	2021 underlying	∆ 2022/2021 underlying
Revenues	**3,851**	**3,696**	**+4.2%**	**3,817**	**3,696**	**+3.3%**
Operating expenses excl.SRF	(2,321)	(2,312)	+0.4%	(2,321)	(2,299)	+0.9%
SRF	(69)	(59)	+17.1%	(69)	(59)	+17.1%
GROSS OPERATING INCOME	**1,462**	**1,325**	**+10.3%**	**1,427**	**1,339**	**+6.6%**
Cost of risk	(237)	(222)	+6.7%	(237)	(222)	+6.7%
Net income on other assets	17	6	x2.6%	17	6	x2.6
INCOME BEFORE TAX	**1,242**	**1,109**	**+11.9%**	**1,207**	**1,123**	**7.5%**
Tax	(300)	(309)	(2.9%)	(292)	(313)	(6.9%)
NET INCOME	**941**	**800**	**+17.7%**	**916**	**810**	**+13.1%**
Non controlling interests	(42)	(36)	+17.6%	(41)	(36)	+13.0%
NET INCOME GROUP SHARE	**899**	**764**	**+17.7%**	**875**	**774**	**+13.1%**
COST/INCOME RATIO EXCL.SRF *(%)*	**60.3%**	**62.6%**	**-2.3 PP**	**60.8%**	**62.2%**	**-1.4 PP**

(1) Inc. Olinn acquired by CAL&F in Q4 2021 (in 2022, underlying GOI of €5.2 million with revenues of €30.9 million and expenses of -€25.7 million; excluding Olinn, 2022/2021, revenues +4.3%, expenses excl. SRF +7.5%/In Q4, revenues +6.7%, expenses excl. SRF +9.6%. Note:: CACF Spain fully consolidated since Q3 2021; Q1 and Q2 2021 to 50% as equity-accounted entities

(2) Cost of risk for the last four quarters as a proportion of the average outstandings at the beginning of the period for the last four quarters.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

In 2022, loan production at LCL was very robust, totalling €41.8 billion – an increase of +17.5% compared to 2021 – driven by corporate loans (+33.8%) and loans to small businesses (+22.6%). Outstanding loans totalled €164.3 billion at end December 2022 and were up +9.1% from end December 2021, including +8.9% for home loans, +8.6% for loans to small businesses, +11.4% for corporate loans and +4.2% for consumer finance. Customer assets, which totalled €235.2 billion at end December 2022, were also up: by +1.1% compared to end December 2021, driven by on-balance sheet deposits (+4.3%) from the increase in passbooks and time deposits, and despite off-balance sheet savings, which fell by -4.1% due to an unfavourable market effect.

Gross customer capture amounted to 342,300 new clients over the year and the increase in the customer base was 40,200 customers. Lastly, the equipment rate for car, home, health, legal, all mobile phones or personal accident insurance rose by +0.5 percentage points compared to the fourth quarter of 2021, standing at 27.1% at the end of December 2022.

In terms of offerings, 2022 saw the launch of a 100% digital offering, LCL Essentiel Pro, with extra-banking services for micro-entrepreneurs and self-employed professionals; the introduction of Flex, an innovative solution for instant mini-loans on the mobile application; the development of new partnerships within the framework of smart business; and outstandings to €1.9 billion in funds LCL Climate impact and LCL society and solidarity impact.

In 2022, LCL's stated **net income Group share** stood at €899 million, an increase of +17.7% compared to 2021. After taking into account specific items (in particular provisions for home purchase savings, with an impact of +€34 million on revenues and +€24 million on income), the underlying net income Group share came to €875 million, up +13.1%.

LCL's underlying revenues rose by 3.3% compared to 2022 to reach €3,817 million, driven by the net interest margin (+1.0%), which was supported by corporate and professional activity and, secondly, by fee and commission income (+5.8%), particularly on non-life insurance and payment instruments. Underlying costs excluding SRF increased slightly (+0.9%), still under control, and included support measures for salaries (collective compensation, value sharing premium for €15.5 million) in a context of increasing inflation. The underlying cost/income ratio excluding SRF, which stood at 60.8%, improved again this year compared to 2021 (-1.4 percentage points) and is well below the MTP target. The contribution to the SRF increased by +17.1% (+€10 million). As a result, gross operating income was up +6.6%. The cost of risk, which is normalising, increased by +6.7% to reach -€237 million (including -€193 million for proven risk, -€65 million for provisioning for healthy loans, and -€19 million for other risks). The cost of risk relative to outstandings came to 15 basis points at the end of 2022, versus 20 basis points for the quarterly average of 2019.

All in all, the division contributed 14% to the underlying net income Group share of the Crédit Agricole S.A. core businesses (excluding the Corporate Centre division) in 2022 and 16% to underlying revenues excluding the Corporate Centre division.

At 31 December 2022, the equity allocated to the business line stood at €5 billion and risk weighted assets stood at €52.1 billion. LCL's underlying return on normalised equity (RoNE) stood at 17.4% for 2022 compared to 15.2% for 2021.

International Retail Banking

Within International Retail Banking, following the acquisition of Credito Valtellinese by CA Italia, Creval has been consolidated since 30 April 2021; the controlling interest in Crédit du Maroc was sold in Q4 2022, after its classification under IFRS 5 in first quarter 2022 (disposal of 63.7%, with the residual 15% stake accounted for under IFRS 5); finally, Crédit Agricole Serbia was sold on 1 April 2022 (results recognised in 2022 under IFRS 5).

— International Retail Banking (IRB) – Contribution to results, stated and underlying 2022

(in millions of euros)	2022 stated	2021 stated	Δ 2022/2021 stated	2022 underlying	2021 underlying	Δ 2022/2021 underlying
Revenues	**3,299**	**3,113**	**+6.0%**	**3,320**	**3,115**	**+6.5%**
Operating expenses excl.SRF	(2,067)	(2,242)	(7.8%)	(2,036)	(1,976)	+3.0%
SRF	(38)	(33)	+15.7%	(38)	(33)	+15.7%
GROSS OPERATING INCOME	**1,194**	**838**	**+42.5%**	**1,246**	**1,106**	**+12.6%**
Cost of risk	(700)	(779)	(10.2%)	(505)	(435)	+15.9%
Equity-accounted entities	2	3	(23,2%)	2	3	(23,2%)
Net income on other assets	7	(13)	n.m.	7	2	x 4,8
Change in value and goodwill	-	497	(100.0%)	-	0	(100.0%)
INCOME BEFORE TAX	**504**	**545**	**(7.5%)**	**751**	**675**	**+11.1%**
Tax	(66)	199	n.m.	(226)	(200)	+13.1%
Net income from discontinued or held-for-sale operations	(7)	1	n.m.	14	2	x 6,7
NET INCOME	**432**	**745**	**(42.0%)**	**539**	**478**	**+12.8%**
Non controlling interests	(159)	(187)	(14.8%)	(128)	(120)	+6.3%
NET INCOME GROUP SHARE	**273**	**558**	**(51.1%)**	**411**	**357**	**+15.0%**
COST/INCOME RATIO EXCL.SRF *(%)*	**62.6%**	**72.0%**	**-9.4 PP**	**61.3%**	**63.4%**	**-2.1 PP**

For 2022, the underlying revenues of the International Retail Banking division amounted to €3,320 million, up +6.5% compared to 2021. Pro forma for Creval, which has been consolidated since 30 April 2021, excluding Crédit du Maroc, classified under IFRS 5 in the first quarter of 2022, excluding Crédit Agricole Serbia, sold on 1 April 2022, and excluding Crédit Agricole Ukraine, revenues of the International Retail Banking division rose by +5.8% in 2022 compared to 2021, due to the impact of the rate hike on the net interest margin, particularly in Poland and Egypt. Division's underlying operating expenses excluding SRF amounted to -€2,036 million in 2022, up +3.0% compared to 2021. Pro forma for Creval, excluding Crédit Agricole Serbia, Crédit du Maroc and Crédit Agricole Ukraine, and excluding SRF, underlying operating expenses increased by +2.9% in 2022 compared to 2021. The contribution to SRF amounted to -€38 million in 2022, up +15.7% compared to 2021. As a result, underlying gross operating income stood at +€1,246 million, an increase of +12.6% in 2022 compared to 2021. Pro forma for Creval, excluding Crédit Agricole Serbia, Crédit du Maroc and Crédit Agricole Ukraine, underlying Gross operating income was up +12.1%. The stated cost of risk amounted to -€700 million in 2022, down -10.2% compared to 2021, including a Ukraine provision for -€195 million classified as a specific item. Underlying cost of risk totalled -€505 million in 2022, an increase of +15.9%. In summary, in 2022, the total amount of provisioning for Ukraine's cost of risk (as a reminder, Crédit Agricole Ukraine's gross operating income was zero in 2022) amounted to -€323 million, including -€195 million provisioned in the first quarter of 2022 (classified as specific items) and -€128 million in additional provisioning over 2022 by Crédit Agricole Ukraine (additional provisioning on the total of €842 million in loan outstandings in Ukraine).

All in all, the underlying net income Group share of the International Retail Banking division was €411 million in 2022, up +15.0% compared to 2021. Pro forma for Creval, excluding Crédit Agricole Serbia, Crédit du Maroc and Crédit Agricole Ukraine, the underlying net income Group share of the International Retail Banking division was up +41.8% in 2022 compared to 2021.

Italy

CA Italia's activity was strong over the year, benefiting from the diversification of the Group's activities in Italy. Gross customer capture over twelve months thus reached 150,000 new customers[(1)]. Loan outstandings reached €60 billion at the end of December 2022, up +1.1% compared to the end of December 2021. The production of corporate loans[(2)] and consumer finance[(3)] was dynamic, increasing respectively by +21.7% and +26.6% compared to full-year 2021. Home loan production was resilient in a declining market in 2022, allowing CA Italia to gain market share year-on-year. Customer assets at the end of December 2022 amounted to €111.9 billion, down -3.4% compared to the end of December 2021 due to a negative market effect on managed savings and a decline in on-balance sheet savings despite positive inflows in the second half of the year.

CA Italia's equipment rate in car, multi-risk home, health, legal, all mobile phones or personal accident insurance increased to 21.2%, or 16.8% including Creval.

2022 was marked by the finalisation of the integration of the Credito Valtellinese banks and the merger of CA FriulAdria into CA Italia, allowing synergies to be strengthened with the other Crédit Agricole Group entities and the completion of the Banca Unica Project. CA Italia has strengthened its customers' energy transition journey by launching two ESG products dedicated to the agri-food sector: Agri Energia is a line of financing to support corporates in the construction, expansion and upgrade of sustainable energy production facilities, while Agri Blu aims to finance renovations and the purchase of machinery and equipment for the management of energy, irrigation and waste water, supply cycles, and the processing and distribution of products.

CA Italia was awarded the title of "Top Employer Italia 2023" for the 15th consecutive year. This recognition rewards Italian corporates that are leaders in human resources management.

For the full year 2022, Crédit Agricole Italia's underlying revenues increased by +11.5% to €2,543 million. Pro forma for the acquisition of Creval, which has been consolidated since 30 April 2021, revenues were up by +2.8%, thanks to the +6.0% increase in the net interest margin in 2022 vs. 2021 in a rising rates environment. Underlying expenses excluding SRF were up over 2021 (+10.0%) at -€1,599 million. Pro forma for Creval, expenses excluding SRF rose by 0.9%, with positive jaws effect of +1.9 percentage points.

The underlying cost of risk was -€312 million, down 10.1% (including -€25 million in provisions on performing loans and -€270 million in provisions for proven risks). Ultimately, the underlying net income Group share was €334 million for CA Italia, up +36.9% compared with 2021 and +30.1% pro forma for Creval.

CA Italia's underlying RoNE (return on normalised equity) for 2022 was 10.8%, compared to 9.0% in 2021.

Crédit Agricole Group in Italy results

The Group's underlying net income Group share in Italy reflected the excellent performance of the Group's various business lines and stood at €857 million in 2022, an improvement of +14.2% compared to 2021. The Group's underlying net income Group share in Italy represents 14% of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s underlying income[(4)], and Crédit Agricole Italia's income represents 39% of the Group's income in Italy.

International Retail Banking – excluding Italy

For International Retail Banking excluding Italy, loan outstandings were down -46.1% at end December 2022 compared to end December 2021, and customer assets were down -39.7% over the same period.

Excluding disposed entities[(5)] and Ukraine, i.e. while considering Poland and Egypt, loan outstandings were up by +8.8% at constant exchange rates (-2.6% at current exchange rates) and customer assets by +12.0% at constant exchange rates (-1.0% at current exchange rates) over the same period. In particular, in Poland, loan outstandings increased by +5.5% between end December 2022 and end December 2021 (+7.5% at constant exchange rates) and customer assets by +5.8% over the same period (+7.8% at constant exchange rates). In Egypt, loan outstandings were impacted by the devaluation of the Egyptian pound in the fourth quarter and fell by -23.7% between the end of December 2022 and the end of December 2021 (+13.5% at constant exchange rates) and customer assets by -15.7% over the same period (+25.3% at constant exchange rates). The surplus of deposits over loans in Poland and Egypt amounted to €2.4 billion at 30 December 2022, and reached €3.3 billion including Ukraine.

(1) Net customer capture: 22,500 customers.
(2) Excluding "Ecobonuses", the production of which increased 2.6 times that of all twelve months of 2021. "Ecobonuses" correspond to refinancing of the customer tax credit: Italian tax deductions for renovation, energy efficiency and building safety, introduced in 2021. Excluding SGL.
(3) Agos.
(4) Excluding Corporate Centre.
(5) Disposed entities: Serbia classified under IFRS 5 since second quarter 2021 (disposal effective 1 April 2022) and Crédit du Maroc classified under IFRS 5 since first quarter 2022 and disposal of controlling interest in fourth quarter 2022.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Finally, the Group continues to expand its universal customer-focusedbanking model in Poland. Gross customer capture stood at 228,000 new customers in the country in 2022 (net customer capture of 104,000 customers).

Within the scope of International Retail Banking excluding Italy, Crédit du Maroc was classified under IFRS 5 in first quarter 2022 and control was sold in fourth quarter 2022, and Crédit Agricole Serbia was sold on 1 April 2022. The income of these two entities is recognised in 2022 under IFRS 5, impacting all profit and loss lines of International Retail Banking excluding Italy. In a context of continued conflict in Ukraine, commercial activity remains heavily penalised and the operations of Crédit Agricole Ukraine reduced.

The following data for the twelve months of 2022 for Retail Banking excluding Italy are therefore presented at constant scope and excluding Ukraine[1]. This scope thus corresponds to the ***cumulative view of Egypt and Poland.*** Revenues totalled €593 million and were up +21.8% compared to 2021, in a context of higher rates, driven by the growth in the interest margin in Poland and of the Corporates activity in Egypt. Operating expenses rose by +14.2% in Poland in particular because of IT investments as well as investments to support the growth of the activity. Gross operating income amounted to +€261 million, an increase of +33.2%. Cost of risk totalled -€65 million, a decrease of -10.7%. All in all, the contribution of the business line to net income Group share was €96 million, an increase of +77.9% over 2021.

International Retail Banking contributed 7% to the underlying net income Group share of the Crédit Agricole S.A. core businesses. (excluding the Corporate Centre division) in 2022 and 14% to underlying revenues excluding the Corporate Centre division.

At 31 December 2022, capital allocated to the International Retail Banking business line was €4.4 billion, and risk-weighted assets stood at €46.2 billion.

The underlying RoNE (return on normalised equity) of Other IRB stood at 12.6% in 2022, compared with 14.4% in 2021.

The entire Retail Banking division contributed 21% to the underlying net income Group share of the Crédit Agricole S.A. core businesses (excluding the Corporate Centre division) in 2022 and 30% to underlying revenues excluding the Corporate Centre division.

As at 31 December 2022, the equity allocated to the division was €9.3 billion, including €5.0 billion for French Retail Banking and €4.4 billion for International Retail Banking. Risk weighted assets for the division totalled €98.3 billion, including €52.1 billion for French Retail Banking and €46.2 billion for International Retail Banking.

Corporate Centre

This division comprises three types of so-called structural activities:

- *Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Corporate Centre function, asset and liability management and management of debt connected with acquisitions of subsidiaries or equity investments and the net impact of tax consolidation for Crédit Agricole S.A.;*
- *the results of the private equity business and of various other Crédit Agricole S.A. companies (including CA Immobilier, Uni-médias, Foncaris, BforBank etc.);*
- *the results of resource companies carrying out dedicated activities on behalf of the Crédit Agricole Group and its subsidiaries: IT production (CAGIP), payment activities (CAPS) and real estate operations (SCI).*

This segment also includes other non-structural items, such as the volatile technical impacts of intra-group transactions.

— Corporate Centre (CC) – Contribution to results, stated and underlying 2022

(in millions of euros)	2022 stated	2021 stated	∆ 2022/2021 stated	2022 underlying	2021 underlying	∆ 2022/2021 underlying
Revenues	**(28)**	**306**	**n.m.**	**(81)**	**284**	**n.m.**
Operating expenses excl. SRF	(876)	(779)	+12.4%	(855)	(779)	+9.8%
SRF	(56)	58	n.m.	(56)	(72)	(21.3%)
GROSS OPERATING INCOME	**(960)**	**(415)**	**X 2,3**	**(993)**	**(568)**	**+75.0%**
Cost of risk	(9)	(12)	(23.6%)	(9)	(12)	(23.6%)
Equity-accounted entities	(43)	(29)	+47.9%	(43)	(29)	+47.9%
Net income on other assets	0	3	(99.8%)	0	3	(99.8%)
Change in value of goodwill	-	-	n.m.	-	-	n.m.
INCOME BEFORE TAX	**(1,013)**	**(453)**	**X 2,2**	**(1,045)**	**(605)**	**+72.7%**
Tax	343	148	x 2,3	351	154	x 2,3
Net income from discontinued or held-for-sale operations	0	-	n.m.	0	-	n.m.
NET INCOME	**(670)**	**(305)**	**X 2,2**	**(694)**	**(451)**	**+53.8%**
Non controlling interests	(13)	(12)	+11.6%	(14)	(12)	+23.7%
NET INCOME GROUP SHARE	**(682)**	**(317)**	**X 2,2**	**(708)**	**(463)**	**+53.1%**

(1) Without restatement for scope, over the year 2022 versus 2021: the underlying revenues of Retail Banking excluding Italy totalled €777 million, a decrease of -7.1% (-9.3% stated). Underlying expenses excluding SRF declined by -16.4% (idem stated). Underlying gross operating income increased by +8.5% (+2.7% stated) and the underlying cost/income ratio excluding SRF was 56.2% (57.8% stated), a decrease of -6.3 percentage points (down -4.9 percentage points stated). Stated cost of risk amounted to -€388 million in 2022 and takes into account a Ukraine provision of -€195 million (allocated in first quarter 2022). The underlying cost of risk was -€193 million, primarily impacted by -€128 million in additional provisions allocated for Ukraine. Underlying taxes amounted to -€52 million in fourth quarter 2022, down -29.1% (-34.6% stated). Ultimately, underlying net income Group share was €76 million, down -32.3% from 2021 (from €109 million to -€160 million stated between 2021 and 2022).

Over 2022, the underlying net income Group share of the Corporate Centre division was -€708 million, a decrease of -€245 million compared with 2021. It is in line with the target of net income Group share greater than-€800 million presented in the Ambitions 2025 Medium-Term Plan. The structural component contributed-€931 million, and other items of the division recorded a positive contribution of +€223 million over the year 2022.

(in millions of euros)	2022	2021	Δ 2022/2021	Δ 2022/2021 *(%)*
Of which structural net income	**(931)**	**(691)**	**(240)**	**34.8%**
■ Balance sheet & holding Crédit Agricole S.A.	(1000)	(830)	(171)	20.6%
■ Other activities (CACIF, CA Immobilier, BforBank etc.)	51	130	(79)	-60.7%
■ Support functions (CAPS, CAGIP, SCI)	18	9	9	x 2.1
Of which other elements of the division	**223**	**229**	**(5)**	**-2.3%**

The "structural" component contribution is down -€240 million compared with 2021 and can be broken down into three types of activities:

- the activities and functions of the Corporate Centre of the Crédit Agricole S.A. corporate entity. This contribution amounted to -€1,000 million for 2022, down -€171 million compared with 2021;
- the businesses that are not part of the business lines: their contribution of +€51 million in 2022 was down by -€79 million compared with 2021;
- the Group's support functions: their contribution was +€18 million in 2022, an increase of +€9 million over 2021.

The contribution of "other items" was down (-€5 million) compared to 2021.

As at 31 December 2022, risk weighted assets were €27.9 billion.

Earnings per share

Earnings per share represent a company's net income Group share divided by the average number of shares outstanding excluding treasury shares. It indicates the portion of profit attributable to each share (not the portion of earnings paid out to each shareholder, which is the dividend). It may decrease, assuming the net income Group share remains unchanged, if the number of shares increases.

— Crédit Agricole S.A. – data per share

(in millions of euros)		2022	2021	Δ 2022/2021
Net income Group share – stated		5,437	5,844	(7.0%)
■ Interests on AT1, including issuance costs, before tax		(412)	(353)	+16.7%
NIGS attributable to ordinary shares – stated	**[A]**	**5,025**	**5,491**	**(8.5%)**
Average number shares in issue, excluding treasury shares (m)	[B]	2,989	2,990	(0.0%)
NET EARNINGS PER SHARE – STATED	[A]/[B]	€1.68	€1.84	(8.5%)
Underlying net income Group share (NIGS)		5,468	5,397	+1.3%
Underlying NIGS attributable to ordinary shares	**[C]**	**5,056**	**5,044**	**+0.2%**
NET EARNINGS PER SHARE – UNDERLYING	**[C]/[B]**	**€1.69**	**€1.69**	**+0.3%**

Reported earnings per share were €1.68; underlying earnings per share were stable compared to 2021 at €1.69.

— Crédit Agricole S.A. – Tangible Net Book Value

(in millions of euros)		31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Shareholder's equity Group share		64,633	68,217
■ AT1 issuances		(5,989)	(4,888)
■ Unrealised gains and losses on OCI – Group share		3,536	(2,125)
■ Payout assumption on annual results(1)		(3,175)	(3,176)
Net book value (NBV), not revaluated, attributable to ordinary shares	**[D]**	**59,005**	**58,027**
■ Goodwill & intangibles(2) – Group share		(18,395)	(18,581)
Tangible NBV (TNBV), not revaluated attrib. to ordinary shares	**[E]**	**40,610**	**39,446**
Total shares in issue, excluding treasury shares (period end, m)	[F]	3,024	3,025
NBV per share, after deduction of dividend to pay *(in euros)*(3)	**[D]/[F]**	**€19.5**	**€19.2**
+ DIVIDEND TO PAY *(in euros)*	**[H]**	**€1.05**	**€1.05**
NBV PER SHARE, BEFORE DEDUCTION OF DIVIDEND TO PAY *(in euros)*		**€20.6**	**€20.2**
TNBV PER SHARE, AFTER DEDUCTION OF DIVIDEND TO PAY *(in euros)*	**[G]=[E]/[F]**	**€13.4**	**€13.0**
TNBV PER SH., BEFORE DEDUCTION OF DIVIDEND TO PAY *(in euros)*	**[G]+[H]**	**€14.5**	**€14.1**

(1) Dividend proposed by the Board of Directors pending distribution.
(2) Including goodwill in the non-controlling interests.
(3) The NBV per share after deduction of dividend to pay and the TNBV per share after deduction of dividend based on the total number of shares as of 31 December 2022 net of auto-control.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

RoTE

RoTE (Return on Tangible Equity) measures the return on tangible equity (the net assets restated to eliminate intangibles and goodwill).

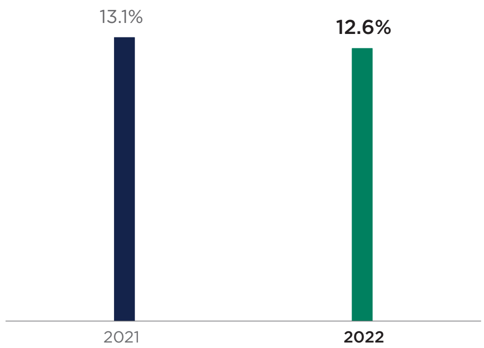
The stated RoTE was 12.6% compared to 14.2% in 2021; the underlying RoTE was 12.6% compared to 13.1% in 2021.

(in millions of euros)		2022	2021
Stated result adjusted	[I]	5,025	5,491
Tangible NBV (TNBV), not revaluated attrib. to ord. sh. – average(1)	[J]	40,028(2)	38,645
STATED ROTE ADJUSTED *(%)*	**[I]/[J]**	**12.6%**	**14.2%**
Underlying NIGS adjusted attributed to ordinary shares	[K]	5,056	5,044
UNDERLYING ROTE ADJUSTED *(%)*	**[K]/[J]**	**12.6%**	**13.1%**

(1) Including assumption of dividend for the current exercice.

(2) Average of the TNBV not revaluated attributed to ordinary shares, calculated based on 31/12/2022 figures and 31/12/2021 restated figures

— Underlying RoTE *(%)*



CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

— Crédit Agricole S.A. – Consolidated balance sheet

(in millions of euros)	Notes	31/12/2022	31/12/2021	Variation
Cash, central banks	6.1	207,648	237,757	-12.7%
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3.1-6.2-6.6-6.7	432,088	429,394	0.6%
Held for trading financial assets		*249,248*	*237,341*	*5.0%*
Other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		*182,840*	*192,053*	*-4.8%*
Hedging derivative Instruments	3.2-3.4	31,867	14,125	x 2.3
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3.1-6.4-6.6-6.7	206,770	256,261	-19.3%
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss		*204,002*	*253,842*	*-19.6%*
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		*2,768*	*2,419*	*14.4%*
Financial assets at amortised cost	3.1-3.3-6.5-6.6-6.7	1,144,605	1,045,326	9.5%
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions		*567,642*	*501,347*	*13.2%*
Loans and receivables due from customers		*489,757*	*459,905*	*6.5%*
Debt securities		*87,206*	*84,074*	*3.7%*
Revaluation adjustment on interest rate hedged portfolios		7,410	3,194	x 2.3
Current and deferred tax assets	6.10	7,290	5,864	24.3%
Accruals, prepayments and sundry assets	6.11	71,598	38,447	86.2%
Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	6.12	134	2,965	-95.5%
Deferred participation benefits	6.17	16767	7	x 2395.3
Investments in equity-accounted entities	6.13	8,723	8,317	4.9%
Investment property	6.14	7,812	7,307	6.9%
Property, plant and equipment	6.15	6,023	6,096	-1.2%
Intangible assets	6.15	3,204	3,263	-1.8%
Goodwill	6.16	15,682	15,632	0.3%
TOTAL ASSETS		**2,167,621**	**2,073,955**	**4.5%**

(in millions of euros)	Notes	31/12/2022	31/12/2021	Variation
Central banks	6.1	59	1276	-95.4%
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6.2	279,373	246,388	13.4%
Held for trading financial liabilities		*238,708*	*207,725*	*14.9%*
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		*40,665*	*38,663*	*5.2%*
Hedging derivative Instruments	3.2-3.4	45,636	12,358	x 3.7
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		1,324,682	1,267,353	4.5%
Due to credit institutions	*3.3-6.8*	*284,167*	*314,783*	*-9.7%*
Due to customers	*3.1-3.3-6.8*	*827,977*	*781,177*	*6.0%*
Debt securities	*3.3-6.8*	*212,538*	*171,393*	*24.0%*
Revaluation adjustment on interest rate hedged portfolios		7,811	5,105	53.0%
Current and deferred tax liabilities	6.10	2,409	2,932	-17.8%
Accruals, prepayments and sundry liabilities	6.11	55,293	53,322	3.7%
Liabilities associated with non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	6.12	205	2,566	-92.0%
Insurance company technical reserves	6.17	351,780	375,091	-6.2%
Provisions	6.18	3,523	4,547	-22.5%
Subordinated debt	3.3-6.19	23,370	26,101	-10.5%
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**2,094,141**	**1,997,039**	**4.9%**
EQUITY		**73,480**	**76,916**	**-4.5%**
Equity – Group share		**64,633**	**68,217**	**-5.3%**
Share capital and reserves		29,603	28,495	3.9%
Consolidated reserves		34,527	32,227	7.1%
Other comprehensive income		(4,934)	1,677	n.m.
Other comprehensive income on discontinued operations		-	(26)	n.m.
Net income (loss) for the year		5,437	5,844	-7.0%
Non-controlling interests		**8,847**	**8,699**	**1.7%**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**2,167,621**	**2,073,955**	**4.5%**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Main changes in the consolidated balance sheet

At 31 December 2022, the consolidated balance sheet of Crédit Agricole S.A. amounted to €2,168 billion, up +€94 billion, i.e. +4.5% compared to the 2021 balance sheet.

This increase mainly stemmed from:

- the increase in financial assets at amortised cost totalling €99.3 billion;
- the increase in hedging derivatives for €17.7 billion;
- offset by a decrease in the cash and central banks item of -€30.1 billion.

Analysis of the main items

Loans and receivables due from customers and credit institutions totalled €1,057.4 billion at end-December 2022, an increase of +10.0% compared to 2021, i.e. +€96.1 billion.

Loans and receivables due from customers (including lease financing operations) totalled €489.8 billion at 31 December 2022, compared with €459.9 billion a year earlier, i.e. an increase of +6.5%. The increase was mainly attributable to growth in customer transactions at LCL for +€15 billion (including €9 billion in home loans) and at Crédit Agricole CIB for +€25 billion.

Loans and receivables due from credit institutions also increased, to €567.6 billion (+13.2%) at 31 December 2022 compared with €501.3 billion at end-2021. The increase is mainly due to loans and receivables granted to the Regional Banks offset by a decrease in TLTRO 3 loans following repayments.

Amounts due to credit institutions and customers totalled €1,112 billion at end-2022, up +1.5% or +€16.2 billion compared with end-2021.

This increase was driven by amounts due to customers, which rose +€46.8 billion (+6.0%) to €828.0 billion. This increase is explained in particular by the inflow of regulated savings within Crédit Agricole S.A. (+€4 billion) and customer transactions carried out by Crédit Agricole CIB for +€47 billion.

Amounts due to credit institutions fell -€30.6 billion to €284.2 billion (-9.7%), as a result of the early TLTRO 3 repayments made during the year.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss amounted to €432.1 billion at 31 December 2022, up +0.6% year-on-year, i.e. +€2.7 billion.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss amounted to €279.4 billion at 31 December 2022, up +€33.0 billion year-on-year (13.4%).

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income stood at €206.8 billion at end-December 2022, down -€49.5 billion (-19.3% year-on-year), due to a decrease for this amount at Crédit Agricole Assurances (-€41 billion) linked to the decline in the fair value of life insurance investments, which were impacted by the unfavourable trend in the financial markets due to the rise in interest rates.

The amount of **investments in equity-accounted entities** stood at €8.7 billion at end-2022, an increase of 4.9%.

Central Bank deposits fell -€30.1 billion, i.e. -12.7% to stand at €207.6 at the end of December 2022. This was mainly due to early repayments of TLTRO 3 borrowings for €64 billion, offset by an increase in deposits.

Hedging derivatives increased by +125.6% on the assets side and +269.3% on the liabilities side, mainly due to changes in the rate curves.

Accruals, prepayments and sundry assets amounted to €71.6 billion at 31 December 2022, up +€33.2 billion compared to 2021. This increase is due to a rise in security deposits and margin calls on derivative transactions.

Technical reserves for insurance contracts were down -6.2% in 2022 from 2021, reaching €351.8 billion. This decrease is mainly due to a fall in policyholders' deferred profit sharing liabilities.

Debt securities increased by +€41.1 billion (+24.0%) to €212.5 billion at 31 December 2022, mainly due to Crédit Agricole CIB.

Equity amounted to €73.5 billion at 31 December 2022, a year-on-year decrease of -4.5%. Equity Group share also decreased (-5.3%) to €64.6 billion at the end of 2022.

OUTLOOK

2023 economic outlook

The scenario continues to be overshadowed by the Russia-Ukraine war, with effects being felt both in neighbouring countries and in those further away, through the rise in prices or the risk of food or energy commodity shortages. The strong rebound of post-Covid recovery is easing and economies are poised to flirt with recession in varying degrees. While violent recessions seem to be avoidable, this is paradoxically due to the buffers resulting from the pandemic, mainly in the form of still abundant private savings and fairly resilient labour markets.

In the **United States,** the pillars that have enabled strong growth (particularly consumption) to go beyond expectations are gradually weakening: a tight labour market but slowing net job creation; high nominal wage growth but a loss of purchasing power, leading to the savings built-up during the pandemic being drained and credit card borrowing; declining business surveys; and slowdowns in non-residential and residential investments. Counting on the counter-cyclical action of budgetary and/or monetary policies is futile: the 2022 mid-term elections produced a divided government that is not conducive to any fiscal stimulus, and the Fed has made it clear that it is focusing on inflation, at the cost of enduring a short-term recession.

Although it has passed its peak, headline inflation is still high; core inflation appears to be resistant and should slowly decelerate. The slowdown in growth and better functioning supply chains should lead to a sharper decline in price increases by the end of 2023, with headline inflation approaching 3% and core inflation falling below 3%. If inflation were to fall faster than expected, a soft landing could not be ruled out. But our central scenario favours a slight recession in the middle of the year, leading to a pronounced slowdown in growth in 2023 (to 0.6%).

In **China,** the shift from its zero-Covid policy quickly pleased observers. The need to "live with the virus" should nevertheless continue to weigh on growth, whose expected upturn will depend essentially on domestic demand. The latter will itself be conditioned by three factors: the extent of the support granted by the authorities to the property sector (limited support because the Chinese government does not want to position itself as a last-resort lender to a sector that it considers responsible for its over-indebtedness); the capacity of the government to create sufficient confidence in order to free up part of its residents' precautionary savings and to stimulate consumption; and the attitude of the government towards the private sector, which has suffered over the last two years from the zero-Covid strategy and the tightening of regulations. Taking into account the slightly negative – or at best, zero – contribution from foreign trade, and investments still being curbed by the restructuring of the property sector, growth should accelerate to around 5%, mainly due to positive base effects in the service sectors.

In the **Eurozone,** the natural slowdown in post-pandemic growth has been compounded by the lasting shock of the war in Ukraine. It is difficult to read the economic situation due to the succession of shocks, mainly the Covid crisis and the war in Ukraine. What are the ongoing effects of the pandemic? A labour market that is still solid, a substantial but largely depleted savings surplus for the most modest households, inflation that was hoped to be temporary. While the debate on the precise nature of inflation and the respective responsibilities of supply and demand has not been settled, it is clear that supply chain tensions are decreasing, the slowdown in global inflation is spreading, but also that second-round effects are visible: the impact of energy price rises on consumer prices, via production costs, is obvious even before any wage-price spiral is implicated. What is the impact from the war in Ukraine? A sustained increase in the price of energy imports. The effects of deteriorating trade terms, inflation and loss of competitiveness on export volumes and market shares will gradually reveal themselves.

Our scenario for the Eurozone assumes a decline in average inflation (HICP definition) (projected at 7.5%), but it would still remain high (4.5% at the end of 2023) and weigh on domestic demand. While net exports would subtract from growth (negative contribution of 0.7 percentage points), domestic demand and inventories would still make slightly positive contributions (of 0.6 and 0.2 percentage points respectively). Our scenario thus assumes, overall, a marked deceleration in growth in 2023 (to 0.1% after 3.4% in 2022) but also, beyond that, a permanently weaker rate of expansion. This scenario is still based on strong assumptions about gas supply and its price. While the prospect of winter power cuts seems further and further away thanks to favourable weather and the restarting of nuclear power plants, the difficulties in obtaining natural gas at a "non-punitive" cost are likely to last as long as the war in Ukraine and beyond.

In **France,** even if partially cushioned by the price shield, the effects of inflation on customers' income should result in a slowdown in demand in the first half of 2023; a brief contraction in GDP is also not excluded. Coupled with aggressive monetary tightening that will eventually limit investment at a time when most companies are already experiencing pressure on their margins, economic activity would only recover slowly in the second half of the year, with some industrial sectors remaining crippled by high energy prices over the longer term. In 2023, with household consumption rising by 0.2%, total investment stable, and a negative net external contribution, average growth would reach 0.3%. This scenario assumes a slightly less dynamic labour market: job creation should slow and defaults should return to their pre-crisis levels. A moderate increase in the unemployment rate (to 7.5%) and wage growth falling once again below price developments would therefore weigh on consumption. Inflation would peak at the beginning of 2023, but would only slowly decline throughout the year (consumer prices, INSEE definition: 5.2% on average, 3.7% at year-end). With inflation remaining high, households would then have to dip into their savings to maintain their essential expenses: the savings rate would fall before gradually returning to 15%, close to its pre-pandemic average.

In terms of monetary policy, fighting inflation remains the priority. Central banks will not risk letting their guard down too quickly, and the pivot that the markets are hoping for will be more of a pause than a prelude to a rapid decline.

In the **United States,** after aggressive rate hikes in 2022 totalling 425 basis points, bringing the target range to 4.25%-4.50%, the Fed signalled its intention to slow the pace of these increases while making it clear that the tightening was not at an end. Our monetary scenario assumes a slowdown in the pace of rate hikes (25 basis points at each of the February, March and May FOMC meetings), bringing the target range for the Fed funds rate to a peak of 5%-5.25%, in line with the December dot plot. Based on its experience, the Fed should remain cautious and not engage in too much premature easing: its rates would remain on this plateau for the rest of 2023. Since inflation's sustainable return to the 2% target is a prerequisite for easing, this would not take place before 2024. Additionally, after having reached its maximum pace in September, the Fed's balance sheet will continue to shrink as announced in May. Quantitative tightening (QT) should come to an end when easing takes place through key rate cuts, so that the two monetary tools do not work against each other. The end of the QT would therefore not occur in 2023.

In the **Eurozone,** at its meeting at the end of December, the ECB revised its inflation forecasts upwards (6.3% in 2023, 3.4% in 2024, 2.3% in 2025) and growth forecasts downwards (0.5% in 2023, 1.9% in 2024 and 2025). In line with higher inflation, the ECB raised rates by 50 basis points to bring the deposit rate to 2%, and coupled this move with a very proactive rhetoric: interest rates will have to continue to rise significantly at a steady pace in order to reach sufficiently restrictive levels and ensure inflation's rapid return to the 2% objective in the medium term. In our scenario, the ECB would continue to raise its key rates until June 2023, when the refinancing and deposit rates would reach 4.25% and 3.75% respectively, levels at which they would remain for a fairly long time, since monetary easing would not take place before mid-2024. This scenario is aggressive, but a change of course from the ECB's announcements would require a significant improvement in the inflation outlook, a drastic deterioration in growth or extreme tensions on financial markets: none of these factors seem to be looming.

In December, the ECB also unveiled some elements of its QT, announcing a cautious, gradual strategy to reduce its balance sheet by €15 billion between March and June by reducing the securities held under the Public Sector Purchase Programme (PSPP). Details of further QT developments will be provided in February. Our scenario assumes a decrease of €20 billion per month from the third quarter, concentrated in government securities (PSPP). Finally, tightening through rates and quantities is accompanied by a change in the terms of the TLTROs (Targeted Longer-Term Refinancing Operations), encouraging banks to repay these loans early: given the importance of bank credit in the Eurozone, this channel could prove to be the most powerful in terms of monetary tightening.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Under the influence of monetary tightening and inflation that remains high, long-term interest rates should continue to rise slightly before declining once again towards mid-2023, weighed down by the slowdown or even a likely recession. This scenario maintains the inversion of the interest rate curves (2 years–10 years): sharp in the US, moderate in Germany.

The ten-year US Treasuries rate would peak at around 4.15% in the first half of 2023 and the two-year–ten-year slope would reach its maximum inversion (105 basis points) in the first quarter of 2023. Our scenario assumes the US 10-year rate will be very slightly above 4% at the end of 2023. In the Eurozone, expectations of a restrictive ECB policy should weigh on growth prospects and support demand for risk-free long-term securities: government bonds, which have not been popular with individual investors and the private sector over the past decade due to low returns, would regain favour with these investors. The ECB's policy would therefore only lead to a limited increase in long-term interest rates. On the other hand, TLTRO redemptions could, in the short term, ease the shortage of securities and create modest pressure to widen spreads on peripherals. Our scenario assumes a Bund rate (German 10-year rate) of 2.60% at the end of 2023, and French and Italian risk premiums close to 60 and 220 basis points, respectively, compared to the Bund.

After being supported by risk aversion, over-stimulated growth and premature, powerful monetary tightening in the United States, the factors behind the US dollar's sustained appreciation are gradually dissipating. The US currency is expected to lose some ground in 2023. Our scenario assumes a EUR/USD exchange rate of 1.10 at the end of 2023.

Crédit Agricole Group operates in 46 countries, with 145.000 employees and 53 million customers throughout the world. Its diversified business mix allows the Group to operate in retail banking, asset management, Insurance, Consumer credit, leasing and factoring, as well as investment banking. Income, expenses, cost of risk and net income of both Crédit Agricole and Crédit Agricole S.A. are sensitive to macro-economic trends, whether in France, Europe or the rest of the world. The 2025 Ambitions Plan, as detailed in the following part, relies on a sum of macro-economic hypotheses, among which France and the Euro zone's growth, inflation and Forex evolution. The herein enclosed chapter 5 details Crédit Agricole S.A.'s risk factors and focuses on their possible downturns on the Crédit Agricole S.A.'s financial results.

Subsequent to the approval of the accounts by the Board of Directors held on 8th February 2023, the collapse of several regional American banks and the planned takeover of Crédit Suisse by UBS in the end of march do not affect Crédit Agricole's Group capacity to serve its clients, thanks to its strong financial strength. The direct exposure of the Group to the four troubled American banks and to Crédit Suisse's AT1 is nil. In the current context, the Group is of course maintaining a very prudent risk policy. Moreover, the solvency and the liquidity of the Group remain very solid. Crédit Agricole Group's CET1 ratio stands at 17.6%, 870 basis points above the regulatory SREP requirement. Crédit Agricole Group's LCR at 167.3% (average over 12 months), is also well above the 100% regulatory requirement. Finally, the Group's liquidity reserves are very high (€467 billion) and the share of bonds in these reserves (€132 billion) is of very high quality (composed mainly of HQLA securities and hedged against interest rates risk).

2025 Medium-Term Plan

On 22 June 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. presented its new Medium-Term Plan, **Ambitions 2025.**

This plan was presented during a unique time: the "medium-term" has disappeared as an observable horizon to make way for a "short-term" that is particularly opaque under the stacked effects of multiple crises, and a long-term horizon that combines the decarbonisation of energy, the preservation of biodiversity and the environment, the progress of agricultural and agro-food techniques and the social inclusion that is essential for the stability of our societies.

All in all, **Ambitions 2025 is part of this paradigm, with a roadmap for the Group that remains clear:** to help all our customers and all our territories to overcome situations that can be very difficult, to commit ourselves as facilitators and accelerators of all societal transitions, and to take action for the future.

Our historical model, which combines utility and universality, and **our DNA as a stakeholder committed to major societal changes,** will enable us to achieve these targets.

- **Our amplification trajectory for 2025** is based on strong organic growth potential with a target of more than one million additional customers in the Crédit Agricole Group's retail banking network. Our business lines, which are leaders in Europe, should continue to develop and expand their offerings to meet new uses and support transitions.

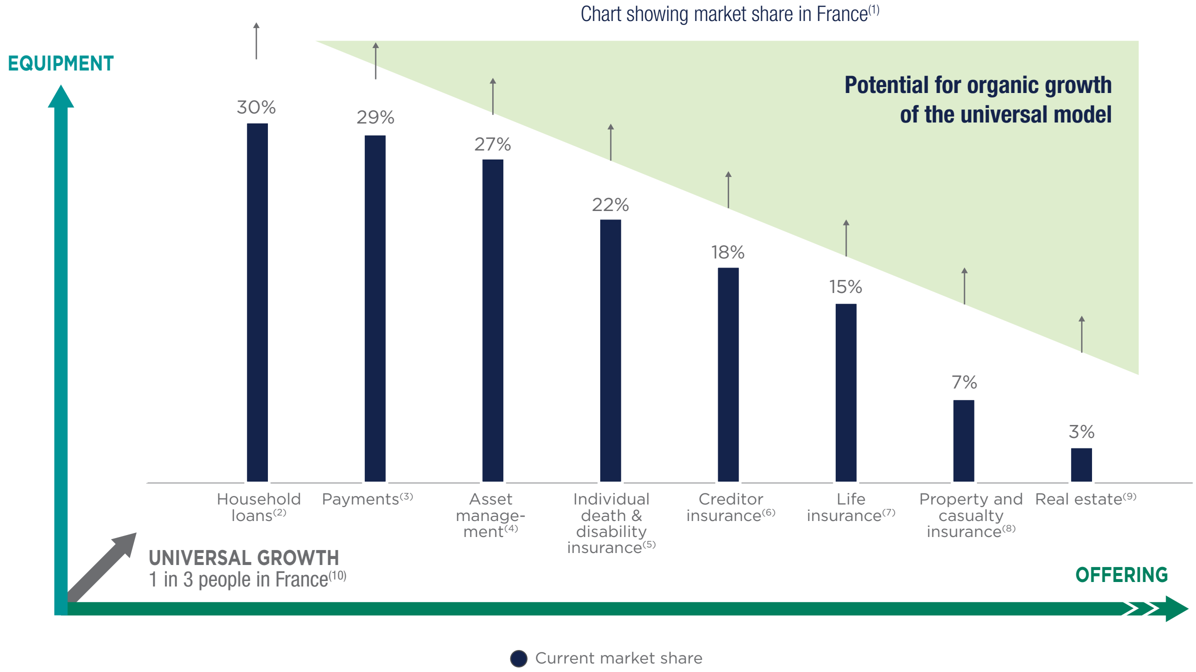
  This Plan aims to produce a **net income Group share for Crédit Agricole S.A. of over €6 billion, and to further strengthen our profitability,** which is already among the best in Europe, with a return on tangible equity of over 12%.
- Looking towards 2030 and beyond, the Group is organising and structuring two new business lines, which are useful to society and offer development opportunities. **We are launching Crédit Agricole Transitions & Énergies to make energy transitions accessible to all and accelerate the advent of renewable energies. We are launching Crédit Agricole Santé & Territoires, to facilitate access to healthcare and ageing well.**

Strong organic growth potential rounded out by targeted partnerships and acquisitions

In this uncertain environment looking toward 2025, Crédit Agricole S.A. is able to rely on strong **organic growth** potential. The Group is aiming for one million **additional retail banking customers** in France, Italy and Poland by 2025 and intends to increase the **number of customers** with protection insurance, savings and real estate solutions. Its objective is **to expand and adapt its offers** (more accessible, more responsible and more digital) in order to meet new needs.

The chart below, which shows our current market shares, illustrates this organic growth potential, which is based on these three dimensions.

— An intrinsic development model based on the global customer relationship, and competitive and innovative business lines at their service



Latest available data 2. Market shares of loans to households and similar LCL and Regional Banks at the end of November 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A.-France 3. Market shares of issuance, in number of transactions, Banque de France Monetics data 2021 4. Market shares on UCITS in France at the end of December 2022 on all customer segments 5. End of 2021, scope: annual contributions for Temporary death + Funeral guarantee + Dependency, 6. End of 2021, scope: annual contributions collected by CAA originated by CRCA and LCL / PDM including the Share of business originated by CRs via CNP/PREDICA co-insurance 24% 7. End of 2021, PREDICA outstandings in life insurance and individual savings, 8. End of 2021, P&C activities of Pacifica & La Médicale de France, annual contributions. Market size, source Argus de l'Assurance, 9. Internal source 10. 35% of French people - source: Sofia 2021 KANTAR

In addition, the strategy of **targeted acquisitions** and **partnerships** is set to continue, keeping within the profitability constraints (ROI >10% in three years). With Ambitions 2025, Crédit Agricole S.A. intends to pursue opportunities to forge new distribution partnerships with financial players, as well as industrial and technological partnerships.

The Group's priority, which was reiterated in the Ambitions 2025 Plan, is to continue to develop in Europe through our customer-focused banks, in particular with a major transformation plan in Poland, as well as the development of the business lines, either organically or through partnerships and acquisitions, in particular with strong potential in Germany and the Iberian zone. Elsewhere, development, driven mainly by the business lines, is more selective and is carried out in accordance with Crédit Agricole S.A.'s compliance and profitability criteria, taking into account geopolitical risk.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

In more detail, each of the Group's entities has specified its targets and priorities for 2025

In Retail Banking, LCL has a distinctive positioning, with a strong urban, entrepreneurial and high-net-worth customer base. By 2025, the bank intends to strengthen this positioning and develop its offer and customer equipment rate. It aims to develop its expertise with a strategic equity advisory service and private banking offer for entrepreneurs and executives. Its objective is to accelerate the digitisation of its key processes, as well as the support of its SME and MSE customers in the energy transition.

In International Retail Banking, CA Italia is planning a major digital transformation and an acceleration in ESG, real estate, agri-agro, property and casualty insurance and managed savings, as well as a strengthening of its operational efficiency, with a decrease of almost 3% in the cost/income ratio by 2025 thanks to synergies linked to Creval, network optimisation and the increased use of digital technologies. **CA Bank Polska** is focusing on organic growth, with a target of more than 60% new customers by 2025, notably by developing its digital functionalities and expanding its banking offer. It aims to develop its SME, small business and VSB customers by capitalising on the customer base of the Crédit Agricole Leasing & Factoring subsidiary, the second largest leasing company in Poland. **Crédit Agricole Egypt** wants to continue to develop its brand for corporate and high-net-worth clients, with the aim of consolidating its position as the leading European bank in the country. In Ukraine, the Group's presence with **Crédit Agricole Ukraine** should help it contribute, in due time, to the country's reconstruction efforts.

In Specialised Financial Services, Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance (CACF), thanks to its new agreement with Stellantis, which should come into effect in the first half of 2023, aims to create a European leader in mobility with a target of one million vehicles under long-term lease by 2026. In addition, with the acquisition of FCA Bank and Leasys Rent, CACF is strengthening its automotive financing capabilities with an industrial platform covering 18 European countries, and its mobility offer (including short-term leasing) to respond to new uses and environmental challenges. By 2025, one in two new vehicles financed by CACF should be green. For its part, **Crédit Agricole Leasing & Factoring** (CAL&F) intends to pursue its development in Europe with a pan-European factoring platform and leasing marketplaces. CAL&F stands out as a partner in the transition of companies, with a digital diagnosis and advice platform and offering renewable energy financing (target of €2 billion in annual financing by 2025); and in the transition towards the economy of use, with the development of high value-added turnkey leasing solutions for its customers.

In the Asset Gathering division, Amundi's targets are to increase its commitment to responsible investment (in particular by stepping up its efforts in passive management and real assets), to become a leading player in services and technologies across the entire savings value chain, and to pursue value-creating acquisitions. **Indosuez Wealth Management** intends to accelerate its growth by developing its offer to its high-net-worth customers, the wealth clients of the Group's banks as well as family offices and the NextGen segment[1]. The bank will strengthen its support for customers' for their real assets and their responsible engagement, with the ambition of a fivefold increase in its annual distribution of ESG products.

Lastly, Crédit Agricole Assurances plans to continue to enhance its savings solutions with an expanded responsible investment offering, a higher proportion of unit-linked products in line with customer expectations, and a target of €345 billion in outstandings. It also aims to accelerate the equipment rate of property and casualty insurance with a target of 2.5 million new policies. The insurer is also striving to step up its efforts in health and retirement. It plans to build a management platform and is aiming to increase the number of health beneficiaries by 40% by 2025. Its goal is to offer a complete range of retirement products with the creation of a dedicated insurance company, the implementation of a digital guidance and advice platform for preparing for retirement and the roll-out of a range of "ageing well tomorrow" services with a target of €23 billion in retirement assets by 2025.

With regard to Large Customers, Crédit Agricole CIB is evolving to better support its customers in the energy transition, notably by developing its expertise in emerging technologies (e.g. hydrogen) and creating a "Sustainability Community" of approximately 250 experts and coordinators. The bank is pursuing this customer-focused strategy by ramping up its activities in Europe as well, with an expanded sector and product offering and through the industrialisation of its business lines, in particular on the debt financing offering. Beyond the development of its core businesses, **CACEIS** aims to strengthen its offering (e.g. ETFs, pension funds, fund distribution services, middle office, PERES[2], digital assets) in an ever-changing asset servicing market. Its goal is to continue to improve its operational efficiency through revenue growth, as well as to pursue its strategy of developing skills centres and digitalising its processes further.

Ambition 2025 also strives to ramp up crossfunctional business lines and technological services

Payments: The Group's Payments business line is the French leader among consumers and merchants and aims to continue strengthening this position with new offerings, with 20% revenue growth between now and 2025. The business line plans: to launch a split payments and payment initiation offer for individuals; to develop its market share in e-commerce and an omnichannel all-segment acceptance offer via partnerships for merchants.

Real estate: For private individuals, the Group plans to integrate property services directly into its retail banking (transactions, property administration, support for energy renovation). It also plans to support corporate and institutional customers in the real estate aspect of their energy transition challenges, and local authorities in the environmental and societal renewal of their territories. A green and socially responsible real estate company will be created with the ambition of reaching €1 billion in assets by 2025.

(1) NextGen: children of customers or successful young entrepreneurs.
(2) Private Equity and Real Estate Services.

Digital banks: At the beginning of 2023, BforBank is planning a new positioning with ambitions in Europe (€450 million invested over five years); Blank, the neobank for professionals, is continuing its own development and should soon be distributed as a white label by the Group's banks. It aims to have 250,000 customers by 2025.

The rise of Technology as a Service, a growth driver for the Group. Two technology platforms, Azqore and Amundi Technology, have already been marketed to several dozen players. The Group intends to continue this commercial development, targeting €240 billion in assets under management from Azqore by 2025 and a fivefold increase in revenues from Amundi Technology, with plans to develop and market new platforms as well.

Two key success factors: digital transformation and human responsibility

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s ambitions are based on a **digital relationship model enhanced by human responsibility.** The bank is aiming for 75% of its customers to use its digital channels, as well as 15% of sales made by customers autonomously.

Innovation capabilities should also be strengthened by capitalising on La Fabrique by CA, the Group's start-up studio, to cover 100% of the innovation cycle. **The plan is for this digital transformation to be supported by an IT and digital budget of €20 billion over the period, including €1 billion in technological transformation investments through the IT 2025 programme.**

Crédit Agricole S.A. aims to continue its organisational streamlining and its managerial and cultural transformation with the objective of becoming France's preferred responsible employer in financial services and ranking among the top five in Europe.

Ambitions 2025: Financial trajectory

Ambitions 2025 is a **continuation** of the previous Plan, which, once again, was achieved a year early in terms of financial results. In 2021, net income Group share reached €5.4 billion, with a low underlying cost/income ratio excluding SRF at 57.8%. Underlying ROTE stood at 13.1% and the CET1 ratio was 11.9%, +4.0 percentage points above regulatory requirements.

This project strives for **ambitious growth in results and profitability, which further confirms the financial strength of Crédit Agricole S.A.** Against a backdrop of major economic uncertainties and climate change urgency, the Ambitions 2025 Plan relies on the Crédit Agricole Group's steady and ongoing development capabilities.

Crédit Agricole S.A. is **aiming for strong profitability,** with **net income Group share in excess of €6 billion by 2025, and an increase in the return on tangible equity (ROTE) target to over 12% by 2025.** This target is secured on the one hand by the Group's development model, which is based on a balanced and diversified business mix with leading and profitable businesses, and on the other hand thanks to its continued efforts to improve operational efficiency.

Revenues are set to be balanced and post growth across all business lines, with an average annual growth rate between 2021 and 2025 of around +3.5%[(1)]. The average positive jaws effect (excluding the contribution to the Single Resolution Fund (SRF)) is estimated to be around +0.5 percentage points on average between 2021 and 2025 (around +1.4 percentage points, including the contribution to the SRF), and the jaws effects are projected to be positive in all business lines. All in all, earnings growth is expected be around +3% per year between 2021 and 2025 on average.

The cost/income ratio is projected to remain low, with a ceiling of 60% throughout the MTP excluding the contribution to the SRF. This ceiling would be reduced to 59% after the IFRS 17 reform scheduled for early 2023. It includes investments in the development of new business lines and in IT and digital transformation. The decentralised management of operational efficiency within Crédit Agricole S.A. results in steering with cost/income ratio targets by business line[(2)].

The CET1 solvency ratio targets at the end of 2025 for the Crédit Agricole Group and Crédit Agricole S.A. are well above the regulatory requirements. Crédit Agricole Group is indeed the most solid of the European G-SIBs.

The CET1 target for the Crédit Agricole Group by 2025 is greater than or equal to 17%. The TLAC target is greater than or equal to 26%, excluding eligible preferred senior debt. In addition, the target available stable funding position of between €110 to €130 billion would more than meet the regulatory requirement for the long-term structural liquidity ratio (NSFR).

The Group's efficient and flexible structure makes it possible to set an **optimised CET1 ratio target of 11% for Crédit Agricole S.A. over the entire duration of the Medium-Term Plan, and a minimum of 250 basis points above the SREP requirements at all times.** Revenue growth is expected to outpace growth in risk-weighted assets for Crédit Agricole S.A., and the impact of Basel 4 should be neutral by 2025 for Crédit Agricole S.A.

The Crédit Agricole S.A. target dividend payout is 50% in cash, even if the CET1 ratio fluctuates around the target set in the Medium-Term Plan. This strikes the right balance between attractive returns and funding of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s growth. In 2023, Crédit Agricole S.A. intends to submit, for the approval of the General Meeting of Shareholders, the additional payment of €0.20 per share of the 2019 dividend that was not distributed. The capital increases reserved for employees should also be combined with share buybacks (subject to the Supervisor's approval) to offset their dilutive effect.

(1) The average annual revenue growth rates between 2021 and 2025 are 1-1.5% for LCL, 4-5% for CA Italia, 8-9% in the Specialised Financial Services division, and 4-5% in the Large Customers division.

(2) Cost/income ratio excluding SRF below 65% for LCL, 61% for CA Italia, 15% for CAA, including a 15 percentage point effect from the IFRS 17 reform, 54% for asset management (excluding amortisation expenses on intangible assets), 78% for wealth management, 47% for consumer finance, 52% for leasing and factoring, 55% for corporate and investment banking, and 70% for asset servicing.

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

— Crédit Agricole S.A.'s 2025 financial targets

	Review of 2022 targets	2025 targets
Net income Group share	**> €5 billion**	**> €6 billion**
ROTE	**> 11%**	**> 12%**
C/I ratio (excl. SRF)	**< 60%**	**< 60%[1]**
CET1 target	**11%**	**11%[2]**
	>16% CAG	**≥17% CAG**
Payout ratio	**50% cash**	**50% cash**

(1) 59% with IFRS17 impact (2) 250 bps minimum above SREP regulatory requirements in CET1.

The Group has always been a stakeholder committed to major societal changes, and is structuring itself to achieve its ambition of contributing to carbon neutrality by 2050. It is also launching two new business lines to meet the needs of a changing society

As a responsible and engaged player, the Group has adopted an approach for a fair climate transition that preserves social and territorial cohesion. This approach is based on three priorities, which were presented in December 2021 and developed further as part of the new MTP: to take action for the climate; to strengthen social cohesion, in particular by promoting equal access to care; and to make the agricultural and agro-food transitions successful.

The details and initial results of CASA's ambitions have already been presented in Chapter 2, but a few points are reiterated here.

With regard to the climate, the Group is committed to contributing to global carbon neutrality by 2050. Following the initial commitments presented as part of the Medium-Term Plan, during a climate workshop held in December 2022, Crédit Agricole published the **2030 targets for Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries, in line with the Net Zero Banking Alliance for five sectors** (Oil & Gas, Electricity, Automotive, Commercial Real Estate and Cement). For example, Crédit Agricole has mapped out its gradual withdrawal from the Oil & Gas sector by setting a target of reducing CO_2e emissions linked to the financing of this sector by 30% in absolute terms between 2020 and 2030; it has also committed to supporting the decarbonisation of the automotive sector by reducing the carbon intensity of its sector portfolio by 50% over the same period. The target for reducing the direct carbon footprint has also been set at a 50% reduction by 2030.

Crédit Agricole is working towards similar targets for other sectors such as shipping, aviation, steel, residential real estate and agriculture, most of which will be made public in 2023.

At the same time, Crédit Agricole is stepping up its support for renewable energies with targets such as increasing Crédit Agricole CIB's exposure to low-carbon energy by 60% by 2025; reaching 14 GW of installed renewable energy capacity through Crédit Agricole Assurances' investments by 2025; and doubling the annual financing granted to Unifergie for renewable energy by 2025.

To take its support for customers a step further, the Crédit Agricole Group is launching two new Group-wide business lines:

- **Crédit Agricole Transitions & Énergies** to make energy transitions accessible to all;
- **Crédit Agricole Santé & Territoires** to facilitate access to healthcare and ageing well.

The launch of **Crédit Agricole Transitions & Énergies** aims to support our customers in their transitions by providing them with effective and trusted solutions, from the diagnostic and advisory stage to the implementation of their roadmaps, all the way to the installation and financing of innovative equipment and infrastructure and the creation of new business models. Crédit Agricole Transitions & Énergies aims to support these customers over the long term, to make contractual commitments to tangible results and to draw on all of the Group's expertise and strategic partnerships.

Through Crédit Agricole Transitions & Énergies, and taking advantage of the Group's more than 20 years of experience in financing renewable energies, Crédit Agricole also aims to massively support investments in renewable energies by promoting the structuring of strategic partnerships and the relocation of production into short circuits. This activity should help support the installation and operation of energy production equipment for its own account and for third parties. Crédit Agricole Transitions & Énergies will also promote the establishment of short circuits to encourage the consumption of green energy.

Finally, the activity of **Crédit Agricole Santé & Territoires** will focus on four areas:

- the implementation of a **"Ma Santé by CA" platform for healthcare guidance and support;**
- the launch of measures to **combat medical deserts** in partnership with key stakeholders in the sector: creation of an **open national telemedicine platform;** roll-out of health centres in the territories; support for healthcare professionals in new practices combining telemedicine, connected equipment etc.;
- the creation of a **digital service platform for seniors and their caregivers,** capitalising on internal and external services;
- participation in the **roll-out of non-medical collective housing models that better meet the expectations of senior citizens** (assisted-living residences, inclusive housing), in partnership with specialised stakeholders.

Information on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s financial statements (parent company)

ANALYSIS OF CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A.'S RESULTS (PARENT COMPANY)

At 31 December 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s revenues stood at €5,834 million, up by **+€2,038 million** from 2021.

This change was attributable to:

- a net increase in the interest margin of **+€79** million, mainly related to the 15% unwinding on 1 March 2021 and then full termination of the residual 50% of the Switch guarantee mechanism on 1 November 2021, resulting in a lower impact of the cost of deposits on revenues in 2022 compared to 2021, for a positive impact of €135 million. In addition, the decrease in the loan loss reserves for the home purchase savings plan between the two financial years had a positive impact of +€31 million in the income statement. This change in provisioning is due to the update of the calculation parameters. These increases were offset by a decrease in interest received on loans granted to the Regional Banks as part of the Group's Eureka simplification project for -€98 million;
- a **+€2,059** million increase in revenues from variable-income securities (mainly dividends from subsidiaries and equity investments) due to the increase in dividends received from CA Assurance (including the payment on 24 June of an exceptional dividend of €2 billion), LCL, Amundi, CACIF, CACF and CA Italia for €2,201 million, €244 million, €165 million, €80 million, €68 million and €62 million respectively, offset by the decrease in dividends received from Crédit Agricole CIB and CACEIS for €787 million;
- an **+€8** million increase in net fee and commission income, mainly attributable to a +€17 million increase in fee and commission income received by the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations under the mechanism to pool funds held in special savings accounts collected by the Regional Banks (mainly passbook accounts, home purchase savings schemes and *Livret A*/LDDS passbooks) and then reinvested by Crédit Agricole S.A. with the CDC;
- a **+€61** million increase in net income from the trading book resulting in particular from a +€19 million change in gains on foreign exchange positions of Additional Tier 1 securities issued in foreign currencies, as well as €41 million in FX swaps put in place to hedge cash fixings;
- a change in the investment and similar portfolios of **-€153** million corresponding mainly to the capital gain of €78 million generated in 2021 following the early redemption by CA Assurances of Tier 2 deeply subordinated notes as part of its own funds management, as well as the disposal of BEI securities, which generated gains of €9 million in 2021 and losses of €15 million in 2022, and Lander Agencies securities, which generated losses of €14 million in 2022;
- a **-€16** million decrease in other banking income.

At 31 December 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. recognised -€757 million in operating expenses, up **€88 million** compared to 2021 (-€669 million). It should be noted that the return of an overpayment of the contribution to the Single Resolution Fund (SRF) for financial years 2016-2020 generated a negative change of €114 million between the two financial years.

As a result of these changes, gross operating income recorded a gain of €5,067 million at 31 December 2022, up **+€1,946 million** compared to financial year 2021.

The cost of risk stood at -€11 million for 2022, up by **€11 million** compared to financial year 2021. This change is mainly due to a guarantee granted to Raiffeisen Bank AD in connection with the disposal of CA Serbia.

"Net gains (losses) on fixed assets" amounted to -€70 million in 2022, down **-€1,188 million** year-on-year, following the discounting of impairment losses on equity investments, mainly related to:

- a negative impact of -€1,000 million on LCL due to a reversal of impairment in 2021 following the updating of the entity's value;
- a negative impact of -€294 million on CA Ukraine (impairment of +€232 million in 2022 compared to a reversal of +€62 million in 2021);
- a positive effect of +€103 million following the reversal of the impairment booked on CA Polska in 2022.

The income tax charge stood at €298 million, up **+€23 million** from 2021. This variation is mainly explained by a gain of +€73 million recognised following the corporate income tax rebate received in the case between Crédit Agricole S.A. and to the tax authorities on the provision made in the context of the acquisition of the Alpha Bank convertible bonds. This was offset by a decrease of -€59 million in the tax consolidation mechanisms in France, for which Crédit Agricole S.A. is the head of the Group.

Overall, the net income of Crédit Agricole S.A. amounted to **€5,233 million** at 31 December 2022.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

FIVE-YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Equity at year end *(in euros)*	**8,599,311,468**	**8,654,066,136**	**8,750,065,920**	**9,340,726,773**	**9,127,682,148**
Number of shares outstanding	2,866,437,156	2,884,688,712	2,916,688,640	3,113,575,591	3,042,560,716
OPERATIONS AND NET INCOME FOR THE PERIOD *(in millions of euros)*					
Gross revenues	15,138	13,410	12,976	15,465	20,205
Earnings before tax, employee profit-sharing, depreciation, amortisation and provision expense	2,172	963	780	2,816	4,852
Employee profit-sharing	1	2	1	2	2
Income tax charge	(638)	(1,644)	(286)	(275)	(298)
Earnings after tax, employee profit-sharing, depreciation, amortisation and provision expense	2,740	2,016	245	4,461	5,233
Earnings proposed for distribution at the date of the General Meeting of Shareholders	1,978	2,019	2,332	3,176	3,175
EARNINGS PER SHARE *(in euros)*					
Earnings after tax and employee profit-sharing but before depreciation, amortisation and provision expense	0.980	0.903	0.365	0.992	1.692(1)
Earnings after tax, employee profit-sharing, depreciation, amortisation and provision expense	0.956	0.822	0.084	1.433	1.720
Ordinary dividend	0.69	0.70	0.80	1.05	1.05
Loyalty dividend	-	-	-	-	-
EMPLOYEES					
Average headcount(2)	1,776	1,685	1,700	1,752	1,844
Total payout for the period *(in millions of euros)*	171	165	160	167	162
Cost of benefits paid during the period (costs and social welfare) *(in millions of euros)*	92	111	100	109	89

(1) Calculated based on the number of shares issued at the date of the General Meeting of Shareholders on 24 May 202, or 3,113,575,591 shares.
(2) Refers to headquarters employees.

5

Risks and Pillar 3

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

A constrained regulatory context, effective risk control

Ratios

11.2%

CET1 solvency ratios(1)

27.2%

TLAC excluding senior debt

156%

Financial conglomerate ratio

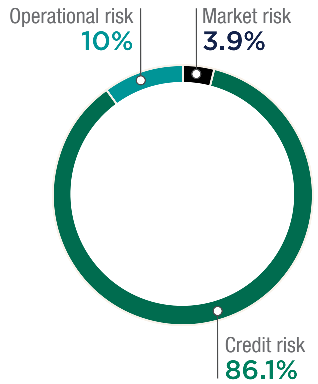
3.6%

Phased-in leverage ratio(2)

Risk-weighted assets

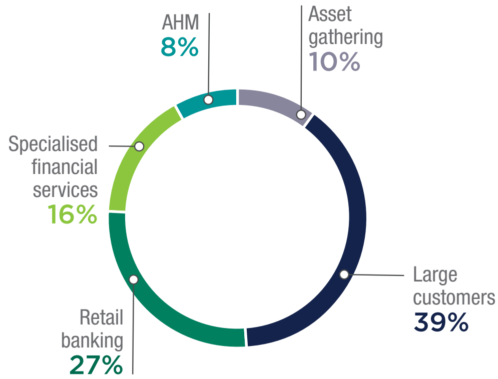
Breakdown by type of risk

(as a pourcentage)



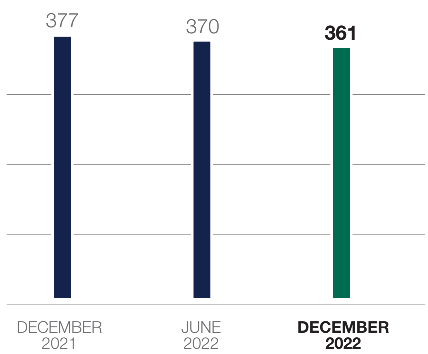
Breakdown by business lines

(as a pourcentage)



Evolution over year 2022

(in billions of euros)



(1) Phased-in CET ratio.
(2) After neutralisation of ECB exposures.

1. Crédit Agricole S.A. risk factors

This section sets out the main risks to which Crédit Agricole S.A. is exposed, as well as certain risks related to holding Crédit Agricole S.A. securities. Other parts of this chapter discuss Crédit Agricole S.A.'s risk appetite and the systems employed to manage these risks. Information on the management of risks to which Crédit Agricole S.A. is exposed is presented in accordance with IFRS 7 on disclosures on financial instruments.

The term "Crédit Agricole S.A." used in this part refers to Crédit Agricole S.A. as a corporate entity (i.e. parent company of the Crédit Agricole Group, listed on the stock exchange) together with all its directly and indirectly held subsidiaries within the meaning of Article L.233-3 of the French Commercial Code *(Code de commerce)* (hereafter individually a "subsidiary" or collectively the "subsidiaries").

1.1 RISK FACTORS RELATED TO CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A. AND ITS ACTIVITY

Risks specific to Crédit Agricole S.A.'s business are presented in this part under the following categories:

(1.1) credit risks and counterparty risks, (1.2) financial risks, (1.3) operational risks and associated risks, (1.4) risks related to the environment in which Crédit Agricole S.A. operates, (1.5) risks related to strategy and transactions of Crédit Agricole S.A., and (1.6) risks related to the structure of Crédit Agricole Group.

Within each of the six categories, the risks that Crédit Agricole S.A. currently considers to be most significant, based on an assessment of likelihood of occurrence and potential impact, are presented first. However, even a risk that is currently considered to be less important could have a significant impact on Crédit Agricole S.A. if it were to materialise in the future.

These risk factors are described below.

1.1.1 Credit and counterparty risk

a) Crédit Agricole S.A. is exposed to the credit risk of its counterparties

The risk of insolvency of its customers and counterparties is one of the main risks to which Crédit Agricole S.A. is exposed. Credit risk impacts Crédit Agricole S.A.'s consolidated financial statements when counterparties are unable to honour their obligations and when the carrying amount of these obligations in the bank's records is positive. Counterparties may be banks, financial institutions, industrial or commercial companies, governments and their various entities, investment funds, or individuals. The level of counterparty defaults may increase compared to recent historically low levels; Crédit Agricole S.A. may be required to record significant charges and provisions for possible bad and doubtful loans, affecting its profitability.

While Crédit Agricole S.A. seeks to reduce its exposure to credit risk by using risk mitigation techniques such as collateralisation, obtaining guarantees, entering into credit derivatives and entering into netting contracts, it cannot be certain that these techniques will be effective to offset losses resulting from counterparty defaults that are covered by these techniques. Moreover, Crédit Agricole S.A. is exposed to the risk of default by any party providing the credit risk hedge (such as a counterparty in derivatives) or to the risk of loss of value of the collateral. In addition, only a portion of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s overall credit risk is covered by these techniques. Accordingly, Crédit Agricole S.A. has significant exposure to the risk of counterparty default.

As at 31 December 2022, the exposure of Crédit Agricole S.A. to credit and counterparty risk (including dilution risk and settlement delivery risk) was €1,814.3 billion before taking into account risk mitigation methods. This is distributed as follows: 15% retail customers, 28% corporates, 22% governments and 30% credit institutions and investment firms. Moreover, the amounts of risk-weighted assets (RWAs) relating to credit risk and counterparty risk to which Crédit Agricole S.A. is exposed were €276.2 billion and €24.1 billion, respectively, as at 31 December 2022. At that period-end, the gross amount of loans and receivables in default was €14.2 billion.

b) Any significant increase in provisions for loan losses or changes in Crédit Agricole S.A.'s estimate of the risk of loss in its loan and receivables book could adversely affect its results and financial position

In connection with its lending activities, Crédit Agricole S.A. periodically recognises doubtful loan expenses, whenever necessary, to reflect actual or potential losses in respect of its loan and receivables book, which are recognised in profit or loss account under "cost of risk". Crédit Agricole S.A.'s overall level of such asset impairment provisions is based upon its assessment of prior loss experience, the volume and type of lending being conducted, industry standards, statement of loans, economic conditions and other factors related to the recoverability of various loans, or scenario-based statistical methods applicable collectively to all relevant assets. Although Crédit Agricole S.A. seeks to establish an appropriate level of provisions, its lending businesses may cause it to have to increase its provisions for doubtful loans in the future as a result of increases in non-performing assets or for other reasons (such as macroeconomic or sectoral changes), such as deteriorating market conditions or factors affecting particular countries or industry sectors notably in the current environment of crisis. Recent price tensions and the availability of energy and commodities could more particularly affect the solvency of certain customer segments (SMEs, professionals) or financed business sectors that are particularly sensitive to the level of these prices or their volatility (French agricultural sector, production and trading of commodities) by degrading their profitability and their cash flow or by causing interruptions in their activity. Any significant increase in provisions for doubtful loans or a significant change in Crédit Agricole S.A.'s estimate of the risk of loss inherent in its non-impaired loan book, as well as the occurrence of loan losses in excess of the charges recorded with respect thereto, could have an adverse effect on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s results of operations and financial position.

As at 31 December 2022, the gross outstanding loans, receivables and debt securities of Crédit Agricole S.A. were €1,175.3 billion. With regard to credit risk, the amounts of reserves, accumulated impairments and related adjustments amounted to €10.1 billion. The cost of risk on outstandings of Crédit Agricole S.A. for the year 2022[1] was 32 basis points.

(1) The cost of risk on outstandings is calculated by dividing the cost of risk on trade receivables recorded over four quarters on a rolling basis by the average outstandings at the beginning of the four quarters.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

c) A deterioration in the quality of industrial and commercial corporate debt obligations could adversely impact Crédit Agricole S.A.'s results

The credit quality of corporate borrowers could deteriorate significantly, primarily from increased economic uncertainty and, in certain sectors, the risks associated with trade policies of major economic powers. The risks could be exacerbated by the recent practice by which lending institutions have reduced the level of covenant protection in their loan documentation, making it more difficult for lenders to intervene at an early stage to protect assets and limit the risk of non-payment. If a trend towards deterioration in credit quality were to appear, Crédit Agricole S.A. may be required to record asset impairment charges or to write off the value of its corporate debt portfolio, which would in turn significantly impact Crédit Agricole S.A.'s profitability and financial position.

As at 31 December 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s gross exposure to sectors other than financial and insurance activities; public administration and defence, compulsory social security; and administrative and support service activities amounted to €256.4 billion (of which €8.5 billion in default) and were subject to accumulated impairments of €5.6 billion.

d) Crédit Agricole S.A. may be adversely affected by events impacting sectors to which it has significant exposure

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s credit exposures are very diversified due to its comprehensive customer-focused universal banking model activities undertaken through both the LCL and CA Italia networks. At end-December 2022, the share of retail customers in Crédit Agricole S.A.'s total portfolio of commercial lending was 24%, or €270.9 billion. Moreover, Crédit Agricole S.A. is subject to the risk that certain events may have a disproportionately large impact on a particular sector to which it is significantly exposed. As at 31 December 2022, 27% of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s commercial loan book involved borrowers in the public sector (including local authorities), representing an amount of approximately €299.1 billion, and 8% of borrowers in the Energy and Utilities sector, representing an amount of approximately €91.2 billion. Public sector borrowers can be affected by national and local budgetary policies and spending priorities. Borrowers in the energy sector and those who are major energy consumers are exposed to energy price's volatility. If these sectors were to experience adverse conditions, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s profitability and financial position could be adversely affected.

e) The soundness and conduct of other financial institutions and market participants could adversely affect Crédit Agricole S.A.

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s ability to engage in financing, investment and derivative activities could be adversely affected by a deterioration of the soundness of other financial institutions or market participants. Financial services institutions are interrelated as a result of trading, clearing, counterparty, funding or other relationships. As a result, defaults by, or even rumours or questions about, one or more financial services institutions, or the loss of confidence in the financial services industry generally, may lead to market-wide liquidity contractions and could lead to further losses or defaults. Crédit Agricole S.A. has financial exposure to many counterparties in the financial industry, including brokers and dealers, commercial banks, investment banks, mutual and hedge funds, and other institutional customers with which it regularly executes transactions. Many of these transactions expose Crédit Agricole S.A. to credit risk in the event of default or financial distress. In addition, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s credit risk may be exacerbated when the collateral held by Crédit Agricole S.A. cannot be disposed of or is liquidated at prices below the full amount of the loan or derivative exposure due.

As at 31 December 2022, the total amount of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s gross exposure to counterparties that are credit institutions and related entities was €550.6 billion (including exposure to the Regional Banks), of which €507.5 billion was using the internal ratings-based method.

f) Crédit Agricole S.A. is exposed to country risk and counterparty risk concentrated in the countries where it operates

Crédit Agricole S.A. is subject to country risk, meaning the risk that economic, financial, political or social conditions in a given country in which it operates will affect its financial interests. Crédit Agricole S.A. monitors country risk and takes it into account in the fair value adjustments and cost of risk recorded in its financial statements. However, a significant change in political or macroeconomic environments may require to record additional charges or losses beyond the amounts previously written down in its financial statements. Crédit Agricole S.A. is especially exposed in absolute value to the country risk for France and Italy. At 31 December 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s commercial lending commitment amounted to €609 billion in France and €139 billion in Italy, representing 55% and 13%, respectively, of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s total exposure over the period. Worsening economic conditions in these countries would impact Crédit Agricole S.A. In addition, Crédit Agricole S.A. has significant exposures in countries outside the OECD, which are subject to risks that include political instability, unpredictable regulation and taxation, expropriation and other risks that are less present in more developed economies.

At end-2022, commercial lending (including to bank counterparties) to Crédit Agricole Group customers in countries with ratings below A3 (Moody's) or A- (Standard & Poor's), excluding countries in Western Europe (Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Cyprus and Iceland), totalled €71.9 billion.

In addition, Crédit Agricole S.A. could suffer losses as a result of its direct and indirect exposure to Ukraine and Russia:

- In Ukraine, Crédit Agricole Ukraine's commercial lending amounted to €961 million at 31 December 2022, of which €842 million was outstanding on the balance sheet, financed locally. The risks on these exposures were provisioned up to €323 million as at 31 December 2022 (including a provision of €195 million made as at 31 March 2022 at the level of Crédit Agricole S.A.).
- In Russia, the Group has stopped all financing of Russian corporates since the start of the conflict as well as all commercial activity in the country. However, the Group is directly and indirectly exposed in Russia due to its pre-conflict activities and has recorded provisions on performing loans in the first quarter of 2022 in accordance with IFRS.

  Exposures recognised in the Crédit Agricole CIB AO subsidiary (on-shore exposures) represented the equivalent of €0.2 billion at 31 December 2022 compared to €0.5 billion at 31 December 2021. The change over the period can be explained by a gradual reduction in outstandings, particularly deposits with the Central Bank of Russia. The subsidiary's equity amounted to around €151 million equivalent, including around €74 million in equity and €77 million in subordinated debt as at 31 December 2022 (the amount of equity remained stable overall throughout 2022).

Exposures booked outside Crédit Agricole CIB AO (offshore exposures[1]) represented the equivalent of €2.9 billion as at 31 December 2022 (€2.7 billion of which is recorded on the balance sheet[2]). They were down -€1.5 billion from 31 December 2021 and down -€1.8 billion from the start of the conflict in late February. The off-balance-sheet portion of the offshore exposures (documentary credits, financial guarantees and, to a lesser extent, undrawn confirmed credit facilities) amounted to €0.2 billion as at 31 December 2022, down sharply by -€1.4 billion since the outbreak of the conflict.

As a result of the conflict and the international sanctions that followed, the quality of the portfolio (rated at 96% Investment Grade at 31 December 2021, consisting mainly of large Russian corporates, including commodities producers and exporters) was downgraded in the Group's internal rating scale at 31 March 2022. Thus, from the first quarter of 2022, exposures were subject to significant provisioning, mainly on performing exposures, which was then updated throughout the year. Overall, the cost of risk for 2022 relating to Russian exposures amounted to €536 million, including €374 million relating to performing exposures (Stages 1 and 2) and €162 million relating to specific provisions (Stage 3).

The Russian exposure of Indosuez Wealth Management represented €220 million at 31 December 2022, a slight decrease from 31 December 2021 (equivalent to €250 million).

The fluctuation risk[3] associated with derivative transactions has now been considerably reduced and amounted to €0.6 million at 31 December 2022 (compared to €60 million at 31 December 2021).

Overall, these exposures, of limited size (0.7% of the total exposures of Crédit Agricole CIB at 31 December 2022) continue to be closely monitored.

g) Crédit Agricole S.A. is subject to counterparty risk in the conduct of its market activities

Crédit Agricole S.A. could suffer losses in the event of a counterparty defaulting in its securities, currency, commodities and other market activities. When Crédit Agricole S.A. holds portfolios of debt securities, including in the context of its market making activities, it is subject to the risk of deterioration in the credit quality of issuers or default. As part of its trading activities, Crédit Agricole S.A. is exposed to the risk of a counterparty defaulting in the execution of its transaction settlement obligations. Crédit Agricole S.A.'s derivatives activities are also subject to the risk of a counterparty default, as well as to significant uncertainty regarding the amounts due in the event of such a default. The risk-weighted assets (RWAs) corresponding to the counterparty risk on derivatives and deferred settlement transactions and indicated in Pillar 3 were €11.9 billion at 31 December 2022. Although Crédit Agricole S.A. often obtains collateral or makes use of compensation rights to deal with these risks, these techniques may not be sufficient to ensure complete protection, and Crédit Agricole S.A. may incur significant losses due to the failure of major counterparties.

1.1.2 Financial risks

a) Crédit Agricole S.A.'s profitability and financial position may be impacted by the end of the low interest rate environment

Since the beginning of 2022, there has been an interest rate hike after years of low interest rates. In this context, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s results have been and could continue to be significantly affected by the increased cost of its resources (increase in the compensation paid on liabilities, including regulated liabilities, under the combined effect of a rise in short-term rates and a lasting increase in inflation, or a risk of arbitrage by customers of non-remunerated liabilities, but also by the increase in the cost of market resources), and by the risk of the increase in market rates being passed on partially or in a deferred manner to originated loans under the combined effect of a possible decrease in new production and increased competition, and the usury rate mechanism impacting the net interest margin. For example, LCL's housing loan rates increased by around 1% between the fourth quarter of 2022 and the fourth quarter of 2021 while over the same period swap rates of the same maturity increased by more than 2% from the first half of the year 2022.

Moreover, inflation has become the focus of attention again. Its sharp acceleration was the result of a combination of several factors: upstream pressure with marked increases in commodity prices and bottlenecks at the end of the Covid crisis, downstream tension from the strong upturn in household consumption driven by significant financial support and high levels of savings in the wake of the 2020 health crisis, base effects following very low levels of inflation in 2020 and the beginning of 2021, and new and very strong pressures on commodity prices, particularly energy prices, following the war in Ukraine. While supply remained constrained at the end of the crisis (shortage in labour and goods), the normalisation of demand led to an increase in prices in specific sectors, in particular those that were previously hit hard by the pandemic (hotels, restaurants and automotive). The energy shock of the war in Europe and the gradual spread of imported inflation took over. In addition to the indirect impacts relating to the consequences on interest rates, this inflation-related pressure could have a significant direct impact on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s expenses. (salaries, purchases) and consequently on its financial results.

b) Any unfavourable change in the yield curve affects or could affect Crédit Agricole S.A.'s consolidated revenues or profitability

Due to its Retail Banking activity carried out mainly through LCL and CA Italia, Crédit Agricole S.A. is exposed to fluctuations in interest rates.

The net interest margin earned by Crédit Agricole S.A. during any given period significantly affects its overall consolidated revenues and profitability for that period. Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors beyond Crédit Agricole S.A.'s control. Changes in market interest rates could affect the interest rates charged on interest-earning assets differently than the interest paid on interest-bearing debt. Any adverse change in the yield curve could cause a decline in both Crédit Agricole S.A.'s net interest margin from its lending activities and its economic value.

(1) On- and off-balance sheet commercial lending of customers and banks, net of the guarantees of export credit agencies, excluding the fluctuation risk.
(2) Used portion of credit facilities.
(3) The fluctuation risk corresponds to the amount at risk, the immediate loss given default, including any margin calls.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Sensitivity to the net interest income below is calculated with a pass-through rate[1] of 100% of market rate variations applied to variable-rate assets and liabilities (for all floating rate instruments already on the balance sheet, and only for new transactions for fixed rate instruments) and demand deposits maintained at their current high level. In fact, the variation in the net interest margin would materialise more gradually than the results presented below would suggest.

Analysis in terms of economic value

As at the end of December 2022, if interest rates in the main areas in which Crédit Agricole S.A. is exposed[2] were to fall, this would have a positive impact of €2.4 billion on the economic value[3] of Crédit Agricole S.A.; conversely, an increase in interest rates in the main areas in which the Crédit Agricole Group is exposed would have a negative impact of -€4.4 billion. These impacts are calculated based on a balance sheet phased out over the next 30 years, meaning they do not take into account future production and do not include any dynamic impact from a change of positions on the balance sheet. The average maturity of deposits without contractual maturity (demand deposits and savings books) outside financial institutions is limited to five years; the balance sheet being used excludes equity and shareholdings in compliance with regulations governing interest rate risk (Supervisory Outlier Test).

Net interest margin analysis

Sensitivity below is calculated with a pass-through rate of 50% applied to home loans and a 25% migration of non-remunerated to demand deposits to passbook deposits and considering a one-, two- and three-year horizon and assuming a constant balance sheet (i.e. an identical renewal of maturing transactions), at end-December 2022, in the event of a -50 basis point drop in interest rates in the main areas where Crédit Agricole S.A. is exposed[2], Crédit Agricole S.A.'s net interest margin would fall by -€0.3 billion in year one, -€0.4 billion in year two and -€0.6 billion in year three; conversely, in the event of an increase in interest rates of +50 basis points in the main areas where Crédit Agricole S.A. is exposed, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s net interest margin would increase by +€0.4 billion in year one, +€0.4 billion in year two and +€0.5 billion in year three.

With a pass-through rate of 100% applied to housing loans, the sensitivities in year one, year two and year three would respectively be -€0.4 billion, -€0.5 billion and -€0.7 billion for a parallel downward shock scenario, and respectively +€0.5 billion, +€0.5 billion and +€0.7 billion for a parallel upward shock scenario.

These impacts do not take into account the lagged effects of past rate increases. Moreover, in France, in the context of a sharp rise in interests rates observed in 2022, assets' pass-through rate was limited by the fixed rate model and by the usurary rate. In practise, it was around 30% (instead of 50%). On liabilities, regulated savings rates have risen not only with rising rates but also with inflation, and the bank's ALM is not able to fully cover this risk. In this context, the sensitivity of income to rising rates was significantly lower in 2022 than the figure posted in the 2021 Universal Registration Document.

Between the two approaches, sensitivities are reversed: the economic value of Crédit Agricole S.A. falls if interest rates rise, while the net interest margin increases.

The fall in economic value in the event of a rate hike is due to a generally higher volume of fixed-rate assets than fixed-rate liabilities on future maturities. The overall sensitivity of the assets in stock to fluctuations in interest rates is therefore higher than that of the liabilities in stock.

Conversely, the net interest margin increases if interest rates rise, as the sensitivity of renewed assets to rate changes is higher than that of renewed liabilities, due to the fact that liabilities include equity and retail customer resources (demand deposits and regulated savings), which are not sensitive to interest rate increases. For asset/liability sensitivities, the renewals taken into account in the net interest margin simulations overcompensate the stock.

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s results could also be affected by a change in rates, both upwards and downwards, if hedges prove ineffective from an accounting perspective.

Finally, any rate increase that is sharper or more rapid than expected could (i) threaten economic growth in the European Union, the United States and elsewhere, (ii) test the resistance of loan and bond portfolios, and (iii) lead to an increase in doubtful loans and defaults. More generally, the ending of accommodative monetary policies may lead to severe corrections in certain markets or assets (e.g., non-investment grade corporate and sovereign borrowers, certain sectors of equities and real estate) that particularly benefited from the prolonged low interest rate and high liquidity environment. Such corrections could potentially be contagious to financial markets generally, including through substantially increased volatility. As a result, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s operations and activities could be significantly disrupted.

c) Crédit Agricole S.A. may generate lower revenues from its insurance, asset management, asset servicing, brokerage and other businesses during market downturns

This year, market downturns have reduced the value of customer portfolios with subsidiaries specialised in asset management, insurance, asset servicing and wealth management and reduced the amount of inflows, thus reducing Crédit Agricole S.A.'s revenues from these activities. Over the course of 2022, 17%,12% and 5% of the revenues of Crédit Agricole S.A. were generated from its asset and wealth management, insurance businesses and asset servicing, respectively. Crédit Agricole S.A. is the leading insurer in France, through Crédit Agricole Assurances[4]. Amundi's assets under management stood at €1,904 billion at the end of December 2022, and CAA's assets under management stood at €321 billion at the end of December 2022. Future downturns could have similar effects on the results and financial position of Crédit Agricole S.A. The management fees and commissions that the subsidiaries charge their customers are generally based on the value or performance of those portfolios, therefore any market downturn could impact the revenues earned for these services.

Furthermore, even in the absence of a market downturn, any below-market performance by Crédit Agricole S.A.'s undertaking for collective investment and life insurance products may result in increased withdrawals and reduced inflows, which would reduce Crédit Agricole S.A.'s revenues from its asset management and insurance businesses.

(1) The pass-through rate is the sensitivity of customer rates to a market rate variation.
(2) The interest rate shocks used correspond for the economic value analysis to the regulatory scenarios, namely +/-200 bps in the euro zone and in the United States and +/-100 bps in Switzerland, and for the net interest margin analysis at a uniform shock of +/-50 bps.
(3) Net present value of the current balance sheet from which the value of equities and fixed assets is excluded.
(4) Source: *L'Argus de l'assurance.*

Moreover, financial and economic conditions affect the number and size of transactions for which Crédit Agricole S.A. provides securities underwriting, financial advisory and other corporate and investment banking services. Crédit Agricole S.A.'s revenues, which include fee and commission income from these services, are directly related to the number and size of the transactions in which Crédit Agricole S.A. participates and can thus be significantly affected by market downturns.

d) Adjustments to the carrying amount of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s securities and derivatives portfolios and Crédit Agricole S.A.'s own debt could have an impact on its net income and shareholders' equity

The carrying amount of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s securities and derivatives portfolios and certain other assets, as well as that of its own debt, in its balance sheet are adjusted as at each financial statement date. The carrying amount adjustments reflect, among other things, the credit risk inherent in Crédit Agricole S.A.'s own debt and variations in value in the fixed income and equity markets. Most of the adjustments are made on the basis of changes in fair value of the assets or liabilities of Crédit Agricole S.A. during an accounting period, with the changes recorded either in the income statement or directly in shareholders' equity. Changes that are recognised in the income statement, to the extent not offset by opposite changes in the fair value of other assets, affect the consolidated net income of Crédit Agricole S.A. All fair value adjustments affect shareholders' equity and, as a result, the capital adequacy ratios of Crédit Agricole S.A. The fact that fair value adjustments are recognised in one accounting period does not mean that further adjustments will not be necessary in subsequent periods.

As at 31 December 2022, the gross outstanding debt securities held by Crédit Agricole S.A. were €109.3 billion. Accumulated impairments and reserves and negative fair value adjustments due to credit risk were €130 million.

In addition, CA Assurances holds a bond portfolio corresponding to its liability commitments and in particular guarantees granted to policyholders (mainly Euro-denominated contracts - excluding unit-linked policies and UCITS - and personal risk insurance, see "Risk management - Insurance sector risk") which also generates carrying amount adjustments recorded in the income statement or directly in shareholders' equity.

e) Crédit Agricole S.A. is exposed to risks associated with changes in market prices and volatility with respect to a wide number of market parameters

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s businesses are materially affected by conditions in the financial markets, which in turn are impacted by current and anticipated future economic conditions in France, Europe and in the other regions around the world where Crédit Agricole S.A. operates. Adverse changes in market, economic or geopolitical conditions could create a challenging operating environment for financial institutions. Crédit Agricole S.A. is therefore highly exposed to the following risks: fluctuations in interest rates, share prices, foreign exchange rates, the premium applicable to bond issues (including those of Crédit Agricole S.A.) and the price of oil and precious metals.

To measure the potential losses associated with these risks, Crédit Agricole S.A. uses a Value at Risk (VaR) model detailed in Risk management – 2.5 Market risk. The VaR of Crédit Agricole S.A. as at 31st december 2022 was €15 million.

Crédit Agricole S.A. also carries out stress tests in order to quantify its potential exposure in extreme scenarios, as described and quantified in paragraphs 2.5.III.1 "Methodology for measuring and managing market risks – Indicators" and 2.5.IV "Exposures" in Chapter 5 "Risks and Pillar 3". These techniques are based on hypothetical or historical approaches from which future market conditions may differ significantly. Accordingly, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s exposure to market risk in extreme scenarios could be greater than the exposures predicted by its quantification techniques.

The amount of risk-weighted assets (RWAs) relating to the market risk to which Crédit Agricole S.A. is exposed was €14.3 billion as at 31 December 2022.

Furthermore, Crédit Agricole S.A. is sensitive to the potential market volatility that would be generated by concerted action by investors via a social networking platform to inflate the share price of certain issuers or certain commodities. These activities, whether or not the Crédit Agricole S.A. share is the target, can create uncertainty regarding valuations and lead to unpredictable market conditions, and could have an adverse impact on Crédit Agricole S.A. and its counterparties.

f) Crédit Agricole S.A. may suffer losses in connection with its holdings of equity securities

Equity securities held by Crédit Agricole S.A. could decline in value, causing losses for Crédit Agricole S.A. Crédit Agricole S.A. bears the risk of a decline in value of equity securities in connection with its market-making and trading activities, mainly with respect to listed equity securities, in its private equity business, and in connection with transactions in which it acquires strategic equity investments in a company with a view to exercising control and influencing the management policies of Crédit Agricole S.A. In the case of strategic equity investments, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s degree of control may be limited, and any disagreement with other shareholders or with management of the entity concerned may adversely impact the ability of Crédit Agricole S.A. to influence the policies of this entity. If Crédit Agricole S.A.'s equity securities decline in value significantly, Crédit Agricole S.A. may be required to record fair value adjustments or recognise asset impairment charges in its consolidated financial statements, which could negatively impact its results of operations and financial position.

As at 31 December 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. held close to €49.9 billion in equity instruments, of which €41.6 billion were recorded at fair value through profit or loss; €5.5 billion were held for trading purposes and €2.8 billion in equity instruments recognised at fair value through equity.

g) Crédit Agricole S.A. must implement appropriate asset and liability management in order to control the exposure to losses. Prolonged market downturns could reduce liquidity, making it more difficult to dispose of assets and could result in significant losses

Crédit Agricole S.A. is exposed to the risk that the maturity, interest rate or currencies of its assets might not match those of its liabilities. The timing of payments on many of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s assets is uncertain and, if Crédit Agricole S.A. receives lower revenues than expected at a given time, it might require additional funding from the market in order to meet its obligations on its liabilities. While Crédit Agricole S.A. imposes strict limits on the gaps between its assets and its liabilities as part of its risk management procedures, it cannot be certain that these limits will be fully effective to eliminate potential losses arising from asset and liability mismatches.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s primary objective in managing liquidity is to ensure that it has sufficient resources to meet its requirements in the event of any type of severe, prolonged liquidity crisis. As at 31 December 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. had an LCR (Liquidity Coverage Ratio – the regulatory prudential ratio to ensure the short-term resilience of the liquidity risk profile) of 147.9%[(1)], higher than the regulatory minimum of 100% and exceeding the target of 110% under the Medium-Term Plan, and an NSFR (Net Stable Funding Ratio – the regulatory prudential ratio to ensure the long-term resilience of the liquidity risk profile) of 114.2%, higher than the regulatory minimum and the target of 100% under the Medium-Term Plan.

In some of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s business activities, notably its market, asset management and insurance activities, it is possible that protracted market movements, particularly asset price declines, reduce the level of activity in the market or reduce market liquidity. Such developments can lead to material losses if Crédit Agricole S.A. cannot close out deteriorating positions in a timely manner. This may especially be the case of not very liquid assets held by Crédit Agricole S.A.

Assets that are not traded on stock exchanges or other regulated markets, such as certain derivatives, may have values that Crédit Agricole S.A. calculates using models other than publicly quoted prices. Crédit Agricole S.A. is exposed to the risk of changes in the value of products valued in this way, including when the valuation parameters are not observable parameters within the meaning of IFRS 13, and could consequently incur unanticipated losses.

h) Crédit Agricole S.A.'s hedging strategies may not eliminate all risk of losses

If an instrument or strategy that Crédit Agricole S.A. uses to hedge its exposure to various types of risk in its businesses is not effective, Crédit Agricole S.A. may incur losses. Many of these strategies are based on historical trading patterns and correlations. For example, if Crédit Agricole S.A. holds a long position in an asset, it may hedge that position by taking a short position in an asset where the short position has historically moved in a direction that would offset a change in the value of the long position. Crédit Agricole S.A. may only be partially hedged, however, or these strategies may not be fully effective in mitigating its risk exposure in all market environments or against all types of risk in the future. Unexpected market developments may also reduce the effectiveness of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s hedging strategies. In addition, the manner in which gains and losses resulting from certain ineffective hedges are recorded may result in additional volatility in Crédit Agricole S.A.'s reported earnings.

At 31 December 2022, the notional amount of protection bought in the form of credit derivatives was €6.5 billion (€7.2 billion at 31 December 2021), the notional amount of short positions was zero (idem at 31 December 2021).

1.1.3 Operational risks and associated risks

The **operational risk** and associated risks of Crédit Agricole S.A. include non-compliance risk, legal risk and the risks generated by outsourced services.

Over the period from 2020 to 2022, operational risk incidents for Crédit Agricole S.A. were divided as follows: the "Implementation, delivery and process management" category represents 21% of the operational loss, the "Customers, products and business practices" category represents 11% of the operational loss, and the "External fraud" category represents 44% of the operational loss. Other operational risk incidents can be broken down into employment and safety practice (7%), internal fraud (15%), business disruptions and system failures (3%).

In addition, the amount of risk-weighted assets (RWAs) relating to operational risk to which Crédit Agricole S.A. is exposed was €36.4 billion as at 31 December 2022.

a) Crédit Agricole S.A. is exposed to the risk of fraud

Fraud is defined as an intentional act carried out with the aim of obtaining a material or immaterial advantage to the detriment of a person or an organisation perpetrated by violating laws, regulations or internal rules or by infringing the rights of others or by concealing all or part of an operation or set of operations or their characteristics.

At the end of 2022, the amount of proven fraud for Crédit Agricole S.A. was €99 million, representing a decrease of -6% compared with 2021 (€105 million).

Consumer finance, Retail Banking in France (LCL) and International Retail Banking accounted for 88% of total fraud.

The risk breakdown for fraud is as follows:

- fraud in means of payment (electronic payment, transfers and cheques): 22%;
- identity and documentary fraud: 46%;
- robbery: 6%;
- PSA/NPAI: 12%;
- others: 14%.

In a context of increasing attempts at external fraud and of more complex operating methods (notably via cybercrime), the main challenges now lie in the proactivity of banking players. Fraud prevention thus aims to protect the interests of the Bank and protect customers. The consequences of these fraud risks could prove to be significant.

b) Crédit Agricole S.A. is exposed to risks related to the security and reliability of its information systems and those of third parties

Technology is at the heart of the banking activity in France, and Crédit Agricole S.A. continues to roll out its multichannel model as part of a lasting relationship with its customers. In this context, Crédit Agricole S.A. is subject to cyber risk, which is the risk caused by a malicious and/or fraudulent act, perpetrated digitally in an effort to manipulate data (personal, banking/insurance, technical or strategic data), processes and users, with the aim of causing material losses to companies, their employees, partners and customers. Cyber risk has become a top priority in the field of operational risks. A company's data assets are exposed to new, complex and evolving threats which could have material financial and reputational impacts on all companies, and specifically on banking institutions. Given the increasing sophistication of criminal enterprises behind cyber-attacks, regulatory and supervisory authorities have begun highlighting the importance of risk management in this area.

(1) Average LCR at end-December 2022.

As with most other banks, Crédit Agricole S.A. relies heavily on communications and information systems throughout the Group to conduct its business. Any failure or interruption or breach in security of these systems could result in failures or interruptions in its customer relationship management, general ledger, deposit, servicing and/or loan organisation systems. If, for example, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s information systems failed, even for a short period of time, it would be unable to meet certain customers' needs in a timely manner and could thus lose business opportunities. Likewise, a temporary shutdown of the information systems of Crédit Agricole S.A., even though it has back-up recovery systems and contingency plans, could result in considerable costs required for information retrieval and verification. Crédit Agricole S.A. cannot provide assurances that such failures or interruptions will not occur or, if they do occur, that they will be adequately addressed. The occurrence of any failures or interruptions could have an adverse effect on its financial position and results of operations.

Crédit Agricole S.A. is also exposed to the risk of an operational failure or interruption of one of its clearing agents, foreign exchange markets, clearing houses, custodians or other financial intermediaries or external service providers that it uses to execute or facilitate its securities transactions. It is also at risk in the event of a failure of an external information technology service provider, such as a cloud data storage company. As its interconnectivity with its customers grows, Crédit Agricole S.A. may also become increasingly exposed to the risk of operational failure of its customers' information systems. Crédit Agricole S.A.'s communications and information systems, and those of its customers, service providers and counterparties, may also be subject to failures or interruptions resulting from cyber-crime or cyber-terrorism. Crédit Agricole S.A. cannot guarantee that failures or interruptions in its systems or in those of other parties will not occur or, if they do occur, that they will be adequately resolved. Over the period from 2020 to 2022, operational losses due to the risk of business disruptions and system failures accounted for between 2% and 3% of operational losses.

c) Crédit Agricole S.A.'s risk management policies, procedures and methods may leave it exposed to unidentified or unanticipated risks, which could lead to material losses

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s risk management techniques and strategies may not be fully effective in mitigating its risk exposure in all types of market environments or against all types of risk, including risks that it fails to identify or anticipate. Furthermore, the risk management procedures and policies used by Crédit Agricole S.A. do not guarantee effective risk reduction in all market configurations. These procedures may not be effective against certain risks, particularly those that Crédit Agricole S.A. has not previously identified or anticipated. Some of the qualitative tools and metrics used by Crédit Agricole S.A. for managing risk are based upon its use of observed historical market behaviour. Crédit Agricole S.A. applies statistical and other tools to these observations to assess its risk exposures. The tools and metrics may fail to predict future risk exposures of Crédit Agricole S.A. These risk exposures could, for example, arise from factors it did not anticipate or correctly evaluate in its statistical models or from unprecedented market movements. This would limit its ability to manage its risks and affect its results. Crédit Agricole S.A.'s losses could therefore be significantly greater than those anticipated based on historical measures.

In addition, certain of the processes that Crédit Agricole S.A. uses to estimate risk, including expected credit losses under the IFRS standards in force, are based on both complex analysis and factors that could lead to uncertain assumptions. Both qualitative and quantitative models used by Crédit Agricole S.A. may not be comprehensive and could lead Crédit Agricole S.A. to significant or unexpected losses. While no material issue has been identified to date, risk management systems are also subject to the risk of operational failure, including fraud.

At 31 December 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. had a regulatory prudential capital requirement of €2.9 billion in order to cover the operational risk, as calculated by the advanced measurement approach (AMA) based on past losses and medium and long-term loss assumptions, and the standardised approach (TSA).

d) Any damage to Crédit Agricole S.A.'s reputation could have a negative impact on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s business

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s business depends broadly on the maintenance of a strong reputation in compliance and ethics. If Crédit Agricole S.A. were to become subject to legal proceedings or adverse publicity relating to compliance or similar issues, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s reputation could be affected, resulting in an adverse impact on its business. These issues include, but are not limited to, inappropriately dealing with potential conflicts of interest, legal and regulatory requirements, competition issues, ethics issues, social and environmental responsibility, money laundering laws, information security policies and sales and trading practices. Crédit Agricole S.A. may be dependent on data produced or transmitted by third parties, particularly in terms of social and environmental responsibility, and could be exposed to specific risks in this area in a context where guarantees of the reliability of this third-party data are still being developed. Crédit Agricole S.A.'s reputation could also be damaged by an employee's misconduct or fraud or embezzlement by financial intermediaries. Any damage to Crédit Agricole S.A.'s reputation might lead to a loss of business that could impact its earnings and financial position. Failure to address these issues adequately could also give rise to additional legal risk, which might increase the number of litigation claims and expose Crédit Agricole S.A. to fines or regulatory sanctions.

Reputational risk is a key element for Crédit Agricole S.A. and is managed by the Compliance department of Crédit Agricole S.A. (including the Compliance departments of relevant Crédit Agricole S.A. subsidiaries), which notably ensures the prevention and control of the risks of non-compliance with, in this context, the prevention of money laundering, the fight against the financing of terrorism, the prevention of fraud and corruption, compliance with embargoes and asset freezing obligations, and the protection of client data.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

e) Crédit Agricole S.A. is exposed to the risk of paying higher compensation for damages or fines as a result of legal, arbitration or regulatory proceedings

Crédit Agricole S.A. has in the past been, and may in the future be, subject to significant legal proceedings (including class action lawsuits), arbitrations and regulatory proceedings. When determined adversely to Crédit Agricole S.A., these proceedings can result in awards of high damages, fines and penalties. Legal and regulatory proceedings to which Crédit Agricole S.A. has been subject involve issues such as collusion with respect to the manipulation of market benchmarks, violation of international sanctions, inadequate controls and other matters. While Crédit Agricole S.A. in many cases has substantial defences, even where the outcome of a legal or regulatory proceeding is ultimately favourable, Crédit Agricole S.A. may incur substantial costs and have to devote substantial resources to defending its interests. For more information on changes in risks resulting from legal, arbitration or administrative proceedings underway within Crédit Agricole S.A., please refer to Section 2.9 "Developments in legal risks" of Article 2 "Risk management" of this Chapter 5 "Risks and Pillar 3".

Organised as a business line, the Legal Affairs department has two main objectives: to control legal risk, which can give rise to disputes and liabilities, whether civil, disciplinary or criminal, and to provide the legal support needed by entities to enable them to carry out their activities.

At 31 December 2022, provisions for legal risks amounted to €361 million, compared to €558 million at 31 december 2021.

f) The international scope of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s operations exposes it to legal and compliance risks

Due to its international scope, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s operations are exposed to risks inherent to foreign operations, including the need to comply with multiple and often complex laws and regulations applicable to activities in each of the countries where Crédit Agricole S.A. is active, such as local banking laws and regulations, internal control and disclosure requirements, data privacy restrictions, European, U.S. and local anti-money laundering and anti-corruption laws and regulations, international sanctions and other rules and requirements. Violations of these laws and regulations could harm the reputation of Crédit Agricole S.A., result in litigation, civil or criminal penalties, or otherwise have a material adverse effect on its business.

To illustrate, in October 2015, Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiary Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank (Crédit Agricole CIB) reached agreements with the US federal and New York State authorities that had been conducting investigations regarding US dollar transactions with countries subject to US economic sanctions. The events covered by this agreement took place between 2003 and 2008. Crédit Agricole CIB and Crédit Agricole S.A., which cooperated with the US and New York authorities in connection with their investigations, have agreed to pay a total penalty amount of US$787.3 million (i.e. €692.7 million).

Despite the implementation and improvement of procedures designed to ensure compliance with these laws and regulations, there can be no assurance that all employees or contractors of Crédit Agricole S.A. will follow its policies or that such programmes will be adequate to prevent all violations. It cannot be excluded that transactions in violation of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s policies may be identified, potentially resulting in penalties. Crédit Agricole S.A. furthermore does not have direct or indirect majority voting control in certain entities with international operations, and in those cases its ability to require compliance with its policies and procedures may be even more limited.

At end-2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. had operations in 46 countries. This includes the parent entity, its subsidiaries and their branches. It does not include held-for-sale and discontinued operations, nor any equity-accounted entities. Note that at in 2022, 68% of the revenues (excluding intercompany disposals) of Crédit Agricole S.A. came from its two main locations (France and Italy).

1.1.4 Risks relating to the environment in which Crédit Agricole S.A. operates

a) Crédit Agricole S.A.'s operating results and financial position may be affected by disruptions to global economic conditions and financial markets, resulting from the conflict between Russia and Ukraine

The conflict between Russia and Ukraine, as well as economic sanctions measures against Russia adopted in response by a number of countries (including France, the European Union, the United Kingdom and the United States), may continue to have widespread economic and financial repercussions. The conflict has exacerbated instability in global markets, with an impact on stock market indexes and commodity prices (particularly oil, gas and agricultural products such as wheat), worsening supply chain disruptions, increased production costs, and additional inflationary pressures beyond those already observed following the Covid pandemic. These difficult conditions in the global economy and financial markets could have significant negative impacts on Crédit Agricole S.A. and its customers. These conditions may continue or worsen as the conflict evolves.Thus, cost of risk could be affected by changes in the geopolitical, financial and global macroeconomic situation, as well as by the deterioration in the repayment capacities of companies (decline in activity, insufficient capacity to pass on cost increases) and consumers (affected by consumer price increases), by the downgrading of the ratings of counterparties whose outstandings are downgraded from Stage 1 to Stage 2, and by the sensitivity of certain sectors, particularly:

- those where the activity of significant players, due to their location or nationality, is directly impacted by the conflict (energy, agriculture, aeronautics, raw materials and energy trading);
- exposed to shortages or significant increases in the cost of energy and raw materials used in their production process (food processing, heavy industry, automotive, construction and public works);
- where the level of demand would remain below normal for a long time due to increases in sales prices or loss of access to significant markets.

b) The absence of a sustained decline in inflation rates may negatively affect the business, operations and financial performance of Crédit Agricole S.A.

In the operation of its activities, Crédit Agricole S.A. is significantly exposed to changes in the financial markets and to the development of the economic conditions in France, Europe and the rest of the world. In the financial year ended 31 December 2022, 52% of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s revenues were generated in France, 17% in Italy, 20% in the rest of Europe and 11% in the rest of the world. A deterioration in economic conditions in the markets where Crédit Agricole S.A. operates could have one or several of the following impacts:

- adverse economic conditions would affect the business and operations of customers of Crédit Agricole S.A., which could decrease revenues and increase the rate of default on loans and other receivables;
- a decline in the prices of bonds, equities and commodities could impact a significant portion of the business of Crédit Agricole S.A., including in particular trading, investment banking and asset management revenues;
- macro-economic policies adopted in response to actual or anticipated economic conditions could have unintended effects, and are likely to impact market parameters such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates, which in turn could affect the businesses of Crédit Agricole S.A. that are most exposed to market risk;
- perceived favourable economic conditions generally or in specific business sectors could result in asset price bubbles, which could in turn exacerbate the impact of corrections when conditions become less favourable;
- a significant economic disruption (such as the global financial crisis of 2008, the European sovereign debt crisis of 2011 or the Covid crisis of 2020) could have a severe impact on all of the activities of Crédit Agricole S.A., particularly if the disruption is characterised by an absence of market liquidity that makes it difficult to sell certain categories of assets at their estimated market value or at all;
- greater uncertainties and significant market disruptions may increase volatility. This could have a significant adverse impact on the Crédit Agricole S.A.'s trading and investment activities in the bond, foreign exchange, commodities and equity markets, as well as on its positions in other investments. In recent years, the financial markets have experienced significant disruption and volatility, which could reoccur, exposing the Crédit Agricole S.A. to significant losses. Such losses could extend to many trading and hedging instruments used by the Crédit Agricole S.A., including swaps, forwards, futures, options and structured products. In addition, financial market volatility makes it difficult to anticipate trends and implement effective trading strategies.

As such, in a context of declining global growth in 2022 and less accommodating monetary policies, a deterioration in economic conditions would increase the difficulties and failures of businesses and the unemployment rate could start rising again, increasing the probability of customer default. The heightened uncertainty could have a strong negative impact on the valuation of risky assets, on the currencies of countries in difficulty, and on the price of commodities:

- a worsening global environment could lead to a temporary halt in monetary tightening policies, particularly in the United States and Europe;
- the political and geopolitical context – more conflictual and tenser – induces greater uncertainty and increases the overall level of risk. This can lead, in the event of rising tensions or the materialisation of latent risks, to major market movements and can weigh on economies. Such risks include trade war, tensions in the Middle East, social or political crises around the world, tensions in Eastern Europe etc;
- in France, there could also be a significant drop in confidence in the event of a more marked deterioration of the social context which could lead households to consume less and save more as a precaution, and companies to delay investments, which could be harmful to growth and to the quality of private debt, which has increased more than in the rest of Europe;
- in Italy, a political crisis, against the backdrop of growth lower than inflation and high public debt, would have a negative impact on confidence and the economy, and could also cause an additional rise in interest rates and in the cost of refinancing for the government and the banks. It could also lead to losses on the sovereign portfolios of banks and insurers. For example, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s exposure to Italy was €137.3 billion at the end of December 2022 (Pillar 3), which represents 7.3% of Crédit Agricole S.A. exposures.

It is difficult to predict when economic or financial market downturns will occur, and which markets will be most significantly impacted. If economic or market conditions in France or elsewhere in Europe, or global markets more generally, were to deteriorate or become significantly more volatile, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s operations could be disrupted, and its business, results of operations and financial position could as a result experience a material adverse effect.

c) Adverse economic and financial conditions have in the past had and may in the future have an impact on Crédit Agricole S.A. and the markets in which it operates

The Covid pandemic and the subsequent economic recovery resulted in economic bottlenecks (which have been or are currently being resolved), upstream cost pressures, a sharp upturn in inflation, and the implementation of restrictive monetary policies. The economic and financial scenario is based on a gradual decline in inflation, leading to a stabilisation of key interest rates in 2023 with moderate pressure on risk-free interest rates. However, the drop in inflation could be hindered by factors such as: rising energy prices (see in particular the Russia-Ukraine conflict); localised outbreaks of Covid slowing down activity and leading to new disruptions in supply chains; more resistant underlying inflation; accelerated increases in wages without guaranteeing that purchasing power is maintained.

In the absence of support to limit its impact on customer types (consumers and businesses), high inflation coupled with restrictive monetary policies and the consequences on the international economy and financial markets have had and are likely to continue to have a significant adverse impact on the results of the business lines and the financial position of Crédit Agricole S.A.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

At 31 December 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s exposure to sectors considered "sensitive" was as follows: (a) real estate (excluding housing loans) with EAD (Exposure at Default[1]) of €28.6 billion, of which 2.4% in default; (b) automotive,, with EAD of €22.7 billion, of which 0.4% in default; (c) heavy industries, with EAD of €20 billion, of which 2.8% in default; (d) non-food goods and retail with EAD of €15.6 billion, of which 2.7% in default; and (e) construction and public works with EAD of €8.4 billion, of which 1.3% in default.

d) Crédit Agricole S.A. operates in a highly regulated environment, and its profitability and financial position could be significantly impacted by ongoing legal and regulatory changes

A variety of regulatory and supervisory regimes apply to Crédit Agricole S.A. in each of the jurisdictions in which it operates.

To illustrate, such regulations pertain to, in particular:

- regulatory prudential requirements applicable to credit institutions, including prudential rules in terms of adequacy and minimum capital and liquidity requirements, risk diversification, governance, restrictions in terms of equity investments and compensation as defined in particular by (i) Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (as amended, in particular, by Regulation (EU) 2019/876 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 and by Regulation (EU) 2020/873 of the European Parliament and the Council of 24 June 2020) and (ii) Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on access to the activity of credit institutions and the regulatory prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms (as modified, notably, by the Directive (EU) 2019/878 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019) as transposed into domestic law; under these regulations, credit institutions such as the Crédit Agricole Group must notably meet the requirements regarding minimum capital ratio, risk diversification and liquidity, monetary policy, reporting/disclosures, as well as restrictions on equity investments. At 31 December 2022, the Crédit Agricole Group's phased-in Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio was 11.2% and the Crédit Agricole Group's overall phased-in ratio was 17.6%;
- the rules applicable to bank recovery and resolution as defined notably by (i) Directive 2014/59/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms (as amended by Directive (EU) 2019/879 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 as regards the loss-absorbing and recapitalisation capacity of credit institutions and investment firms), as transposed into domestic law and (ii) Regulation (EU) 806/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 July 2014 establishing uniform rules and a uniform procedure for the resolution of credit institutions and certain investment firms in the framework of a Single Resolution Mechanism and a Single Resolution Fund (as modified, notably, by Regulation (EU) 2019/877 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019); accordingly, Crédit Agricole S.A. is placed under the supervision of the ECB to which, in particular, a Crédit Agricole Group recovery plan is submitted each year in accordance with the applicable regulations (for more information, see the "Risk Management" section of the Universal Registration Document). In addition, the contribution of Crédit Agricole S.A.to the annual financing of the Single Resolution Fund can be significant. Thus, in 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s contribution to the Single Resolution Fund increased to €646 million, i.e. +65% compared to 2021 (increase of 24.7% if we restate the exceptional amount of €130 million perceived for years 2016-2020);
- the regulations applicable to financial instruments (including shares and other securities issued by Crédit Agricole S.A.), as well as the rules relating to financial reporting, information disclosure and market abuse (Regulation (EU) No. 596/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on market abuse), which in particular increases the obligations of Crédit Agricole S.A. in terms of transparency and reporting;
- the monetary, liquidity, interest rate and other policies of Central Banks and regulatory authorities;
- the regulations governing certain types of transactions and investments, such as derivatives and securities financing transactions and money market funds (Regulation (EU) No. 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 over-the-counter derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories);
- regulations of market infrastructures, such as trading platforms, central counterparties, central securities depositories and securities settlement systems;
- tax and accounting legislation in the jurisdictions where Crédit Agricole S.A. operates; and
- the rules and procedures relating to internal control, anti-money laundering and combating terrorist financing, risk management and compliance.

As a result of some of these measures, Crédit Agricole S.A. was notably forced to reduce the size of some of its activities in order to comply with the new requirements created by them. These measures have also increased compliance costs and it is likely that they will continue to do so. In addition, some of these measures may also significantly increase Crédit Agricole S.A.'s funding costs, particularly by requiring Crédit Agricole S.A. to increase the portion of its funding consisting of capital and subordinated debt, which carry higher costs than senior debt instruments.

Failure to comply with these regulations could have significant consequences for Crédit Agricole S.A.: significant intervention by regulatory authorities and fines, international sanctions, public reprimand, reputational damage, enforced suspension of operations or, in extreme cases, withdrawal of authorisation to operate. Moreover, regulatory constraints could significantly limit the ability of Crédit Agricole S.A. to expand its business or to pursue certain existing activities.

(1) Exposure at default: Crédit Agricole S.A.'s exposure in the event of counterparty default. The EAD includes on- and off-balance sheet exposures. Off-balance sheet exposures are converted into balance sheet equivalents using internal or regulatory conversion factors (draw-down scenarios).

In addition, legislative and regulatory measures have entered into force in recent years or may be adopted or modified to introduce or strengthen a number of changes, some of which are permanent, in the overall financial environment. While the objective of these measures is to avoid a recurrence of the global financial crisis, the new measures have changed substantially, and may continue to change, the environment in which Crédit Agricole S.A. and other financial institutions operate. The measures that have been or may be adopted include more stringent capital and liquidity requirements (particularly for large global institutions and groups such as Crédit Agricole Group), tax on financial transactions, caps or tax on employee compensation over specified levels, limits on the types of activities that commercial banks can undertake (prohibition or limitation of proprietary trading and investment, investments and holdings in private equity funds and hedge funds), ring-fencing requirements relating to certain activities, restrictions on the types of entities permitted to conduct swaps, restrictions on certain types of activities or financial products such as derivatives, mandatory write-downs or conversions into equity of certain debt instruments in the event of a resolution procedure and, more generally, enhanced recovery and resolution regimes, new risk-weighting methodologies (particularly with respect to insurance businesses), periodic stress testing, strengthening of the powers of supervisory authorities and new rules for managing environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks.

- The measures relating to the banking and financial sector in which Crédit Agricole S.A. operates could be amended again, expanded or strengthened, and new measures could be introduced, further affecting the predictability of the regulatory regimes to which Crédit Agricole S.A. is subject and requiring rapid implementation likely to mobilise significant resources within Crédit Agricole S.A. In addition, the adoption of these new measures could increase the constraints on Crédit Agricole S.A. and require a strengthening of the actions carried out by Crédit Agricole S.A. presented above in response to the existing regulatory context.
- In addition, the general political environment has evolved unfavourably for banks and the financial industry, resulting in additional pressure on legislative and regulatory bodies to adopt more stringent regulatory measures, despite the fact that these measures can have adverse consequences on lending and other financial activities, and on the economy.

Given the continuing uncertainty linked to new legislative and regulatory measures, the scale and scope of which are largely unpredictable, it is impossible to predict their real impact on Crédit Agricole S.A., but their impact could be very significant.

1.1.5 Risk related to the strategy and transactions of Crédit Agricole S.A.

a) Crédit Agricole S.A. may not achieve the targets set out in its 2025 Medium-Term Plan

On 22 June 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. announced its new Medium-Term Plan for 2025: "Ambitions 2025" (the "2025 Medium-Term Plan"). The 2025 Medium-Term Plan builds on the strength of the Crédit Agricole Group's development model, which is based on a global, sustainable relationship serving all customers, in all territories, and through all channels. This development is also based on business lines that are pursuing their own development dynamics and have become leaders and consolidators in their respective markets. The 2025 Medium-Term Plan is also based on Crédit Agricole Group's organic growth strategy. The Group is aiming for 1 million additional Retail Banking customers by 2025 and intends to increase the number of customers with protective insurance, savings and real estate solutions. It aims at expanding and adapting its commercial offers (more accessible, more responsible and more digital) in order to address new customers' needs. In addition, the strategy of targeted acquisitions and partnerships will be continued, while abiding by the profitability constraints (ROI >10% in three years) set for Crédit Agricole S.A. Within this framework, Crédit Agricole S.A. aims at forging new distribution partnerships with financial industrial and technological players. As part of the 2025 Medium-Term Plan, Crédit Agricole S.A. also aims to develop its global business lines, accelerate its growth in cross-functional business lines such as payments, real estate, digital banking and as-a-service technology, and accelerate its technological, digital and human transformation. The main driver of growth in the Medium-Term-Plan is organic, and this growth can be complemented by partnerships and or acquisitions. An operational integration risk is always attached to such transactions. Over the year 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. has demonstrated its strong integration capacity with the integration of Lyxor and Creval complete at year end, including IT integration.

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s 2025 Medium-Term Plan includes a number of financial targets relating to the cost/income ratio, net income, return on equity, level of equity, and payout ratio. These financial targets were established primarily for purposes of internal planning and allocation of resources, and are based on a number of assumptions with regard to the economic climate and the activity of the business lines of Crédit Agricole S.A. The financial targets do not constitute projections or forecasts of anticipated results. The actual results of Crédit Agricole S.A. are likely to vary from these targets for a number of reasons, including if one or more of the risk factors described elsewhere in this section materialise. For example, Crédit Agricole S.A. is pursuing the following targets, which are set out in the 2025 Medium-Term Plan: to achieve net income Group share of over €6 billion by the end of 2025; to maintain a maximum cost/income ratio limit of 60% every year for the duration of the 2025 Medium-Term Plan, which will be reduced to 59% once the IFRS 17 reform has been implemented; to achieve a return on tangible equity (ROTE) above 12% by the end of 2025; to target, throughout the 2025 Medium Term-Plan, a CET1 ratio of 11% with a floor of 250 basis points above SREP requirements (by pursuing a strategy of optimising the AT1 capital pool). The 2025 Medium-Term Plan also targets a Crédit Agricole S.A. dividend payout of up to 50% in cash, even if the CET1 ratio fluctuates around the target set in the 2025 Medium-Term Plan.

Furthermore, as a responsible and committed player, Crédit Agricole S.A. took a stance for a fair climate transition that preserves social and territorial cohesion. This approach is based on three priorities: take action for the climate; strengthen social cohesion by taking action for equal access to care; and make the agricultural and agro-food transitions successful.

The acceleration of investment and financing in green energies and taking ESG criteria into account more broadly is imperative to effectively contribute to the urgency of the energy transition, in place of fossil fuels. In this sense, stopping only the financing of fossil fuels would allow the Bank's balance sheet to become "greener" more quickly, but would negatively impact all the populations still dependent on these energies without supporting them in their own transition.

Crédit Agricole S.A. has therefore chosen to use its universal banking model to support transitions for as many people as possible. By providing all its customers, from large international corporates to the most modest households, with products and services that use green energy and by constantly striving for innovation and progress, Crédit Agricole S.A. is continuing its role as a stakeholder committed to major societal changes.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Ambitious targets have been set for Crédit Agricole S.A. so as to accelerate the transition to carbon neutrality by 2050 pace. Following the announcement of the Net Zero Asset Owner (CA Assurances) and Net Zero Asset Managers (Amundi) commitments, Crédit Agricole S.A. published the 2030 targets for Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries, in line with the Net Zero Banking Alliance for five sectors (Oil & Gas, Electricity, Automotive, Commercial Real Estate and Cement).

In a second 2023, phase Crédit Agricole Group will unveil targets for five other sectors (Shipping, Aviation, Steel, Residential Real Estate and Agriculture). These commitments cover 10 sectors that account for over 75% of global greenhouse gas emissions and approximately 60% of Crédit Agricole Group's exposure. Crédit Agricole also committed to reducing its own direct carbon footprint by 50% by 2030.

The Group's climate action is consistent with its commitment to contribute to the goal of global carbon neutrality by 2050, and the Group's climate strategy fully contributes to the revenue generation objectives of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s 2025 Medium-Term Plan.

Failure to comply with these ESG commitments could damage the reputation of the Crédit Agricole Group and therefore Crédit Agricole S.A., which could have a negative impact on its business. In addition, the new nature of certain ESG data requiring additional reliability work could lead to the recalculation of trajectories to achieve the targets set, and thus shift them over time.

More generally, the success of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s 2025 Medium-Term Plan is based on a large number of initiatives of varying scope, to be rolled out within the various Crédit Agricole Group entities. Although many of the targets set out in the 2025 Medium-Term Plan are expected to be achievable, it is not possible to predict which ones will be achieved and which ones will not. The 2025 Medium-Term Plan also provides for important investments, but their return could be lower than expected if the targets pursued under the 2025 Medium-Term Plan were not ultimately achieved. Thus, if Crédit Agricole S.A. was unable to achieve the targets set out in the 2025 Medium-Term Plan (in whole or in part), there could be a material adverse impact on its financial position and results.

b) Claims made to the subsidiaries in the exercise of their insurance activities could be inconsistent with the assumptions they use to price their insurance products and the fees for obligations related to claims experience and technical reserves

Revenues from the insurance activities of the Subsidiaries specialising in this field significantly depend upon the extent to which the actual claims experience is consistent with the assumptions used in setting the prices for their products and establishing technical reserves. Crédit Agricole Assurances uses both its own empirical analysis and industry data to develop its products and estimate future policy benefits, including information used in pricing the insurance products and establishing the related actuarial liabilities. However, there can be no insurance that there could be more claims than the hypothethis used for pricing and provisioning anticipated. Unanticipated risks, such as a pandemic or a natural disaster, could result in loss inconsistent with the hypothesis used to price these products and provision. To the extent that the actual claims paid by Crédit Agricole Assurances to policyholders are higher than the underlying assumptions used in initially establishing the future policy reserves, or if events or trends cause Crédit Agricole Assurances to change the underlying assumptions, Crédit Agricole Assurances may be exposed to greater liabilities than expected, which may adversely affect Crédit Agricole S.A.'s insurance business, results of operations and financial position.

Crédit Agricole Assurances continues to adapt its strategy to changes in interest rates, in particular by strengthening its policy of redirecting funds to unit-linked policies and by increasing its profit-sharing reserves (*provision pour participation aux excédents* – PPE), which were €12.0 billion at 31 December 2022 (compared with €13.8 billion at 30 June 2022), i.e. 5.7% of outstanding euro-denominated policies, which represents several years' worth of interest rates provided to policyholders and which constitutes a level of coverage higher than the market average in France. Moreover, the unit-linked portion in assets under management of Crédit Agricole Assurances reached 25.6% at 31 December 2022, down 1.2 points year-on-year. In Property and Casualty insurance the combined ratio remained well under control. It achieved 98.5%(1).

Finally, Crédit Agricole Assurances maintains a high level of solvency, posting a ratio of 204%(2) at 31 December 2022.

c) Adverse events may affect several of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s businesses simultaneously

While each of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s principal activities are subject to risks specific to them and are subject to different market cycles, it is possible that adverse events could affect several of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s activities at the same time. For instance, a decrease in interest rates could simultaneously impact the interest margin on loans, the yield and therefore the fee and commission income earned on asset management products, and the returns on investments of the insurance subsidiaries. A general and prolonged decline in financial markets combined with adverse macroeconomic conditions could impact Crédit Agricole S.A. in multiple ways, by increasing default risk in its lending activities, causing a decline in the value of its securities portfolios and reducing revenues in its fee and commission income-generating activities. In addition, a deterioration in the regulatory and tax environment in the main markets in which Crédit Agricole S.A. operates could affect Crédit Agricole S.A.'s business or result in its profit being over-taxed. In such event, Crédit Agricole S.A. might not realise the benefits that it otherwise would hope to achieve through the diversification of its activities. For example, adverse macroeconomic conditions could impact Crédit Agricole S.A. in multiple ways, by increasing default risk in its lending activities, causing a decline in the value of its securities portfolios and reducing revenues in Crédit Agricole S.A.'s fee and commission income-generating activities. Where an event adversely affects multiple activities, the impact on the result and financial position of Crédit Agricole S.A. is all the more important.

(1) Ratio (claims experience + overheads + fee and commission income)/premiums, net of reinsurance, Pacifica scope, restated for climate events.

(2) Standard formula without transitory measures, except for the grandfathering of subordinated debt.

d) Crédit Agricole S.A. is exposed to environmental and societal risks

Environmental risks can affect Crédit Agricole S.A. in two ways. Firstly, they can have direct impacts on its operating tools in terms of physical risks. These risks are components of operational risk, the consequences of which should remain marginal at the level of Crédit Agricole S.A. Crédit Agricole S.A. is also exposed to reputational risk related to its compliance with public commitments, particularly in the fight against global warming. Crédit Agricole S.A. may thus face controversy by being challenged by third parties if they believe that these commitments are not being met. These risks have not had any consequences so far.

Environmental risks may also affect the counterparties of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s subsidiaries and therefore, indirectly, Crédit Agricole S.A. Environmental risks are thus considered to be risk factors that influence the other main categories of existing risks, notably credit, but also market, liquidity and operational risks. However, these risks could mainly materialise through credit risk: for instance, when a Crédit Agricole S.A. subsidiary lends to businesses that conduct activities that emit greenhouse gases, it is subject to the risk that more stringent regulations or limitations will be imposed on its borrower, which could have an adverse impact on the latter's credit quality and the value of the assets financed (e.g. sudden drop in revenues). Such consequences may also arise as a result of technological changes accelerating the transition to a more low-carbon economy, or changes in the behaviour of end consumers (increase in leverage ratios to finance the transition). Similarly, these adverse impacts may be associated with physical risk events – such as natural disasters, but also long-term changes in climate models (increasing frequency and the impacts of events such as droughts, flooding, rising sea levels etc.) – having a negative impact on the counterparties of Crédit Agricole S.A. subsidiaries in the performance of their activities. Crédit Agricole S.A. could thus face reputational risk if one of its subsidiaries' counterparties were to be the subject of a controversy related to environmental factors (e.g. non-compliance with regulations on greenhouse gas emissions, damage to biodiversity in the event of an industrial accident leading to the pollution of ecosystems etc.).

With the acceleration of transitional restrictions to address climate change, the increasing intensity of acute weather phenomena and concern surrounding the preservation of resources, Crédit Agricole S.A. will have to adapt its activities and its counterparty selection appropriately in order to achieve its strategic objectives, avoid suffering losses and limit its reputational risk (see Net Zero Commitments detailed in Chapter 2 of the URD §*3.4.5*).

These developments have been communicated by Crédit Agricole S.A. in its 2025 Medium-Term Plan and in its climate strategy. More specifically, after making commitments in the thermal coal sector, Crédit Agricole S.A. is gradually formalising its ambitions for new sectors, in particular as part of the Net Zero Banking Alliance to which the Crédit Agricole Group belongs. Amundi has joined the Net Zero Asset Manager Alliance initiative and CAA has joined the Net Zero Assets Owners' Alliance initiative. These commitments confirm the Crédit Agricole Group's dedication in supporting the economy towards its goal to be carbon neutral by 2050, with binding milestones in the interim period.

In terms of social risk, Crédit Agricole S.A. could fail to achieve the targets of its Societal Project, which strives to economically and socially strengthen all territories and all customers, in particular by promoting the inclusion of young people, access to care, and ageing well – everywhere and for all.

Furthermore, it may not fully achieve the targets set in the 2025 Medium-Term Plan with regard to pursuing its managerial, cultural and human transformation. This could result in a failure to achieve the quality of the working conditions and framework it has set out and thus damage Crédit Agricole S.A.'s reputation, which could have a negative impact on its business.

e) Crédit Agricole S.A., along with its corporate and investment banking subsidiary, must maintain high credit ratings, or their business and profitability could be adversely affected

Credit ratings have an important impact on the liquidity of Crédit Agricole S.A. and the liquidity of each of its Subsidiaries individually that are active in financial markets (principally its corporate and investment banking subsidiary, Crédit Agricole CIB). A downgrade in credit ratings could adversely affect the liquidity and competitive position of Crédit Agricole S.A. or Crédit Agricole CIB, increase borrowing costs, limit access to the capital markets, trigger obligations in Crédit Agricole S.A.'s covered bond programme or under certain bilateral provisions in some trading, derivative and collateralised financing contracts, or adversely affect the market value of the bonds.

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s cost of obtaining long-term unsecured funding from market investors, and that of Crédit Agricole CIB, is directly related to their credit spreads (the amount in excess of the interest rate of government securities of the same maturity that is paid to debt investors), which in turn depend to a certain extent on their credit ratings. Increases in credit spreads can significantly increase Crédit Agricole S.A.'s or Crédit Agricole CIB's cost of funding. Changes in credit spreads are continuous, market-driven, and subject at times to unpredictable and highly volatile movements. Credit spreads are also influenced by market perceptions of Crédit Agricole S.A. creditworthiness. In addition, credit spreads may be influenced by movements in the acquisition cost of credit default swaps indexed to Crédit Agricole S.A.'s or Crédit Agricole CIB's debt securities, which are influenced both by the credit quality of those securities, and by a number of market factors that are beyond the control of Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB.

Of the three rating agencies solicited, Moody's, S&P Global Ratings and Fitch Ratings long term issuer ratings for Crédit Agricole S.A. are Aa3, A+ and A+ respectively and their outlook is stable.

Non-financial ratings may have an impact on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s image with its stakeholders, particularly investors, who use these ratings to build their portfolios. A significant downgrade of its rating could have an adverse effect on investor interest in securities issued by Crédit Agricole S.A.

In 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s non-financial rating was maintained or even improved by MSCI (AA), Moody's ESG Solutions (from 63 to 67/100), ISS ESG (from C to C+) and CDP (B).

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

f) Crédit Agricole S.A. faces intense competition

Crédit Agricole S.A. faces intense competition in all financial services markets and for its products and services, including Retail Banking services. To illustrate this, the Regional Banks, which provide their customers with Crédit Agricole S.A.'s financial products, have a market share of nearly 24%[1] in France.

The European financial services markets are mature, and the demand for financial services products is, to some extent, related to overall economic development. Competition in this environment is based on many factors, including the products and services offered, pricing, distribution systems, customer service, brand recognition, perceived financial strength and the willingness to use capital to serve customer needs. Consolidation has created a number of firms that, like Crédit Agricole S.A., have the ability to offer a wide range of products, from insurance, loans and deposit taking to brokerage, investment banking and asset management services.

In addition, new competitors (including those using innovative technology solutions), which may be subject to separate or more flexible regulation, or other requirements relating to regulatory prudential ratios, are also emerging in the market. Technological advances and the growth of e-commerce have made it possible for non-bank institutions to offer products and services that traditionally were banking products, and for financial institutions and other companies to provide electronic and Internet-based financial solutions, including electronic securities trading. These new players exert downward price pressure on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s products and services and can succeed in winning market share in areas that have been historically stable and dominated by traditional financial institutions. In addition, new applications, particularly in payment processing and Retail Banking, and new technologies facilitating transaction processing, such as blockchain, have been gradually transforming the financial sector and the ways in which customers consume banking services. It is difficult to predict the effects of the emergence of such new technologies, for which the regulatory framework is still being defined, but their increased use may transform the competitive landscape of the banking and financial industry. Crédit Agricole S.A. must therefore strive to maintain its competitiveness in France and in the other major markets in which it operates by adapting its systems and strengthening its technological footprint to maintain its current market share and level of results.

1.1.6 Risks related to the structure of Crédit Agricole Group

a) If any member of the Crédit Agricole Network encounters future financial difficulties, Crédit Agricole S.A. would be required to mobilise the resources of the Crédit Agricole Network (including its own resources) to support such member

Crédit Agricole S.A. is the central body of the Crédit Agricole Network, which include Crédit Agricole S.A., the Regional Banks and the Local Banks, pursuant to Article R.512-18 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, as well as Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank and Bforbank as its affiliated members (the "**Network**").

Under the statutory financial support mechanism provided for in Article L.511-31 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, Crédit Agricole S.A., as the central body of the Network, must take all necessary measures to guarantee the liquidity and solvency of each member of the Network, as well as the Network as a whole. As a result, each member of the Network benefits from the statutory financial support mechanism and contributes thereto. The general provisions of the French Monetary and Financial Code are transposed into internal provisions setting out the operational measures required for this legal mechanism for internal financial solidarity. Specifically, they have established a Fund for bank liquidity and solvency risks (*fonds pour risques bancaires de liquidité et de solvabilité* – FRBLS) designed to enable Crédit Agricole S.A. to fulfil its role as central body by providing assistance to any member of the Network that may be experiencing difficulties.

Although Crédit Agricole S.A. is not currently aware of circumstances likely to require recourse to the FRBLS to support a member of the Network, there can be no assurance that it will not be necessary to use the Fund in the future. In such a case, if the resources of the FRBLS were to be insufficient, Crédit Agricole S.A., under its duties as central body, will be required to make up the shortfall by mobilising its own resources and, where appropriate, those of the other members of the Network.

As a result of this obligation, if a member of the Network were to face major financial difficulties, the event underlying these financial difficulties could impact the financial position of Crédit Agricole S.A. and that of the other members of the Network that are relied upon for support under the financial support mechanism.

The European banking crisis management framework was adopted in 2014 by EU Directive 2014/59 (known as the "Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive – BRRD"), transposed into French law by the French Decree-Law No. 2015-1024 of 20 August 2015 *(Ordonnance n° 2015-1024 portant diverses dispositions d'adaptation de la législation au droit de l'Union européenne en matière financière),* which also adapted French law to take into account the provisions of European Regulation 806/2014 of 15 July 2014 establishing uniform rules and a uniform procedure for the resolution of credit institutions and certain investment firms in the framework of a Single Resolution Mechanism and a Single Resolution Fund. The Directive (EU) 2019/879 of 20 May 2019, known as "BRRD2", amended the BRRD and was transposed into French law by the French Decree-Law No. 2020-1636 of 21 December 2020.

This framework, which includes measures to prevent and to resolve banking crises, is intended to preserve financial stability, to ensure the continuity of activities, services and operations of institutions whose failure could significantly impact the economy, to protect depositors, and to avoid or limit the use of public financial support as much as possible. In this context, the European Resolution Authorities, including the Single Resolution Board, have been granted extensive powers to take all necessary measures in connection with the resolution of all or part of a credit institution or the group to which it belongs.

For cooperative banking groups, the "extended single point of entry" ("extended SPE") resolution strategy is preferred by the resolution authorities, whereby resolution tools would be applied simultaneously at the level of Crédit Agricole S.A. and its affiliated members. In this respect, and in the event of a resolution of the Crédit Agricole Group, the perimeter comprising Crédit Agricole S.A. (in its capacity as the central body) and all its affiliated members would be considered, as a whole, as the extended single entry point. Given the foregoing and the financial support mechanism that exist within the Network, a member of the Network cannot be placed individually in resolution.

(1) This market share applies to household bank deposits. The market share for household loans is 24% (source: Banque de France, September 2021).

The resolution authorities may initiate resolution proceedings against a credit institution when it determines that: the institution has failed or is likely to fail, there is no reasonable prospect that another private measure will prevent the failure within a reasonable time, a resolution measure is required, and a liquidation procedure would fail, to achieve objectives of the resolution mentioned above.

The resolution authorities may use one or more resolution tools, as described below, with the objective of recapitalising or restoring the viability of the institution. The resolution tools should be implemented in such a way that shareholders (shares, cooperative shares, CCIs, CCAs) bear losses first, then the other creditors bear losses, provided that they are not legally excluded from bail-in or excluded form bail-in by a decision of the resolution authorities. French law also provides for safeguard when certain resolution tools or decisions are implemented, including the principle according to which equity holders and creditors of an institution in resolution should not incur greater losses than they would have incurred had the institution been wound-up under a judicial liquidation proceeding under the French Commercial Code ("no creditor worse off than under normal insolvency proceedings" principle referred to in Article L. 613-57-I of the French Monetary and Financial Code). Thus, investors are entitled to claim compensation if the treatment they receive in resolution is less favourable than the treatment they would have received if the institution had been subject to normal insolvency proceedings.

In the event that the resolution authorities decide to open a resolution proceeding against Crédit Agricole Group, they will first write down the CET1 instruments (shares, cooperative shares, CCI and CCA), Additional Tier 1 instruments, and Tier 2 instruments, in order to absorb losses, and possibly convert the Additional Tier 1 instruments and Tier 2[1] instruments into equity. Then, if the resolution authorities decide to use the bail-in tool, such bail-in tool would be applied to other debt instruments[2], resulting in the partial or total write-down of these instruments or their conversion into equity in order to absorb losses.

The resolution authorities may decide to implement, on the central body and its affiliated members in a coordinated manner, write-down or conversion measures and, where applicable, bail-ins. In such an event, write-down or conversion measures and, where applicable, bail-in measures would apply to all entities of the Network, irrespective of the concerned entity and of the root of the losses.

The creditor hierarchy in resolution is defined by the provisions of Article L.613-55-5 of the Monetary and Financial Code, applicable as at the date of implementation of the resolution.

The holders of equity and any creditors of the same rank or with identical rights in liquidation will then be treated equally, irrespective of which entity of Crédit Agricole Group they are creditors.

The extent of this bail-in, which also aims to recapitalise the Crédit Agricole Group, is based on own funds requirements at the consolidated level.

Therefore, investors must then be aware that there is a significant risk, for the holders of shares, cooperative shares, CCI and CCA, and for the holders of debt instruments issued or implemented by any member of the Network to lose all or part of their investment if a resolution proceeding is implemented on the Crédit Agricole Group, irrespective of which entity they are a creditor.

The other banking resolution tools available to the resolution authorities are essentially the total or partial transfer of the activities of the institution to a third party or to a bridge institution, and the institution's assets separation tool.

This resolution framework does not affect the statutory financial support mechanism provided for in Article L.511-31 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, which applies to the Network, as defined in Article R.512-18 of the same Code. Crédit Agricole S.A. considers that, in practice, this mechanism should be implemented prior to any resolution measures.

The implementation of a resolution proceeding on the Crédit Agricole Group would thus imply that the statutory financial support mechanism had failed to remedy the failure of one or more members of the Network, and hence of the Network as a whole.

b) The practical advantage of the 1988 Guarantee issued by the Regional Banks may be limited by the implementation of the resolution regime that would apply prior to liquidation

The resolution regime provided for by the BRRD could limit the practical effect of the guarantee granted by all Regional Banks jointly and severally among them up to the amount of their capital, reserves and retained earnings (the "**1988 Guarantee**").

This resolution regime does not affect the statutory financial support mechanism provided for under Article L.511-31 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, which applies to the Network prior to the implementation of any resolution measures.

However, the application of resolution measures on the Crédit Agricole Group could limit the occurrence of the conditions for implementing the 1988 Guarantee, as the 1988 Guarantee can only be called if Crédit Agricole S.A.'s assets prove to be insufficient to cover its obligations at the end of its liquidation or dissolution. Due to this limitation, bondholders and creditors of Crédit Agricole S.A. may not be able to benefit from the protection that the 1988 Guarantee would offer.

(1) Articles L.613-48 and L.613-48-3 of the French Monetary and Financial Code.
(2) Articles L.613-55 and L.613-55-1 of the French Monetary and Financial Code.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

2. Risk management

This section of the management report presents the Group's risk appetite, the nature of the main risks to which the Group is exposed, their magnitude and the measures implemented to manage them.

The information presented under IFRS 7 on financial instrument disclosures covers the following main types of risks[(1)]:

- credit risks;
- market risks;
- structural balance sheet risks: global interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk and liquidity risk, including risks associated with the insurance industry.

In order to cover all risks inherent in the banking business, additional information is provided concerning:

- operational risks;
- legal risks;
- non-compliance risks.

In accordance with legislation and best business practices, risk management within Crédit Agricole S.A. is reflected by a form of governance in which the roles and responsibilities of each individual are clearly identified, as well as by effective and reliable risk management methodologies and procedures which make it possible to measure, monitor and manage all the risks to which the Group is exposed.

2.1 RISK APPETITE, GOVERNANCE AND ORGANISATION OF RISK MANAGEMENT

Concise statement on risks

(Statement prepared in compliance with Article 435-(1)-(f) of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013)

The Board of Directors of the Crédit Agricole Group makes a formal statement every year regarding its risk appetite. The Group's Risk Appetite Statement is prepared in line with the risk identification process. The statement is an integral and strategic part of the governance framework which covers strategy, business targets, risk management and global financial management for the Group. The strategic orientations of the Medium-Term Plan, the Risk Appetite Statement, the budgetary process and the allocation of resources to the business lines are mutually coherent.

The **risk appetite** of the Crédit Agricole Group is the type and aggregate amount of risk that the Group is ready to take on, in the framework of its strategic targets.

The Group's risk appetite is determined by particular reference to the financial policy and the risk management policy, which are based on:

- a policy of selective and responsible financing that takes account of a prudent lending policy framed by the risk frameworks, the corporate social responsibility policy and the authorisation system;
- the objective of keeping market risk exposure low;
- the strict management of operational risk exposure with zero legal risk appetite and a sound IT and cyber risk management framework;
- limits on non-compliance risk to exposures, which are strictly managed;
- management of the growth of risk weighted assets;
- management of risks related to asset and liability management.

The formal definition of risk appetite allows Executive Management and the Board of Directors to define the Group's development direction consistent with the Medium-Term Plan and translate it into operational strategies. This results in a consistent approach shared by the Strategy, Finance, Risk and Compliance departments.

The Risk Appetite Statement is coordinated with the Operational departments of the various entities and aims to:

- engage directors and senior management in reflection and dialogue on risk taking;
- formalise, standardise and make explicit the acceptable level of risk for a given strategy;
- fully integrate risk/return considerations into the strategic planning and decision-making processes;
- define advance indicators and alert thresholds to improve resilience by taking action as soon as alerts for risk appetite standards are triggered;
- improve external communications to third parties on financial strength and risk management.

The Group's risk appetite takes into account the main strategic indicators defined in the Medium-Term Plan and forms the risk management framework for the strategy. The MTP targets set by the Group are then reported annually in the budget. Risk appetite is therefore included every year in the risk statement and appetite matrix. These draw on a set of strategic indicators defined by appetite, tolerance and, for indicators with regulatory thresholds, capacity thresholds.

In addition to the annual statement, the Group also reports on its risk appetite throughout the year through risk frameworks approved by the Board of Directors, based on recommendations from the Board's Risk Committee. The Risk Committee bases its reviews on agreements given by the Group Risk Committee chaired by the Chief Executive Officer or Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A.

In addition to the summary statement and matrix, the Group produces a dashboard of its risks and internal and regulatory limits, which is used to monitor more operational indicators that represent major risks and consists of a selection of limits or alert thresholds set in these risk frameworks. This dashboard is presented to the Group's Risk Committee, the Board's Risk Committee and Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Board of Directors on a quarterly basis.

(1) These disclosures are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2018 and, as such, are covered by the Statutory Auditor's Report.

The Group's risk appetite is defined through:

- **key indicators covering:**
  - **Crédit Agricole S.A.'s external rating,** which has a direct impact on refinancing terms and the Group's image in the market,
  - **solvency** which guarantees the Group's sustainability by ensuring that it has sufficient equity to back the risks it is taking on,
  - **liquidity,** the management of which aims to prevent the Group's sources of finances drying up with the consequent threat of default on payments, or even resolution,
  - **business risk,** which provides a measure of progress towards the strategy laid down by the Group, thereby guaranteeing its long-term sustainability,
  - **profit,** because it is a direct source of future solvency and shareholder dividends and therefore constitutes a key part of the Group's financial communications,
  - **credit risk** of the Crédit Agricole Group, which constitutes its main risk due to its commercial positioning and its growth strategy. Particular diligence is paid to this risk due to the context relating to the health crisis,
  - and key risks which include interest risk and inflation risks, market risk and more specifically at Crédit Agricole CIB, Group operational risk, non-compliance risk and insurance risk;
- **limits and alert thresholds on risks** defined in line with these indicators;
- **qualitative priorities,** inherent to the Group's strategy and businesses. The qualitative criteria are largely based on the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy of the Company, which embodies the Group's concern with supporting sustainable development and controlling all risks including non-financial risks.

The key indicators reflect three levels of risk:

- **appetite** is used for managing normal everyday risk and indicators which breach tolerance thresholds;
- **tolerance** corresponds to a level of steering that is closer to that of the Board of Directors. Any breach of tolerance thresholds in key indicators or limits triggers a report to the Risk Committee or the Board of Directors. Suitable corrective measures must then be presented;
- **capacity,** which is only defined for indicators for which there is a regulatory threshold, begins once this regulatory threshold is crossed. Entry into the capacity range leads to close dialogue with supervisors.

The Group's risk appetite system is based on the risk identification process which aims to list as exhaustively as possible the Group's major risks and to apply a uniform classification to placing them in categories and sub-categories.

Overall risk profile

The Group's business is built around the customer-focused universal banking model in Europe with a low level of defaults and prudent provisioning. The market risk profile has also considerably reduced, as a result of a change in the Group's strategy more than a decade ago.

The Group's risk profile is monitored and presented at least every quarter to the Group Risk Committee and to the Board of Directors. Breach of tolerance levels for central indicators or limits on the system are reported and corrective actions proposed to the Board of Directors. The Executive Directors and the supervisory body are thus kept regularly informed of how the risk profile corresponds to the risk appetite.

The main components of the Group's risk profile at 31 December 2021 are broken down in the "Risk Management" and "Pillar 3" sections, respectively, of this Registration Document:

- Credit risk: Part 2.4 (Risk management) and Part 3.4.2 (Pillar 3);
- Market risk: Part 2.5 (Risk management) and Part 3.4.4 (Pillar 3);
- Financial risks (interest rate, exchange rate, liquidity and financing): Part 2.6 (Risk management) and Parts 3.6 and 3.7 (Pillar 3);
- Operational risk: Part 2.8 (Risk management) and Part 3.4.5 (Pillar 3).

A selection of key indicators from the Risk Appetite Statement is presented in the table below:

Crédit Agricole S.A. and the subsidary company	CET1 ratio (phased-in)	Cost of risk	Net income Group share
31/12/2022	11.2%	€1.7 billion stated/ €1.6 billion underlying	€5.4 billion stated/ €5.5 billion underlying
31/12/2021	11.9%	€1.57 billion stated/ €1.2 billion underlying	€5.8 billion stated/ €5.4 billion underlying

At 31 December 2022, the indicators of the Group's risk appetite in terms of solvency, earnings, cost of risk and impairment of receivables were within the risk appetite levels defined by the Group. They have not reached the tolerance thresholds.

Adequacy of the institution's risk management arrangements pursuant to Article 435.1-(e) of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013

Organisation of risk management

Risk management, which is inherent in banking activities, lies at the heart of the Group's internal control system. All staff involved, from the initiation of transactions to final maturity, play a part in this system.

Measuring and monitoring risk is the responsibility of the dedicated Risk Management business line (headed by the Group Risk department (*Direction des risques Groupe* – DRG)), which is independent from Group functions and reports directly to the Deputy Chief Executive Officer.

Although risk management is primarily the responsibility of the business lines which oversee their own business development (first line of defence), DRG's task is to ensure that the risks to which the Group is exposed are consistent with the risk frameworks defined by the business lines (in terms of global and individual limits and selection criteria) and compatible with the Group's growth and profitability targets.

The DRG performs consolidated Group-wide monitoring of risks using a network of risk managers who report hierarchically to the Chief Risk and Permanent Controls Officer and functionally to the executive body of their entity or business line.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

To ensure a consistent view of risks within the Group, the DRG has the following duties:

- it coordinates the risk identification process and the implementation of the Group's risk appetite framework in cooperation with the Finance, Strategy and Compliance functions and the business lines;
- it defines and/or validates methods and procedures for analysing, measuring and monitoring all of the Group's risks that are considered to be major, as defined in the annual risk identification process;
- it takes part in the critical analysis of the business lines' commercial development strategies, focusing on the risk impact of these strategies;
- it provides independent opinions to Executive Management on risk exposure arising from business lines' positions (credit transactions, setting of market risk limits) or anticipated by their risk framework;
- it lists and analyses Group entities' risks, on which data is collected in risk information systems.

The Financial Steering unit of the Group Finance department (*Direction des finances Groupe* – FIG) is responsible for the management of structural asset/liability risk (interest rate, exchange rate and liquidity) as well as for the refinancing policy and for the management of capital requirements.

Supervision of these risks by Executive Management is carried out through Liquidity and ALM (Asset Liability Management) Committee Meetings, in which the DRG takes part.

The DRG keeps the Executive Directors and the supervisory body informed of the degree of risk control in Crédit Agricole S.A., presents various risk frameworks of the major business lines of the Group for validation, and warns them of any risk of deviation from risk policies approved by executive bodies. It informs them of the outcomes and performance of prevention measures, whose organisational principles are approved by them. It makes suggestions for any improvement of such measures that may be required as a result of changes to business lines and their environment.

At consolidated level, this action falls within the remit of governance bodies, in particular:

- the Risk Committee (a Board of Directors sub-committee, nine meetings per year): it analyses key factors in the Group's risk appetite statement defined by Executive Management, regularly examines the Group's risk management and internal control issues, reviews the half-yearly information and annual report on internal control and risk measurement and monitoring;
- the Group Risk Committee (*Comité des risques Groupe* – CRG, 12 meetings per year and when necessary) chaired by the Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A.: defines Group policy in terms of risks, sets the Group's overall limits, validates the risk frameworks of the entities and business lines, monitors the Group's major risks in a cross-divisional manner;
- the Group Individual Risk Committee (*Comité des risques Individuels de niveau Groupe* – CRIG, one meeting per week on average) chaired by the Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A., decides on all individual cases requiring approval from Executive Management excluding exceptions, examines all cases at the request of Executive Management, presents at the request of the Group Chief Risk Officer any sensitive cases relating to an entity or any cases covered by the procedure;
- the Group Internal Control Committee (*Comité de contrôle interne Groupe* – CCIG, chaired by the Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A., minimum of four meetings per year) which coordinates the three control functions: examines internal control issues common across the Group (incl. regulatory developments), looks at cross-functional actions within the Group, validates Crédit Agricole S.A. ES's Consolidated Supervision Scope, approves the Annual Report and half-yearly information on internal control prior to its presentation to the supervisory body;
- the Asset-Liability Management Committee (ALM Committee, chaired by the Deputy General Manager in charge of the Steering division, six meetings per year): analyses the financial risks facing the Crédit Agricole Group, including Crédit Agricole S.A. (interest rate, exchange rate and liquidity risks) and validates the guidelines for their management; validates certain methodologies specific to interest rate risk, decisions relating to the management of solvency and resolution ratios, and various other financial elements including notably the dividend policy of subsidiaries and the guidelines for the management of liquidity portfolios in terms of limits validated by the Group Risk Committee;
- the Group Compliance Management Committee (*Comité de management de la conformité Groupe* – CCMG, chaired by the Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A., 12 meetings per year): defines and validates the Group's Compliance policy, examines all draft compliance-related standards and procedures, prior to their implementation, examines all significant irregularities and approves corrective measures, makes all decisions related to remedial action for deficiencies, takes note of the main compliance-related conclusions of audits conducted, conducts arbitrations within its remit, is informed of any new businesses and partnerships developed by Group entities that have received a favourable opinion from the New Business and New Product Committee (NAP Committee), approves the annual compliance report;
- the Group Security Committee (*Comité sécurité Groupe* – CSG, four meetings per year) chaired by the Deputy General Manager in charge of the Technologies and Digital division is a decision-making Committee that defines the Crédit Agricole Group's security strategy in terms of information systems security, physical safety and security, data protection, business continuity and insurable corporate risk management, determines the Group's security projects, supervises the execution of the strategy and assesses the Group's level of control in the following four areas: security of people and property, security of Information Systems, business continuity plans, data protection.

Main Group-level Committees dealing with risk

In addition, each Group operating entity defines its own risk appetite framework and sets up a Risk Management and Permanent Controls function. Accordingly, within each business line and legal entity:

- a Risk Manager (responsable de la fonction de Gestion des risques – RFGR) is appointed;
- the Risk Manager supervises all the last-line control units within their areas of responsibility, covering oversight and permanent control of risks falling within the remit of the relevant business line; and
- has access to appropriate human, technical and financial resources. They must be provided with the information required by their role and have systematic and permanent access to any information, document, body (Committees, etc.), tools or even IT systems across their entire area of responsibility. They are associated with entity projects far enough in advance to be able to play their role effectively.

This principle of decentralising the Risk management function to operating entities aims to ensure that the business lines' risk management and permanent controls systems operate efficiently.

Group risk management is also reliant on a certain number of tools which enable the DRG and the Group's executive bodies to fully comprehend the risks that present themselves:

- a robust IT and global risk consolidation system, within the trajectory defined by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision for global systemically important banks (BCBS 239);
- generalised use of stress testing methodologies in Group credit, financial or operational risk procedures;
- formalised and up-to-date control standards and procedures, which define lending systems, based on an analysis of profitability and risks, individual and sectoral geographical anti-trust, as well as limits on interest rate, foreign exchange and liquidity risks;
- a Group recovery plan updated on an annual basis, in accordance with the provisions of EU Directive 2014/59 of 15 May 2014, which establishes a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions.

Risk culture

The risk culture is disseminated across the Group via diverse and effective channels:

- Career and Talent Committees within the Risk Management business line, which plan the succession to key posts, facilitate the mobility of both men and women with the relevant expertise and thus enhance their future career paths by diversifying their skill sets;
- highly valued careers and experience sought after by other business sectors as a result of time spent within the Risk Management business line;
- a range of training on risk comprising modules tailored to the needs of employees within and outside the Risk Management business line. This includes awareness training for all Group employees with, in particular, an e-learning component, to better understand the risks inherent in the bank's business lines;
- communication efforts to foster the spreading of the risk culture, under way since 2015. They are designed to increase the knowledge and involvement of all employees, in order to turn risk into a day-to-day advantage.

Consolidated risk monitoring

Each quarter, the Board of Directors' Risk Committee and the Group Risk Committee examine the main changes in the risk position, the risk and limits dashboard produced by the Group Risk Management and Permanent Controls department. The dashboard provides a detailed review of the Group's risk position across all business lines and on a consolidated basis.

The Group's consolidated alert procedures are coordinated by the Alert Monitoring Committee (*Comité de suivi des alertes* – CSA, chaired by the Chief Risk Officer, eight meetings per year or more if necessary) by reviewing all the risk alerts centralised by the Group Risk Management department.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

2.2 STRESS TESTING

Stress tests, crisis simulations and resistance tests form an integral part of the Crédit Agricole Group's risk management system. Stress tests play a role in proactive risk management, the assessment of capital adequacy under an adverse scenario and meeting regulatory requirements. In this regard, by measuring the economic, accounting or regulatory impact of severe but plausible economic scenarios, stress testing provides a measure of the resilience of a portfolio, business, entity or of the Group used as inputs for the ICAAP and the Risk Appetite. Stress testing covers credit, market and operational risks as well as liquidity risk and risks related to interest rates and exchange rates. Stress testing used to manage the Crédit Agricole Group risks involves a range of different exercises.

Different types of stress tests

- **Using stress testing for proactive risk management:** specific exercises that are recurring or carried out upon request are performed centrally and with the contribution of Group entities to supplement and enhance the various analyses performed to properly monitor risks. This work is presented to Executive Management at Group Risk Committee Meetings. In this respect, stress testing focused on market risk or liquidity risk is periodically undertaken.

  In the case of credit risk, stress tests were performed to measure the risk stemming from economic trends in certain major Group risks. The exercises underpin the decisions taken by the Group Risk Committee on aggregate exposure limits.
- **Budget stress tests or ICAAP (Internal Capital Adequacy and Assessment Process) stress testing:** the Crédit Agricole Group undertakes an annual exercise as part of the budgetary process, with the results of this stress testing being used in the ICAAP. It plays a part in capital requirements planning and makes it possible to estimate the Group's profitability over a three-year period, under various economic scenarios. The goal of this stress testing in the budgetary process and the ICAAP is to measure the effects of the economic scenarios (baseline and adverse) on the businesses, entities and the Group as a whole and the sensitivity of their results. It is necessarily based on an economic scenario (change in a series of economic variables) from which the impact on the various risks and geographic regions are determined. This scenario is supplemented to reflect operational risks and the risk of improper conduct.

  The aim of this exercise is to estimate a solvency ratio by measuring the impact on the income statement (cost of risk, interest margin, fee and commission income, etc.), risk-weighted assets and own funds and to compare these indices to the Group's tolerance thresholds.
- **Regulatory stress testing:** this stress testing encompasses all requests from the ECB, the EBA (European Banking Authority) or other supervisor. In 2021, the Group was particularly successful in managing the global stress test organised by the EBA. In this regard, the Crédit Agricole Group was among the leading European systemic banks in terms of the CET1 solvency ratio level in the stress scenario at the end of 2023.

Governance

In line with the guidelines of the EBA, the stress test programme for the Group and major entities clearly details the governance and responsibilities of each party involved in the stress testing encompassing credit, market, operational and liquidity risks and structural risks related to interest rates and exchange rates.

The scenarios used in the ICAAP processes, Risk Appetite/strategies or for regulatory purposes are prepared by the Economic department (ECO) and are presented to the Board of Directors. These economic scenarios show central and stressed fluctuations in macroeconomic and financial variables (GDP, unemployment, inflation, interest rates and exchange rates, etc.) for all countries to which the Group is exposed.

2.3 INTERNAL CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

Crédit Agricole Group's internal control organisation reflects an architecture in line with legal and regulatory requirements, as well as the recommendations of the Basel Committee.

The internal control system and procedures are defined within the Crédit Agricole Group as all systems designed to control activities and risks of all kinds and to ensure regularity (in the sense of compliance with laws, regulations and internal standards), safety and efficiency of operations, in accordance with the references presented in point 1 below.

The internal control system and procedures are characterised by the objectives assigned to them:

- application of Executive Management instructions and guidelines;
- financial performance, through the efficient and appropriate use of the Group's assets and resources, as well as protection against the risk of loss;
- comprehensive, accurate and regular knowledge of the data needed for decision making and risk management;
- compliance with legal and regulatory requirements and internal standards;
- prevention and detection of fraud and errors;
- accuracy, completeness of accounting records and the timely preparation of reliable accounting and financial information.

These procedures have, nonetheless, the inherent limitations of any internal control system, due in particular to technical or human failures.

In accordance with the principles in force within the Group, the internal control system applies over a broad scope aimed at supervising and controlling activities, as well as measuring and monitoring risks on a consolidated basis. This principle, applied by each entity of Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries to its own subsidiaries, makes it possible to apply the internal control system according to a pyramidal logic and to all entities. Each of these entities reports to a supervision unit and is subject to an appropriate escalation process. The system implemented by Crédit Agricole S.A., which is in line with the standards and principles set out below, is thus deployed in a manner adapted to the different business lines and risks at each of the Crédit Agricole Group's levels in order to best meet the regulatory obligations specific to banking activities.

The resources, tools and reports implemented in this normative environment provide regular information, in particular to the Board of Directors, the Risk Committee, to Executive Management and to management, on the functioning of internal control systems and their adequacy (permanent and periodic control system, reports on risk measurement and monitoring, corrective action plans etc.).

I. References in terms of internal control

References to internal control are based on the provisions of the French Monetary and Financial Code[1], the Decree of 3 November 2014 as amended on internal control of companies in the banking, payment services and investment services sector subject to control by the French Regulatory and Resolution Supervisory Authority (ACPR), the General Regulation of the AMF and the recommendations on internal control, risk management and solvency issued by the Basel Committee and their European transposition (CRR2/CRD 5), and the guidelines of the European Banking Authority (EBA) on corporate governance and internal control of institutions.

These national and international standards are supplemented by Crédit Agricole's own internal standards:

- a corpus of communications of a permanent, regulatory nature (external regulations and internal Group rules) and of mandatory application, relating in particular to accounting (Crédit Agricole's accounting plan), financial management, risk management and permanent controls, and internal control organisation, applicable to the entire Crédit Agricole Group;
- Code of Conduct of the Crédit Agricole Group;
- the aggregate of "procedural notes", applicable to Crédit Agricole S.A. relating to organisation, operation or risks. In this context, Crédit Agricole S.A. adopted a set of procedural notes in 2004 to monitor compliance with laws and regulations. This procedural system has since been adapted to regulatory changes and deployed in the Group's entities, particularly in the areas of financial security (prevention of money laundering, fight against terrorist financing, freezing of assets, compliance with embargoes, etc.) or detection of malfunctions in the application of laws, regulations, professional standards and standards of conduct, for example. The procedural notes are updated regularly, as necessary, in particular in light of the regulatory changes and in the scope of supervision on a consolidated basis.

II. Principles for the organisation of the internal control system

In order to ensure that internal control systems are effective and consistent between the Group's various organisational levels, the Crédit Agricole Group has adopted a set of common rules (incl. a procedural note on the internal control organisation within the Group) and recommendations based on the implementation of and compliance with fundamental principles.

Thus, each entity of the Crédit Agricole Group (Regional Banks, Crédit Agricole S.A., subsidiaries of credit institutions or investment firms, insurance companies, other etc.) must apply these principles at its own level.

Fundamental principles

The organisational principles and components of the internal control systems of Crédit Agricole S.A., which are common to all Crédit Agricole Group entities, include obligations in terms of:

- informing the supervisory body (risk frameworks, limits set on risk taking, internal control activity and results, significant incidents);
- direct involvement of the management body in the organisation and operation of the internal control system;
- exhaustive coverage of activities and risks, liability of all actors;
- a clear definition of tasks, effective separation of engagement and control functions, formalised and up-to-date delegations;
- formalised and updated standards and procedures.

These principles are complemented by:

- risk measurement, monitoring and control systems: credit, market, liquidity, financial, operational (operational processing, quality of financial and accounting information, IT processes), non-compliance and legal risks;
- a control system, as part of a dynamic and corrective process, including permanent controls carried out by the operational units or by dedicated employees, and periodic controls (carried out by the units of the Group Control and Audit department or by the Audit units);
- the adoption of the Group's remuneration policies (following the deliberations of the Board of Directors of 9 December 2009 and 23 February 2011) and internal control procedures – in accordance with applicable national, European or international regulations, in particular those relating to the Capital Requirements Directive (CRD 5), the AIFMD, UCITS V Directive and Solvency 2, the provisions relating to the Volcker Rule, the French banking separation act *(Loi de séparation bancaire)* and the MiFID, as well as the professional banking recommendations relating to, on the one hand, the adequacy between the compensation policy and the risk control objectives, and on the other hand the compensation of the members of the executive bodies and that of the risk takers (see Part I of this report).

System monitoring

In application of the decree of 3 November 2014, amended in 2021, an obligation has been imposed on each entity or business line manager, each manager, each employee and each Group body to be able to report and justify, at any time, the proper control of its activities and the risks involved, in accordance with the standards for the exercise of banking and financial professions, in order to ensure the long-term security of each activity and each development project and to adapt the control measures to be implemented to the intensity of the risks incurred.

This requirement is based on organisational principles and an architecture of responsibilities, operating and decision-making procedures, controls and reporting to be implemented in a formal and effective manner at each level of the Group: central functions, business lines, subsidiaries, operational units and support functions.

Group Internal Control Committee

The Internal Control Committee of the Group and of Crédit Agricole S.A., the umbrella body for steering the systems, met regularly under the chairmanship of the Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A.

By its nature, the purpose of this Committee is to examine internal control issues common to the entire Group (Crédit Agricole S.A., subsidiaries of Crédit Agricole S.A., Regional Banks, common resource structures) and to ensure the consistency and effectiveness of internal control on a consolidated basis. The Group's Internal Control Committee, a decision-making body with binding decisions, is composed of Crédit Agricole S.A. employee executives. As such, it is distinguished from the Risk Committee, which is a division of the Board of Directors, and is responsible for coordinating the three control functions: Internal audit, Risk management, Compliance monitoring.

(1) Article L. 511-41.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Three business lines operating throughout the Group

The Group Chief Risk Officer, the Head of the Group Control and Audit department and the Group Head of Compliance report directly to the Executive Director of Crédit Agricole S.A. and have access to the Risk Committee and the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A.

In addition, under the decree of 3 November 2014, as amended, on the internal control of companies in the banking, payment services and investment services sector that are subject to the supervision of the French Regulatory and Resolution Supervisory Authority, the Group Chief Risk Officer has been designated as the person in charge of risk management for Crédit Agricole S.A. as well as for the Crédit Agricole Group.

The audit functions are responsible for supporting the business lines and operational units to ensure the regularity, safety and efficiency of operations. In this capacity they carry out:

- the management and control of credit, market, liquidity, financial and operational, and climate and environmental risks by the Group Risk Management department, which is also responsible for the ultimate control of accounting and financial information and for monitoring deployment by the Group IT Security Officer of information systems security and business continuity plans;
- the prevention and control of non-compliance risks by the Group Compliance department, which ensures in particular the prevention of money laundering, the fight against terrorist financing, the prevention of fraud, compliance with embargoes and asset freezing obligations;
- independent and periodic control of the proper functioning of all entities of the Crédit Agricole Group by the Group Control and Audit department.

In addition to the involvement of the various control functions, the other central functions of Crédit Agricole S.A. and its departments and business lines contribute to the implementation of internal control systems on a consolidated basis, whether within Specialised Committees or through actions to standardise procedures and centralise data.

Organised as a business line, the Legal Affairs department has two main objectives: to control legal risk, which can give rise to disputes and liabilities, whether civil, disciplinary or criminal, and to provide the legal support needed by entities to enable them to carry out their activities, while controlling legal risks and minimising associated costs.

With regard to Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries

The functions, departments and business lines are themselves supported by decentralised mechanisms within each of the legal entities, which are first-tier subsidiaries and are part of the consolidated supervisory scope of Crédit Agricole S.A., and include:

- quarterly Internal Control Committee Meetings, which are decision-making and binding in nature, consisting of an executive director of the entity and representatives of the control functions of the entity and of Crédit Agricole S.A., responsible in particular for steering the internal control system implemented in the entity, examining the main risks to which the entity is exposed, critically evaluating the internal control systems and the audit action, monitoring missions and taking any necessary corrective measures, and monitoring the standards and their implementation;
- specialised Committees that are specific to each entity;
- a network of correspondents and authorities dedicated to each business line.

With regard to the Crédit Agricole Regional Banks

For the Regional Banks, the application of all the Group's rules is made possible by the dissemination of national recommendations on internal control by the plenary Internal Control Committee (*Comité plénier de contrôle interne* – CPCI) of the Regional Banks and by the activity of the central control functions of Crédit Agricole S.A. The Plenary Committee is responsible for strengthening the management of the Regional Banks' internal control systems and is composed of Chief Executive Officers, senior managers and heads of the Regional Banks' audit functions, as well as representatives of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s control functions. Its activities are extended through regular regional meetings and working and information meetings between the heads of the audit functions of Crédit Agricole S.A. and their counterparts in the Regional Banks.

The role of Crédit Agricole S.A. as a corporate centre requires it to be very active and vigilant in terms of internal control. In particular, specific monitoring of the risks and controls of the Regional Banks is carried out at Crédit Agricole S.A. by dedicated units of the Group Risk Management department and by the Group Compliance department.

Role of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. is aware of the Company's general organisation. It approves the Group's general organisation and internal control system and defines the Group's risk appetite in an annual statement. It is informed of the organisation, activity and results of internal controls. Other than the information it regularly receives, it has access to the Annual Report and the half-yearly presentation on internal controls, such in accordance with banking regulations and standards defined by Crédit Agricole S.A. The Chairman of the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. receives detailed summary notes presenting the conclusions of the Group Control and Audit department's missions.

The Board is informed, through the Risk Committee, of the main risks incurred by the Company and the significant incidents revealed by the internal control and risk management systems.

The Chairman of the Risk Committee of Crédit Agricole S.A. reports to the Board on the work of the Committee, and in particular on the annual report on internal controls and on risk measurement and monitoring. By the date of the General Meeting, the Annual Report will have been presented to the Risk Committee, forwarded in due course to the French Regulatory and Resolution Supervisory Authority (*Autorité de contrôle prudentiel et de résolution* – ACPR), and to the Statutory Auditors. It will also have been presented to the Board of Directors.

Role of the Chief Executive Officer in internal control

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) defines the general organisation of the Company and ensures its efficient implementation by qualified and competent persons. He is directly and personally involved in the organisation and operation of the internal control system, ensuring its effectiveness and overall consistency. In particular, the CEO sets out the roles and responsibilities for internal control and allocates appropriate resources to it.

The CEO ensures that the risk frameworks and limits are compatible with the financial position (equity levels, results) and the strategies adopted by the Board of Directors, as part of the Group's Risk Appetite Statement.

The CEO ensures that risk identification and measurement systems, adapted to the Company's activities and organisation, are adopted. The CEO also ensures that the main information from these systems is regularly reported to him.

The CEO personally assures that the internal control system is constantly monitored to ensure its adequacy and effectiveness. The CEO is informed of any malfunctions that the internal control system would identify and of the corrective measures proposed. In this respect, the executive director receives detailed summary notes presenting the conclusions of the Group Control and Audit department's missions.

III. Specific internal control systems and risk control and monitoring systems of Crédit Agricole S.A.

Crédit Agricole S.A. implements processes and mechanisms for measuring, monitoring and controlling its risks (counterparty, market, operational, financial and other risks) adapted to its activities and organisation, which are an integral part of the internal control system and are periodically reported to the management body, the supervisory body and the Risk Committee, in particular via reports on internal control and risk measurement and monitoring.

Detailed information on risk management is presented in the chapter "Risk Management" and in the notes to the consolidated financial statements dedicated to these (Note 3).

Risk Management and Permanent Controls function

The Risk Management business line was created in 2006 pursuant to amendments to Regulation 97-02 (repealed and replaced by the decree of 3 November 2014, as amended, on the internal control of companies in the banking, payment services and investment services sector subject to the supervision of the French Regulatory and Resolution Supervisory Authority).

The Risk Management business line is responsible for both the overall management and the permanent control of the Group's risks: credit, financial and operational risks, in particular those related to the quality of financial and accounting information, physical security and information systems, business continuity and the supervision of outsourced essential services.

Risk management is based on a Group system whereby the strategies of the business lines, including in the event of the launch of new activities or new products, are the subject of a risk notice, and risk limits are formalised in the risk frameworks for each sensitive entity and activity. These limits are reviewed at least once a year or in the event of a change in an activity or risks and are validated by the Group Risk Committee. They are accompanied by cross-Group limits, particularly on major counterparties. The mapping of potential risks, the measurement and monitoring of proven risks are regularly adjusted with regard to the activity.

Audit plans are adapted to changes in the activity and the risks, to which they are proportionate.

The business line is placed under the responsibility of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Group Chief Risk Officer, who is independent of any operational function and reports to the Crédit Agricole S.A. Executive Director. It consists of the cross functions of Crédit Agricole S.A. (Group Risk department) and the decentralised Risk Management and Permanent Controls functions, working closely with the business lines at the level of each Group entity in France and around the world. The Risk Management business line employed around 3,048 people at end-2021 (in full-time equivalent) within the scope of the Crédit Agricole Group.

Central Risk Management and Permanent Controls functions of Crédit Agricole S.A.

Within Crédit Agricole S.A., the Group Risk department is responsible for the overall management of the Group's risks and permanent control systems.

Global Group risk management

The consolidated measurement and management of all Group risks is carried out centrally by the Group Risk department, with units specialised by risk type that define and implement consolidation and risk management measures (standards, methodologies, information systems).

The Group Risk department also has a "business line risk management" function in charge of the global and individualised relationship with each of the subsidiaries of Crédit Agricole S.A. and the Regional Banks.

Group risks are monitored by the business line risk management units, in particular through the Group Risk Committee and the Regional Banks' Risk Monitoring Committee.

It is also carried out through an alert procedure applied to all entities and which allows the most significant risks to be presented to a Specific Committee on a bi-monthly basis (Alert Monitoring Committee).

Crédit Agricole S.A. measures its risks in an exhaustive and precise manner, namely by integrating all categories of commitments (on- and off-balance sheet) and positions, consolidating commitments on companies belonging to the same group, aggregating all portfolios and distinguishing risk levels.

This is supplemented by *ad hoc* measurements of risk profile distortion under stress scenarios and a regular assessment based on various scenario types.

In addition to regulatory exercises, from an internal management viewpoint, stress tests are carried out at least once a year by all entities. This work is performed in particular as part of the annual budgetary process to strengthen the practice of measuring the sensitivity of the Group's risks and income statement and its various components to a significant downturn in the economy. This global stress testing is supplemented by sensitivity tests on the main portfolios.

Risk monitoring by Crédit Agricole S.A., its subsidiaries and the Regional Banks on an individual or collective basis requires a system to monitor the overruns and their regularisation, the operation of accounts, the correct classification of receivables in accordance with current regulations (in particular impaired loans), the adequacy of the level of provisioning for risks under the supervision of the Risk Committees, and the periodic review of the main risks and portfolios, in particular for sensitive business.

In a context of contrasting and uncertain risk, Crédit Agricole S.A. pursues a policy of actively reviewing the risk policies and frameworks applied by its subsidiaries. Moreover, the Group's main cross-functional portfolios (housing, energy, professionals and farmers, consumer finance, private equity, etc.) have been analysed by the Group Risk Committee (CRG). The scope of risks covered in the risk frameworks reviewed by the CRG also includes model risks, operational risks and conglomerate risks and environmental risk.

Alert and escalation procedures are in place in the event of a prolonged anomaly, depending on its materiality.

Permanent control of operational risks

The Group Risk department coordinates the Permanent Controls system (definition of key control indicators by type of risk, deployment of a single software platform integrating the assessment of operational risks and the results of permanent controls, organisation of reporting of control results to the various consolidation levels concerned within the Group).

Decentralised Risk Management and Permanent Controls functions, at the level of each of the Group's business lines

Within Crédit Agricole S.A.

The business line function operates under a hierarchical organisation, with a Risk Manager (*responsable de la fonction de Gestion des risques* – RFGR) appointed at each subsidiary or business line. The business line RFGR reports hierarchically to the Group Chief Risk Officer and functionally to the management body of the relevant entity. This positioning ensures the independence of the local Risk Management and Permanent Controls departments.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Each subsidiary or business line, under the responsibility of its RFGR, obtains the necessary resources to ensure the management of its risks and the compliance of its permanent control system, in order to implement a full-fledged function (exhaustive and consolidated vision of risks, likely to guarantee the sustainability of the entity over its entire scope of supervision on a consolidated basis).

The relationship between each subsidiary or business line and Group Risk department is organised around the following main elements:

- implementation by each subsidiary or business line of the Group's cross-functional standards and procedures, developed by the Group Risk department;
- determination for each subsidiary or business line of a risk framework, validated by the Group Risk Committee on the advice of the Group Risk department, specifying in particular the entity's overall commitment limits;
- principle of delegation of powers from the Group RFGR to the business line RFGRs that report to the former in the performance of their duties, subject to the latter's transparency and alerting the Group Risk department.

Within the scope of the Regional Banks

Banking regulations relating to risks apply to each of the Regional Banks individually. Each is responsible for their own risk management and permanent control system and has an RFGR – who reports to their own Chief Executive Officer – in charge of risk management and permanent controls. The RCPR may also be responsible for the duties of the Compliance Officer. If this is not the case, the Compliance Officer reports directly to an executive director.

Moreover, as the corporate centre, Crédit Agricole S.A., via the Group Risk department, consolidates the risks carried by the Regional Banks and has the role of standardising, monitoring, coordinating and managing the Risk Management business line in the Regional Banks, including by disseminating the necessary standards to them, in particular for the implementation of a permanent control system at Group level.

In addition, the significant credit risks taken by the Regional Banks are presented for partial guarantee to Foncaris, a credit institution and wholly owned subsidiary of Crédit Agricole S.A. The obligation imposed on the Regional Banks to request a counter-guarantee from Foncaris on their main operations (above a threshold defined between the Regional Banks and Foncaris) thus provides the corporate centre with an effective tool enabling it to assess the associated risk before accepting it.

Internal control system for business continuity and information system security plans

The internal control system implemented makes it possible to provide the Group's security governance bodies with periodic reporting on the position of the main entities with regard to risk monitoring relating to business continuity plans and information system security.

Business continuity plans

With regard to IT backup plans, the IT productions of most of the subsidiaries of Crédit Agricole S.A. and of the 39 Regional Banks hosted on the Greenfield secure bi-site structurally benefit from backup solutions from one site to another.

These solutions are tested on a recurring basis for Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries. The Regional Banks follow the same process in terms of testing.

The subsidiaries of Crédit Agricole S.A. for which IT is not managed by Greenfield have IT backup solutions that are regularly tested with reasonable assurance of restart in the event of failure.

With regard to user back-up plans, the Group has partially dismantled the physical bi-site back-up system and replaced it with a massive teleworking system that was broadly tested during the Covid-19 crisis. However, certain activities (trading room) still have a physical back-up site and the Group has developed cross-functional use of its entities' premises.

In addition, and in accordance with Group policy, most entities are able to cope with a massive viral attack on workstations through the use of adapted solutions (physical back-up site, workstation matrixing bench and crisis PCs in stock).

Information Systems Security

The Crédit Agricole Group continued to reinforce its resilience to the scale of IT risks, particularly cyber threats, in terms of organisation and projects.

Group security governance has been implemented with a Group Security Committee (CSG) which is the decision-making and executive body that defines the Group's security strategy by domain, integrating the orientations of Group security policies into it, determines Group security projects, supervises the execution of the strategy on the basis of indicators for managing Group projects and applying policies, and finally assesses the Group's level of control in the four areas falling within its competence: business continuity plan, data protection, personal and property security and information system security.

The Information Systems Risk Manager (*Manager des risques systèmes d'information* – MRSI) and Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) functions are now deployed in most of the Group's entities: the MRSI, who reports to the RFGR, consolidates the information to act as a second set of eyes.

Specific internal control systems and risk control and monitoring systems of Crédit Agricole S.A.

Internal control system for accounting and financial information

In keeping with the applicable rules within the Group, the organisational principles and responsibilities of the Group Finance department functions are set out in an operational note.

The Finance function is organised as a business line within Crédit Agricole S.A. The Crédit Agricole S.A. Finance function defines the financial strategy, in conjunction with other departments within Crédit Agricole S.A. where necessary, and determines and/or validates the standards and methods applicable in the Group in terms of accounting and regulatory information, taxation, solvency and the management of liquidity, interest rate and foreign exchange risks. It also ensures that these standards and methods are disseminated to and implemented by all the Groups entities.

Within the subsidiaries, the Chief Financial Officers report hierarchically to the head of the business line or subsidiary and functionally to the Director of the Group Finance department. The Finance department of each subsidiary is responsible for implementing the Group's standards and principles in these areas in line with each business line's specific attributes. In some cases, it also constitutes an intermediate level for consolidation of the business line's accounting and business management data.

Each Risk Management and Permanent Controls department in a subsidiary within the Group is also responsible for producing the risk data used to prepare financial information and for implementing controls to ensure that this information is accurately reconciled to accounting data.

Each entity is equipped with the means to ensure the quality of the accounting, management and risk data transmitted to the Group in line with consolidation requirements, in particular with regard to the following aspects: compliance with the standards applicable to the Group, consistency with the parent company financial statements approved by its supervisory body, reconciliation of accounting and management data.

Organisation of Group Finance

Within Finance, the Accounting and Regulatory Information and Financial Communication departments and the Management Control department mainly contribute to the preparation of published accounting and financial information.

Accounting and Regulatory Information

The main purpose of the Accounting and Regulatory Information department is to produce the Group's parent company and consolidated financial statements and regulatory reporting, including segment information for Crédit Agricole S.A. based on the definition of the business lines for financial reporting purposes and in compliance with IFRS 8.

To fulfil this purpose, the department, in accordance with applicable regulations, defines and circulates the accounting standards and principles that apply to the Group. It oversees the accounting framework, lays down the rules governing the architecture of the accounting information and regulatory reporting system, and manages the accounting processes for consolidation of the financial statements and regulatory reporting.

Management Control

The Group Management Control function, within the Financial Steering department, defines the rules for allocating economic equity (definition, allocation policy), consolidates, prepares and quantifies the budget and the Medium-Term Plan for Crédit Agricole S.A., and monitors the budget. To meet this objective, Group Management Control defines the management control procedures and methods and the structure and management regulations for the Group management control system.

Financial Communication

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Financial Communication department ensures message consistency across all investor categories. It is responsible for information published in press releases and presentations to shareholders, financial analysts, institutional investors and rating agencies, as well as information contained in documents subject to approval by the French Financial Market Authority (AMF). In this respect, working under the responsibility of the Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Executive Officer in charge of the Steering and Control division, the Financial Communication department provides the materials used as the basis for presentations of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s results, financial structure and changes in business lines, as needed to enable third parties to formulate an opinion, particularly on the Group's financial strength, profitability and outlook.

Procedures for the preparation and processing of accounting and financial information

Each Group entity has responsibility, vis-à-vis the Group and the regulatory authorities to which it reports, for its parent company financial statements, which are approved by its supervisory body. Depending on the entity's size, these financial statements are subject to prior review by the entity's Audit Committee, if it has one.

As for the Crédit Agricole Regional Banks, once their financial statements are drawn up, they are approved by the Accounting and Regulatory Information department of Crédit Agricole S.A.; this is one of its responsibilities as corporate centre.

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s consolidated financial statements are submitted to the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A.

Most published financial information is based on accounting data and on management and risk data.

Accounting data

Figures for each individual entity are drawn up in accordance with the accounting standards applicable in the country in which the entity operates. For the purposes of preparing the Group's consolidated financial statements, local financial statements are restated to comply with IFRS policies and principles, as adopted by Crédit Agricole S.A.

Management and risk data

Management and/or risk data is produced by the Group Finance department or the Group Risk Management department. The data are reported, sometimes in advance of the final accounting data, in accordance with the same definition and granularity standards and are used as inputs to the Group's internal management reporting, as well as the Group's regulatory consolidated reporting.

Furthermore, external sources of information (such as the European Central Bank and Banque de France) may be used for management data, particularly for calculating market shares.

In accordance with the AMF and ESMA (European Securities and Markets Authority) recommendations, the use of management data for preparing published financial information must comply with the following guidelines:

- classification of the types of financial information published: historical information, pro forma data, projections or trends;
- a clear description of the sources from which the financial information was drawn. When published data are not extracted directly from accounting information, the sources and definition of calculation methods are mentioned;
- comparability of figures and indicators over time, which implies ongoing use of the same sources, calculation methods and methodologies.

Description of the control system

The purpose of the control system is to ensure that coverage of risks likely to affect the quality of accounting information and regulatory reporting is satisfactory and effective.

This function is carried out in two departments in a complementary manner: the Accounting and Regulatory Information department within the Group Finance department (Level 2.1 controllers) and the Group Financial Risk department within the Group Risk department (Level 2.2 controllers).

The Guide to Accounting Control and Regulatory Reporting is the reference document for all of Crédit Agricole Group's Level 2.1 and 2.2 controllers.

System within the Accounting and Regulatory Information department

With no hierarchical link to Management's production departments, the controllers exercise control over the operational activities carried out on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s corporate data and Crédit Agricole Group's consolidated data, as well as over the production of regulatory reports. They participate in the definition of methodologies relating to the control applicable within the Group in terms of accounting and regulatory information and offer support to the Level 2.1 controllers of the Regional Banks and subsidiaries.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

System within the Group Risk department

Reporting hierarchically to the Group Financial Risk department, within the Group Risk department, the permanent control services ensure:

- the Permanent Control of the Operational departments of the Finance department, excluding the Financial Steering department of the Crédit Agricole S.A. corporate entity;
- oversight of the Financial Steering department (*Direction du pilotage financier* – DPF), including Management Control;
- the management, oversight and supervision of the Permanent Control systems related to the accounting and regulatory reporting of all Crédit Agricole Group entities, in close collaboration with the network of Level 2.2 controllers of the Regional Banks and subsidiaries;
- the governance coordination of Permanent Control for the Crédit Agricole S.A. departments under its responsibility;
- the definition of the accounting and financial information control methodologies, within the Crédit Agricole Group;
- the issuing of opinions on accounting risk in connection with the risk frameworks presented by the entities, based on in-depth analyses of the permanent control systems monitored.

Relations with the Statutory Auditors

The Universal Registration Document, its updates, the securities notes and the prospectuses prepared for new debt or share issues, which contain comprehensive financial information, are subject to approval by or registration with the AMF.

In accordance with applicable professional standards, the Statutory Auditors perform those procedures they deem appropriate on published accounting and financial information:

- audit of the parent company and consolidated financial statements;
- review of interim consolidated financial statements;
- read through of quarterly financial information and materials used as a basis for presenting financial information to financial analysts.

As part of the duties assigned to them by law, the Statutory Auditors submit to Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Audit Committee their overall work programme, the various spot checks they have carried out, the conclusions of their work on the accounting and financial information they have reviewed in carrying out their assignment, as well as any significant weaknesses of the internal controls cited, with regards to the procedures used for the preparation and processing of accounting and financial information.

Non-compliance risk prevention and control

See Part 2.10 "Non-compliance risks" below.

Periodic control

The Group Control and Audit department, which reports directly to Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Executive Management in order to guarantee its independence, is the highest level of control within the Crédit Agricole Group. Its sole responsibility is to ensure the Crédit Agricole Group's periodic control through the missions it carries out, the management of the Crédit Agricole S.A. Audit-Control business line, which reports to it hierarchically (or functionally, in exceptional cases, when local regulations require a local hierarchical reporting line) and the coordination of the internal audit units of the Regional Banks.

It carries out its work in accordance with the texts governing the system:

- Article 12 of the Order of 3 November 2014, as amended by the Order of 25 February 2021, on the internal control of companies in the banking, payment services and investment services sector subject to the supervision of the French Regulatory and Resolution Supervisory Authority (hereinafter "the order of 3 November 2014");
- Article 13 of the Order of 6 January 2021, as amended by the Order of 25 February 2021, on the fight against money laundering, terrorist financing and the freezing of assets (hereinafter the "Order of 6 January 2021");
- Internal Audit Standards, defined in the International Professional Practices Framework (IPPF) by the Institute of Internal Audit (IIA), represented in France by the French Institute of Audit and Internal Control (*Institut français de l'audit et du contrôle interne* – IFACI).

Based on an updated risk mapping approach resulting in an audit cycle of between two and five years maximum, it conducts on-site and documentary audits in the Regional Banks and their subsidiaries, units of Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries, including when they have their own internal audit and control units, as part of a coordinated approach to audit plans.

The assignments carried out by the Group Control and Audit department are assurance assignments as defined by professional standards. Their purpose is to assess:

- the adequacy and effectiveness of the control systems referred to in Article 11 of the Order of 3 November 2014 and Article 13 of the Order of 6 January 2021, as well as those that ensure the reliability and accuracy of the financial, management and operating information of the audited areas;
- the control and actual level of risks assumed directly by the Crédit Agricole Group or through outsourced activities (identification, recording, management, hedging) mentioned in the above-mentioned orders, in particular credit risk (including concentration, dilution and residual value risk), market risk, liquidity risk, global interest rate risk, intermediation risk, settlement risk, anti-money laundering and terrorism financing risk and the various components of operational risk, including internal and external fraud risk, IT risk, business interruption risk, legal risk, non-compliance risk, basis risk, securitisation risk, systemic risk, model risk, excessive leverage risk and environmental risk;
- the compliance of operations with applicable laws and regulations, as well as with internal rules and procedures;
- the compliance of procedures with the risk appetite framework, the Group strategy and the decisions of Executive Management;
- the adequacy, quality and effectiveness of the controls performed and reported by the first and second lines of defence;
- the implementation, within a reasonable timeframe, of the recommendations made by the various internal or external audit bodies in the course of their assignments,

and to ensure the quality and efficiency of the overall functioning of the organisation.

The Group Control and Audit department's assignments provide the Chief Executive Officer, Deputy Chief Executive Officers, Chief Risk Officer and Head of Compliance of Crédit Agricole S.A., the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. and the executives and supervisory bodies of the departments or entities audited, with a professional and independent opinion on the operation and internal control of the entities making up the Crédit Agricole Group.

The Group Control and Audit department may also carry out investigations when significant internal or external fraud is suspected or proven, or special assignments related to issues that do not fall within the classification of the audit plan mapping, or provide operational support. The Group Control and Audit department may, from time to time, carry out consulting assignments on its own proposal or at the request of Executive Management. The purpose of these consulting assignments is to propose improvements to the Group's governance, risk management and control processes.

The Group Control and Audit department also provides centralised monitoring of the Audit-Control business line for all subsidiaries and leads the periodic control of the Regional Banks, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of controls by harmonising audit practices at their best level, to ensure the security and regularity of operations in the various Group entities and to develop common areas of expertise.

Joint audit engagements of the Group Control and Audit department and the audit departments of subsidiaries are regularly carried out, which contributes to exchanges on best audit practices. Particular importance is given to thematic and transversal investigations.

In addition, the Group Control and Audit department ensures, within the framework of the Internal Control Committees of the relevant Group subsidiaries – in which the Executive Management, the Head of Internal Audit, the Head of the Risk Management and Permanent Controls function and the Compliance Officer of each entity participate – that audit plans are properly carried out, that risks are properly controlled and, more generally, that each entity's internal control systems are adequate.

The assignments carried out by the Control and Audit department of Crédit Agricole S.A., the audit-control units or any external audit (regulatory authorities, external firms where applicable) are subject to a formal monitoring system. For each of the recommendations made at the end of these assignments, the system makes it possible to ensure the progress of the planned corrective actions, their implementation according to a precise timetable, in line with their priority level, and for the Head of the Group Control and Audit department to exercise, if necessary, their duty to alert the supervisory body and the Risk Committee pursuant to Article 26 b) of the decree of 3 November 2014, as amended, on the internal control of companies in the banking, payment services and investment services sector subject to the supervision of the French Regulatory and Resolution Supervisory Authority.

In accordance with Article 23 of the order of 3 November 2014, as amended, on internal control, the Head of the Group Control and Audit department reports to the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. regarding the performance of the assignments.

The audit-control business line consisted of 1,196 full-time equivalent employees, at end-2022:

- 741 within Crédit Agricole S.A.;
- 455 within the scope of the Regional Banks.

2.4 CREDIT RISK

A credit risk is realised when a counterparty is unable to honour its obligations and when the carrying amount of these obligations in the bank's books is positive. The counterparty may be a bank, an industrial or commercial enterprise, a government and its various controlled entities, an investment fund, or an individual person.

Definition of default

The definition of default used in management, which is the same as the one used for regulatory calculations, changed in 2020 in line with the regulatory requirements relating to the new default in the various Group entities.

A debtor is, therefore, considered to be in default when at least one of the following two conditions has been met:

- payment arrears of more than 90 days past due and above the regulatory materiality thresholds, unless specific circumstances demonstrate that the delay is due to reasons independent of the debtor's financial situation;
- the entity believes that the debtor is unlikely to settle its credit obligations unless it avails itself of certain measures such as enforcement of collateral security right.

The exposure may be a loan, debt security, deed of property, performance exchange contract, performance bond or unutilised confirmed commitment. The risk also includes the settlement risk inherent in any transaction entailing an exchange of cash or physical goods outside a secure settlement system.

Restructured loans

Restructuring as defined by the EBA (forbearance) consists of all changes made to one or more credit agreements, as well as to refinancings, agreed to by virtue of a customer's financial difficulties.

Once the restructuring as defined by the EBA has been carried out, the exposure continues to be classified as "restructured" for at least two years, if the exposure was performing when restructured, and three years if the exposure was in default when restructured. These periods are extended when certain events covered by the Group standards occur (further incidents for example).

In this respect, Group entities have put in place solutions to identify and manage these exposures, tailored to their specificities and to their business lines, depending on the circumstances: based on expert judgement, algorithmic solutions or a combination of these two approaches. These solutions have been maintained and tailored as necessary to the public health crisis situation, in compliance with EBA guidelines. These mechanisms also make it possible to satisfy the requirement to produce quarterly regulatory statements on this matter.

The volume of loans in forbearance under the ITS 2013-03 definition are given in the accompanying Note 3.1. The accounting policies and principles applicable to receivables are specified in Note 1.2 to the Group's consolidated financial statements.

I. Objectives and policy

Credit risk-taking by Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries is subject to the risk appetite of the Group and entities and risk frameworks confirmed by the Board of Directors and approved by the Group Risk Committee, a sub-committee of Crédit Agricole S.A. Executive Committee chaired by the Chief Executive Officer. The risk frameworks are adjusted to each business line and its development plan. They set out applicable overall limits, intervention criteria (types of eligible counterparties, nature and maturity of eligible products, collateral required) and arrangements for delegating decision-making authority. These risk frameworks are adjusted as required for each business line, entity, business sector or country. Business lines are responsible for complying with these risk frameworks, and compliance is controlled by the Risk Managers.

Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank also carries out active portfolio management, in order to reduce the main concentration risks borne by the Crédit Agricole S.A. The Group uses market instruments, such as credit derivatives or securitisation mechanisms, to reduce and diversify counterparty risk and enable it to optimise its use of capital. Similarly, potential risk concentration is mitigated by syndication of loans with external banks and use of risk hedging instruments (credit insurance, derivatives).

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries seek to diversify their risks in order to limit their exposure to credit and counterparty risks, particularly in the event of a crisis affecting a particular industry or country. To this end, Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries regularly monitor their total exposures by counterparty, by trading portfolio, by business sector and by country, using different internal calculation methods depending on the type of exposure (see in particular Section II.2.2 "Credit risk measurement").

To reduce the risk associated with the deterioration of the quality of its exposure to credit and counterparty risks, the Group may apply a hedging strategy consisting notably of the purchase of credit derivatives (see Credit risks under Section 2.4.II.4.3 "Use of credit derivatives", Market risks under Section 2.5.III.2. "Use of credit derivatives" and Asset and liability management under Section 2.6.V "Hedging policy").

When the risk is proven, an individual or portfolio-based impairment policy is implemented.

In particular, with respect to counterparty risk on market transactions, the policy on credit reserves constitution on this type of risk is similar to credit risk, with a credit valuation adjustment (CVA) for "performing" customers that is economically comparable to a collective provision, and for defaulted counterparties, an individual provision sized in accordance with the derivative instrument position, taking into account the CVA amount already provisioned prior to the default.

In case of default, the impairment is assessed in accordance with the same principles as those governing the credit risk provisioning policy: expected loss amount depending on the derivative instrument rank in the "waterfall". But it takes into account the CVA process, with two possible outcomes: either derivatives are left in place (CVA or individual impairment), or they are unwound (individual impairment).

II. Credit risk management

1. General principles of risk-taking

All credit transactions require in-depth analysis of the customer's ability to repay the debt and the most efficient way of structuring the transaction, particularly in terms of security and maturity. This analysis must comply with the risk framework of the business line or entity concerned and with all limits in force, both individual and aggregate. The final commitment decision is based on an internal rating of the counterparty and is taken by the commitment units or by the Credit Committees, on the basis of an independent opinion given by a representative of the Risk Management and Permanent Controls business line concerned, as part of the authorisation system in place. The Group Risk Committee and its Chair constitute the Group's ultimate decision-making authority.

Each lending decision requires a risk-return analysis. For the corporate and investment banking, this means an ex ante calculation of the profitability of the transaction.

In addition, the principle of an individual risk limit applies to all types of counterparty, whether corporates, banks, financial institutions, public sector or semi-public sector entities.

2. Risk measurement methods and systems

2.1 Internal rating systems and credit risk consolidation systems

The internal rating systems cover all of the methods, procedures and controls used for assessment of credit risk, rating of borrowers and estimation of losses given default by the borrower. Governance of the internal rating system relies on the Standards and Methodology Committee (*Comité des normes et méthodologies* – CNM), chaired by the Group Chief Risk and Permanent Controls Officer, who is responsible for the validation and circulation of risk measurement and control standards and methodologies within the Crédit Agricole Group. In particular, the CNM reviews:

- the rules for identifying and measuring risks, in particular, counterparty rating methods, credit scoring and Basel risk parameter estimates (probability of default, credit conversion factor, loss given default) and related organisational procedures;
- the segmentation between retail customers and large customers, with related procedures such as risk consolidation information system data entry;
- the performance of rating and risk assessment methods by reviewing back-testing results at least once a year;
- the use of ratings (validation of common syntaxes, glossaries and benchmarks).

For retail customers, including loans to individuals (in particular, home loans and consumer finance) and small businesses, each entity is responsible for defining, implementing and substantiating its rating system, in accordance with the Group standards established by Crédit Agricole S.A.

LCL, CA Italia and the consumer finance subsidiaries (Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance) have their own rating systems. Crédit Agricole Regional Banks have shared risk assessment models which are managed at Crédit Agricole S.A. level. Procedures for back-testing the parameters used in calculating the regulatory capital requirements have been defined and are operational in all entities. The internal models used by the Group are based on statistical models established on explanatory behavioural variables (e.g. average current account balance) and identifying variables (e.g. business sector). The approach taken can be either customer-centred (Individual Customers, Farmers, Small Businesses and Very Small Enterprises), or product-centred. The estimated one-year probability of default, to which the rating relates, is updated on a yearly basis.

In the Large customers scope, the Crédit Agricole Group has adopted a single rating scale for all Large customers. This scale is composed of 13 "performing" ratings (A+, A, B+, B, C+, C, C-, D+, D, D-, E+, E and E-) and two "default" ratings (F and Z). Each "performing" rating in the single rating scale is defined by (i) a probability of default (PD) range across the accessible cycle, such that (ii) the ranges of two consecutive ratings are non-overlapping and (iii) the median probability of two consecutive ratings shows an exponential increase.

Such a scale ensures the following three principles:

1. **principle of comparability,** allowing the credit risk level of any counterparty to be assessed, regardless of the rating scope or the Group entity, whether it is a counterparty, a group, its subsidiaries or a guarantor;
2. **principle of homogeneity within a rating,** ensuring that two counterparties assigned the same rating have the same level of default risk;
3. **principle of heterogeneity among ratings,** ensuring that two counterparties assigned different ratings have significantly different levels of default risk.

The single scale makes it possible to define a common, shared reference for risk levels at the Crédit Agricole Group level, encouraging the establishment of a common language and practices, and the development of cross-functional uses across Group entities and business lines.

— Comparison between the Group ratings and the rating agencies

Crédit Agricole Group	A+	A	B+	B	C+	C	C-	D+	D	D-	E+	E	E-
S&P/Fitch	AAA	AA+	AA/AA-	A+/A/A-	BBB+	BBB	BBB-	BB+/BB	BB-	B+/B	B-	CCC+	CCC/CCC-/CCC
Moody's	Aaa	Aa1	Aa2	Aa3/A1/A2/A3	Baa1	Baa2	Baa3	Ba/Ba2	Ba3	B1/B2/B3	Caa1	Caa2	Caa3/Ca/C
Benchmark PD	*(0% - 0.01%)*	*(0.01% - 0.02%)*	*(0.02% - 0.04%)*	*(0.04% - 0.10%)*	*(0.10% - 0.20%)*	*(0.20% - 0.30%)*	*(0.30% - 0.60%)*	*(0.60% - 1.00%)*	*(1.00% - 1.90%)*	*(1.90% - 4.90%)*	*(4.90% - 11.80%)*	*(11.80% - 19.80%)*	*(19.80% - 100%)*

Within Crédit Agricole Group, the large customer category comprises primarily sovereigns and Central Banks, corporates, local authorities, specialised financings as well as banks, insurance companies, asset management companies and other financial companies. An internal rating method tailored to each specific risk profile, based on financial and qualitative criteria, is applied to each type of large customer. For large customers, Crédit Agricole Group entities have common internal rating methodologies. Counterparties are rated, at the latest, when they apply for support and the rating is updated with each renewal or upon any event that could affect risk quality. The rating assigned must be approved by a unit independent of the Front Office. The rating is reviewed at least annually. To ensure that each counterparty has a unique Crédit Agricole Group rating, a single Group entity is responsible for rating said counterparty on behalf of all the entities providing it with support.

Whether relating to large customers or retail customers, the rating oversight system implemented by Crédit Agricole S.A., its subsidiaries and the Regional Banks across the entire rating process concerns:

- the rules for identifying and measuring risks, in particular, the methods used;
- the uniformity in the handling of default events on a consolidated basis;
- the proper utilisation of the internal rating methodologies;
- the reliability of data substantiating the internal rating.

The Standards and Methodology Committee, amongst others, ensures that these principles are respected, in particular, when rating methodologies are approved and during annual back-testing.

Furthermore, Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries continue to focus on improving the risk-tracking system for:

- the risk management of third parties and groups which is designed to ensure accurate identification of third parties and groups presenting a risk within the entities and to improve cross-functional risk information management on third parties and groups, which is crucial to ensuring rating uniqueness and consistent allocation of exposures to Basel portfolios;
- the closing process, which aims to guarantee the quality of the process of production of the solvency ratio.

The French Regulatory and Resolution Supervisory Authority (ACPR) has authorised the Crédit Agricole Group to use internal rating systems to calculate regulatory capital requirements for credit risk of its retail and large customer portfolios on the greater part of its scope. During 2021, the European Central Bank authorised the Group to use probability of default models dedicated to property professionals and extend the use of probability of default models relating to leverage buy-outs (LBO) at CRCA and LCL.

Having internal rating systems deployed throughout the Group enables it to implement counterparty risk management based on risk indicators compliant with current regulatory rules. For large customers, the single rating system (identical tools and methods, shared data) which has been implemented for several years now, has helped to improve counterparty monitoring, in particular, for counterparties common to several Group entities. The system has also made it possible to have a common reference framework on which to base standards and procedures, monitoring tools, alert procedures and risk provisioning policies.

Finally, in the corporate and investment banking business lines, expected loss, economic capital and risk-adjusted return measurements are used in the processes for making loan approval decisions, defining frameworks for risks and limits.

2.2 Credit risk measurement

The measurement of credit risk exposures includes both drawn facilities and confirmed unutilised facilities.

To measure counterparty risk on market transactions, Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries use different types of approaches to estimate the current and potential risk of derivative instruments (such as swaps and structured products).

Crédit Agricole CIB uses an internal methodology to estimate the risk in relation to such instruments, using a net portfolio approach for each customer:

- current risk corresponds to the sum the counterparty would owe in the event of instantaneous default;
- the potential future risk corresponds to the estimated maximum value of Crédit Agricole CIB's exposure for a given confidence interval.

The methodology used is based on "Monte-Carlo"-type simulations making it possible to assess the risk related to the changes in the market value of a portfolio of derivatives over the derivatives' residual maturity on the basis of a statistical modelling of the change in underlying market parameters.

This model considers the different risk reduction factors, such as the use of offsetting and collateralisation in agreements negotiated with counterparties prior to transactions taking place. It includes also exchanges of collaterals on initial margin for derivative instruments which are not cleared under regulatory thresholds.

Situations of specific risk of unfavourable correlations (risk that an exposure to a derivative is positively correlated with the counterparty's probability of default as a result of a legal tie between this counterparty and the underlying of the derivative) are monitored regularly to identify and integrate such risks in the exposure measurement as recommended by regulations. Situations of general risk of unfavourable correlations (risk that market conditions have a correlated effect on a counterparty's credit quality and derivative exposures with this counterparty) were monitored by means of *ad hoc* stress test exercises in 2022.

The internal model is used to manage internal limits on transactions with each counterparty and to measure Basel 2 Pillar 2 economic capital by determining the 95% quantile (peak exposure) or average (expected positive exposure) risk profile across the portfolio.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

As allowed by this regulatory framework, the French Regulatory and Resolution Supervisory Authority (ACPR) authorised Crédit Agricole CIB as of 31 March 2014 to use the internal model method to calculate its capital requirements in respect of counterparty risk. This model uses the Effective Expected Positive Exposure (EEPE) indicator and is applied to all derivatives. The same method is used to calculate credit exposure at default for capital requirement purposes to address the risk of credit value adjustment (CVA).

For the calculation of capital requirements for counterparty risk for repo transactions and derivative transactions at its subsidiaries, Crédit Agricole CIB uses the standardised approach, as does the rest of the Group.

During the year the Group deployed the SA-CCR method of measuring introduced by CRR2 on the standardised scope.

Credit risk on these market transactions is managed in accordance with rules set by the Group. The policy on setting counterparty risk limits is as described above in Section II.1 "Credit risk management – General principles of risk-taking". The techniques used to reduce counterparty risk on market transactions by Crédit Agricole CIB are described in "Credit risk mitigation mechanisms".

The Group includes a Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) in its calculation of the fair value of derivative assets. This valuation adjustment is described in the accompanying consolidated Note 1.2 on accounting policies and principles and Note 11.2 on information about financial instruments measured at fair value of the consolidated financial statements.

The positive gross fair value of the contracts, as well as the gains from the offsetting and the guarantees held, and the net exposure on derivative instruments after the impact of offsetting and guarantees are discussed in the accompanying consolidated Note 6.9 on Offsetting – Financial Assets of the consolidated financial statements.

At other Group entities, the base for counterparty risk on market transactions is either calculated by the Crédit Agricole CIB tool under an internal provision of services agreement or based on the regulatory approach.

3. Supervision system of commitments

Rules for dividing and limiting risk exposures, along with specific processes relating to commitments and grant criteria, are used to prevent any excessive concentration of the portfolio and to limit the impact of any underperformance.

3.1 Process for monitoring concentrations by counterparty or group of related counterparties

The consolidated commitments of all Crédit Agricole Group entities are monitored by counterparty and by group of related counterparties. A group of counterparties is a group of French or international legal entities that are connected, regardless of their status and economic activity, enabling the total exposure to the risk of default of this group to be measured on the basis of the exposure of one or more of these entities. Commitments to a counterparty or group of related counterparties include all loans granted by the Group as well as corporate finance transactions, bond portfolios, financing commitments and counterparty risks relating to capital market transactions. Exposure limits for counterparties and groups of related counterparties are recorded in the internal information systems of each subsidiary or business line. When several subsidiaries have a counterparty in common, a Group-level aggregate limit is set on the basis of commitment authorisation limits that depend on the internal rating.

Each operating entity reports the amount of its commitments by risk category on a monthly or quarterly basis to the Group Risk Management and Permanent Controls department. Exposures to major non-bank counterparties, i.e. those on which the aggregate commitments of Crédit Agricole Group exceed €300 million after offsetting, are reported separately to the Group Risk Committee.

At end-2022, the commercial lending commitments of Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries, to their 10 largest non-sovereign, non-bank customers, amounted to 7.51% of the total non-bank commercial lending portfolio (compared with 7.09% at 31 December 2021). The diversification of the portfolio on an individual basis is satisfactory.

3.2 Portfolio review and sector monitoring process

Periodic portfolio reviews conducted by entity or business line strengthen the monitoring process, thus serving to identify counterparties that are underperforming, update counterparty ratings, monitor risk frameworks and check on changes in concentration ratios, for instance, by business sector.

Moreover, the Corporate and Investment Bank has a portfolio modelling tool that it uses to test how well portfolios hold up under stress scenarios.

3.3 Process for monitoring counterparties in default and on credit watch

Counterparties in default and on credit watch are monitored closely by the business lines, in collaboration with the Risk Managers. They are also the object of formal monitoring by the entities' Sensitive Exposure Committees and of quarterly monitoring by the Group Risk Committee and the Risk Committee on a consolidated basis.

3.4 Consolidated credit risk monitoring process

The Group's credit risk profile is monitored and presented at least every quarter at the Group Risk Committee and the Board of Directors' Meetings using the main changes in the risk position, its supplement and the Group risk appetite dashboard.

In addition, detailed periodic reviews of banking risks, country risks and the main non-banking risks are conducted during Group Risk Committee Meetings.

3.5 Country risk monitoring and management system

Country risk is the risk that economic, financial, political, judicial or social conditions in a country will affect the Bank's financial interests. This risk does not differ in nature from "elementary" risk (credit, market and operational risks), but is an aggregate of risks resulting from vulnerability to a specific political, social, macroeconomic and financial environment. Country risk covers the assessment of the overall risk environment in a country as opposed to sovereign risk, which refers to a government's counterparty risk.

The system for assessing and monitoring country risk within Crédit Agricole Group is based on its own rating methodology. Internal country ratings are based on criteria relating to the financial strength of the government, the banking system and the economy, criteria relating to ability and willingness to pay, governance and political stability.

Annually reviewed limits and risk frameworks are applied to each country whose business volume justifies it, with some exceptions.

This approach is supplemented by scenario analyses aimed at testing the impact of adverse macroeconomic and financial assumptions. These tests provide the Group with an integrated view of the risks to which it may be exposed in situations of extreme tension.

The Group manages and controls its country risks according to the following principles:

- acceptable country risk exposure limits are determined through reviews of country strategies, depending on the assessment of the portfolio's vulnerability to country risk. The degree of vulnerability is determined by the type and structure of transactions, the quality of counterparties and the term of commitments. The exposure limits may be reviewed more frequently if developments in a particular country make it necessary. These strategies and limits are validated according to the issues in terms of risks by Crédit Agricole CIB's Strategy and Portfolio Committees (CSP) and Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Group Risk Committee (CRG);
- corporate and investment banking maintains a system for regular assessment of country risk and for updating the country risk rating quarterly for each country in which the Group operates. This rating is produced using an internal country rating model based on various criteria (structural solidity, governance, political stability, ability and willingness to pay). Specific events may cause ratings to be adjusted before the next quarterly review;
- Crédit Agricole CIB's Country and Portfolio Risk department validates transactions whose size, maturity and degree of country risk could affect the quality of the portfolio.

Country risk exposure is monitored and controlled in both quantitative (amount and term of exposure) and qualitative (portfolio vulnerability) terms through regular specific reporting on all exposures to countries.

Western European countries with an internal rating (below B) qualifying them for close country risk monitoring undergo a separate *ad hoc* monitoring procedure.

Segment information by geographic area is provided in Note 5.2 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Moreover, exposures to other countries rated below B are detailed in Chapter III paragraph 2.4 "Country risk" below.

3.6 Credit risk stress testing

Credit risk stress testing is primarily based on satellite models that link changes in credit risk parameters (PD and LGD) to macroeconomic and financial variables. These models are independently reviewed and approved by the Standards and Methodology Committee in the same way as the Basel models. In addition, the quantitative stress testing system is back-tested each year. These satellite models are used for the regulatory stress testing (2021 stress tests done by the EBA, for example) for budgetary stress (or ICAAP stress) and for certain specific portfolio stresses. Moreover, since 1 January 2018 these models also contribute to the calculation of ECLs according to IFRS 9 (see Part IV.1 below).

In line with EBA methodology, the credit risk stress tests employ IFRS 9 Basel parameters (PD, LGD, EAD) conditioned on economic scenarios to estimate the cost of risk including provisions for assets not in default and on Basel parameters to estimate the impact in terms of risk weighted assets.

The Group Risk department, in collaboration with the relevant business lines and entities, is conducting specific recurring or on-demand exercises to supplement and enhance the various analyses ensuring proper risk monitoring. This work is presented to Executive Management at Group Risk Committee Meetings.

A global credit risk stress test is carried out at least once a year as part of the budgetary process. The works, coordinated by the DRG, involve all Crédit Agricole Group entities and all Basel portfolios, whether they are treated for regulatory purposes using the IRB or Standardised method. The period examined is set at three years (or four years for the 2021 budgetary process). The stress process is part of corporate governance and aims to improve dialogue between risk and finance on the sensitivity of the cost of risk and capital requirements to a downturn in the economic climate. In addition to being used for budgetary purposes and to manage capital requirements, the results of the global credit risk stress tests are a key component of the ICAAP. They are reviewed by the Executive Committee and are also reported to Crédit Agricole S.A. Board of Directors.

4. Credit risk mitigation mechanisms

4.1 Collateral and guarantees received

Guarantees or collateral are intended to provide partial or full protection against credit risk.

The principles governing the eligibility, utilisation and management of collateral and guarantees received as security are defined by Crédit Agricole Group's Standards and Methodology Committee (*Comité des normes et méthodologies* – CNM), (in accordance with the CRR2/CRD 5 system for the calculation of the solvency ratio).

This common framework, defined in Group standards, ensures a consistent approach across the various Group entities. It notably documents the conditions for prudential recognition, and the valuation and revaluation methods of all the credit risk mitigation techniques that are used: collateral (notably for the financing of assets: property, aircraft, ships etc.), personal guarantees, public export credit insurers, private credit insurance policies, financial guarantee insurance, credit derivatives, and cash collateral.

The entities are in charge of implementing this framework at the operational level (management, monitoring of valuations, implementation).

Details of collateral commitments received are provided in Note 3.1 and Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements.

Regarding financial assets obtained by enforcement of guarantees or credit enhancement measures, the Group's policy is to sell them as soon as possible.

4.2 Use of netting agreements

If a "master" agreement has been signed with a counterparty and said counterparty defaults or enters bankruptcy proceedings, Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries apply close out netting, enabling them to terminate current contracts early and to calculate a net balance on the debts and debt obligations in respect of this counterparty. They also use collateralisation techniques to enable securities or cash to be transferred in the form of collateral or transfer of full ownership during the lifetime of the hedged transactions, which can be offset, in the event of default by one of the parties, in order to calculate the net balance of reciprocal debt and debt obligations resulting from the master agreement signed with the counterparty.

4.3 Use of credit derivatives

In managing its corporate financing portfolio Crédit Agricole CIB uses credit derivatives together with a range of risk-transfer instruments, including, in particular, securitisation.

At 31 December 2022, the notional amount of protection bought in the form of credit derivatives was €6.5 billion (€7.2 billion at 31 December 2021), the notional amount of short positions was zero (the same at 31 December 2021).

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Crédit Agricole CIB processes its derivatives through around 10 leading, competent and regulated bank counterparties, all investment grade. Furthermore, 69% of these derivatives are processed through clearing houses (64% at 31 December 2021).

These credit derivative transactions carried out as part of credit risk mitigation transactions are subject to adjustment calculation under Prudent Valuation, to cover market risk concentrations.

The outstanding amounts of credit derivatives are shown in the accompanying consolidated Note 3.2 "Derivative instruments: total commitments".

III. Exposures

1. Maximum exposure

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s maximum exposure to credit risk corresponds to the net carrying amount of financial assets (loans and receivables, debt instruments and derivative instruments) before the effect of non-recognised netting contracts and collateral. It is shown in Note 3.1 to the consolidated financial statements.

At 31 December 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s maximum exposure to credit and counterparty risk amounted to €1,535 billion (€1,497 billion at 31 December 2021), an increase of 2.5% compared to 2021.

2. Concentration

An analysis of credit risk on commercial lending commitments excluding Crédit Agricole Group internal transactions and collateral given by Crédit Agricole S.A. as part of repurchase agreements (loans and receivables to credit institutions, loans and receivables to customers, financing commitments given, and guarantee commitments given for €1,111.2 billion) is presented below. This scope excludes, in particular, derivative instruments, which are mainly monitored in VaR (see market risks) and financial assets held by insurance companies (€186 billion excluding unit-linked policies and UCITS – see Insurance sector risks).

2.1 Portfolio diversification by geographic area

On the commercial lending portfolio (including bank counterparties), the breakdown by geographic area covers a total portfolio of €1,103.1 billion at 31 December 2022, compared with €1,053.6 billion at 31 December 2021. The breakdown reflects the country in which the commercial lending risk is based.

— Breakdown by geographic area of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s commercial lending

Geographic area of exposure	2022	2021
Africa and Middle East	3%	3%
Central and South America	1%	1%
North America	6%	6%
Asia and Oceania excluding Japan	5%	5%
Eastern Europe	2%	2%
Western Europe excluding Italy	13%	12%
France (Retail Banking)	16%	15%
France (excluding Retail Banking)	40%	43%
Italy	13%	11%
Japan	2%	2%
TOTAL	**100%**	**100%**

The breakdown of commercial lending by geographic area was unchanged overall, although the relative share of French customers outside Retail Banking fell by 3 points, mainly in favour of Italy. At end-2022, lending in France accounted for 55% of the total, versus 58% at end-2021. Commercial lending in Italy, the Group's second largest market, now stands at 13%, compared to 11% at end-2021.

Note 3.1 to the financial statements presents the breakdown of loans and receivables and commitments given to customers and credit institutions and by geographic area on the basis of accounting data.

2.2 Portfolio diversification by business sector

On the commercial lending portfolio (including bank counterparties outside the Group) the scope broken down by business sector stood at €1,111.2 billion at 31 December 2022, versus €1,057.7 billion at 31 December 2021. These breakdowns reflect the business sector in which the commercial lending risk to customers is based.

— Breakdown by business sector of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s commercial lending

Business sector	2022	2021
Air/Space	1.7%	1.6%
Agriculture and food processing	2.2%	1.9%
Insurance	1.1%	1.1%
Automotive	3.2%	2.5%
Other non-banking financial activities	5.8%	8.1%
Other industries	1.7%	1.4%
Other transport	1.4%	1.2%
Institutions	2.5%	2.8%
Wood/Paper/Packaging	0.4%	0.3%
Building and public works	1.7%	1.5%
Retail/Consumer goods industries	1.9%	1.8%
Other	4.0%	3.2%
Energy	8.2%	7.9%
o/w Oil and Gas	*4.6%*	*4.3%*
o/w Electricity and Utilities	*3.6%*	*3.6%*
Real estate	3.1%	2.9%
Heavy industry	2.7%	2.0%
IT/Technology	1.6%	1.2%
Shipping	1.4%	1.4%
Media/Publishing	0.3%	0.3%
Healthcare/Pharmaceuticals	1.2%	1.0%
Non-trading services/Public sector/ Local authorities	26.9%	29.7%
Telecom	1.8%	1.4%
Tourism/Hotels/Restaurants	0.8%	0.8%
Retail Banking customers	24.4%	24.0%
TOTAL	**100%**	**100%**

The commercial lending portfolio by business sector is well diversified and remained overall unchanged in 2022. Only two sectors accounted for more than 10% of business and make up the majority of the lending portfolio, as in 2021: the "Non-trading services/Public sector/local authorities" sector, which remains in first place at 26.9%, compared to 29.7% in 2021; and the "Retail Banking" sector, which is in second place and whose relative share has increased to 24.4%, compared to 24% in 2021.

- More than half of the exposure of the "Other" segment is composed of securitisations (mainly liquidity facilities granted to securitisation programmes financed via our channels), whose outstandings were relatively stable in 2022. The other components of the lending portfolio relate to clients whose activities are highly diversified (notably asset/financial holding companies).
- The "Oil and gas" sector is the main component of the "Energy" exposure. This segment includes a wide variety of underlyings, players and types of financing. Most of the exposure in the oil sector relates to players that are structurally less sensitive to the drop in oil prices (public sector companies, large international companies, transportation/storage/refinery companies). Conversely, customers focused on exploration/production and those dependent on industry investment levels (oil services) are the most sensitive to market conditions. Already under scrutiny for several years, the "Oil and Gas" sector continues to be more closely monitored and is subject to a very selective approach to projects, with any significant new transactions giving rise to an in-depth analysis of credit and CSR risk where necessary. The increase in exposures in 2022 compared to 2021 is mainly due to foreign exchange effects and higher oil prices.
- The "Electricity and Utilities" sector is another component of the exposure to "Energy" but with its own characteristics not directly related to the oil and gas segments. Half of the exposure focuses on large integrated or diversified groups.
- The "Real Estate and Tourism" portfolio consists mainly of specialised financing of quality assets to real estate investment professionals; other financing on a corporate basis is mainly granted to large real estate companies and is often accompanied by interest rate hedges. The balance of Crédit Agricole CIB's lending relates to guarantees issued to major French developers and interest rate hedges for (mainly public) social housing organisations in France. The context of the health crisis has significantly slowed investments and leases, shops have been hit hard due to the consequences of the lockdowns, and the tourism industry has been strongly impacted on an international scale. Furthermore, with an uncertain macro-economic environment and inflationary pressures, the sharp rise in interest rates over the last few months has resulted in a repricing of real estate assets. Crédit Agricole CIB's high-quality portfolio shows its resilience but remains under close monitoring.
- The "Aviation" sector financing involves either financing of very high-quality assets, or financing of some of the world's leading aircraft or equipment manufacturers.
- The "Automotive" portfolio has been the focus of particular attention since the end of 2018. It is still deliberately focusing on the major car manufacturers, with limited development in terms of the main equipment manufacturers. After a significant increase in our lending to the sector in 2020 (mainly linked to the establishment of an exceptional envelope for a period of 24 months intended for our best customers' liquidity needs in the context of the current health crisis), lending decreased slightly in 2022.
- The current position of the "Shipping" sector is the result of the expertise and background of Crédit Agricole CIB in mortgage financing for ships, which it provides to its international ship-owning customers. After 10 difficult years, shipping has showed signs of recovery since 2018 and, bolstered by a far more stable tonnage supply, recorded a clear recovery in 2021, albeit still uneven and fragile depending on the sector, strengthened by order books and a more moderate supply of ships/tonnage. Nevertheless, the sector is still subject to some volatility in the context of China's health crisis, supply chain disruptions and Russia's invasion of Ukraine, which are affecting global growth and international maritime trade. However, this portfolio remains relatively protected by its diversification (financing of oil and gas tankers, offshore vessels, bulk carriers, container ships, cruise ships etc.), as well as by the quality of ship financing structures, secured by mortgages and coverage from credit insurers.
- The "heavy industry" sector mainly comprises large global steel, metal and chemical groups. Within the sector, commitments in the Coal segment have continued along a reduction trajectory, in line with the Crédit Agricole Group's CSR policy.
- Exposure in the "Telecom" sector is slightly higher than in 2021 due to a growth in activity focused on large groups. The sector involves lending to operators and equipment manufacturers. It consists primarily of Corporate financing.

2.3 Breakdown of loans and receivables outstanding by customer type

Concentration by customer type of loans and receivables and commitments given to credit institutions and customers are presented in Note 3.3 to the consolidated financial statements.

The gross amount of loans and receivables outstanding (€622.7 billion at 31 December 2022, including accrued interests, compared with €568.9 billion at 31 December 2021) was up +9.5% from 2021. It is split mainly between corporates and retail customers (respectively, 45.5% and 32.9%).

2.4 Exposure to country risk

At 31 December 2022, commercial lending (including to bank counterparties) to Crédit Agricole S.A. customers in countries with ratings below B according to the Group's internal ratings, excluding countries in Western Europe (Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Cyprus and Iceland), totalled €71.9 billion versus €73.6 billion at 31 December 2021. Most of this lending comes from Crédit Agricole CIB, UBAF (47%-owned by Crédit Agricole CIB) and International Retail Banking. They include guarantees received which are deducted (export credit insurance, cash deposits, securities pledged etc.).

The concentration of total exposures in these countries was generally stable in 2022: the top 20 countries accounted for 95% of the lending portfolio at end-2022, compared to 94% at end-2021.

Two geographic areas are dominant: Asia (33%) and Middle East/North Africa (29%).

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

— Changes in commercial lending for countries with a credit rating lower than B *(in millions of euros)*

Date	North Africa/ Middle East	Sub-Saharan Africa	Americas	Asia	Central and Eastern Europe	Total
2022	21,058	1,807	8,360	23,786	16,900	71,911
2021	26,785	1,513	6,938	20,190	18,129	73,555

The Middle East and North Africa

Cumulative lending in Middle Eastern and North African countries amounted to €21.1 billion at 31 December 2022, down 21% compared to the end of 2021, mainly due to the disposal of the Crédit du Maroc subsidiary. Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Qatar and Kuwait accounted for 92% of the lending in the Middle East and North Africa at 31 December 2022.

Central and Eastern Europe

Cumulative lending in Central and Eastern European countries were down 7% compared to last year, a decrease due to the geopolitical context (Russia and, to a lesser extent, Ukraine) and the disposal of the Crédit Agricole Serbia subsidiary, which became 100% effective on 1 April 2022. These decreases are partially offset by the exposure increase in Poland. At 31 December 2021, the Group's lending portfolio was concentrated in three countries: Poland, Russia and Ukraine, 94% of the total for this region.

Asia

The increase in lending in Asia (+18% or +€3.6 billion compared to 31 December 2021) is concentrated in the two largest exposures in the region. China remains the largest regional one (€15.7 billion vs. €14.5 billion at 31 December 2021) ahead of India (€5.9 billion vs. €3.7 billion at 31 December 2021).

Latin America

At end-December 2022, exposure to this region represented 11% of all exposure to countries rated lower than "B". Commitments in Brazil and Mexico made up 90% of the Latin America total compared to 87% at end-December 2021.

Sub-Saharan Africa

The Group's lending in Sub-Saharan Africa totalled €1.8 billion at 31 December 2022, i.e. 2.5% of the total for countries with a rating below B, compared to 2% as at end-2021. Exposure to South Africa accounted for 46% of commitments in this region.

3. Credit quality

3.1 Analysis of loans and receivables by category

The breakdown of loans and receivables to credit institutions and customers is presented as follows:

Loans and receivables *(in millions of euros)*	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Neither past due nor impaired	598,458	545,773
Past due but not impaired	10,442	10,801
Impaired	13,834	12,342
TOTAL	**622,734**	**568,916**

The loan and receivables book at 31 December 2022 was 96.1% made up of amounts that were neither past due nor impaired, compared to 95.9% at 31 December 2021.

According to IFRS 7, a financial asset is past due when a counterparty has not made a payment by its contractual maturity date. The Group considers that there is no proven risk on assets fewer than 90 days past due, i.e. 99.9% of non-impaired past-due loans (same at end-2021).

Details of financial assets that were past due or impaired are presented in Note 3.1 to the consolidated financial statements.

3.2 Analysis of outstanding amounts by internal rating

The internal rating policy used by Crédit Agricole S.A. aims to cover the entire Group customer portfolio, i.e. retail customers, corporates, banks and financial institutions, government agencies and local authorities.

On the performing commercial lending portfolio excluding retail customers (€819.5 billion at 31 December 2022, compared with €807.6 billion at 31 December 2021), internally rated borrowers accounted for 92.9% of the total, compared with 91.5% at end-2021 (€761.6 billion at 31 December 2022, compared with €738.6 billion at 31 December 2021). The breakdown of this portfolio is presented according to the Standard & Poor's equivalents of the Group's internal ratings:

— Change in the performing non-retail commercial lending portfolio of Crédit Agricole S.A. by indicative S&P equivalent of the internal rating

	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
AAA	40.2%	42.9%
AA	12.0%	12.3%
A	12.6%	9.8%
BBB+	23.6%	22.9%
BB	9.3%	9.7%
B	1.4%	1.5%
On credit watch	0.9%	0.9%
TOTAL	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

This breakdown reflects a loan book that remains of good quality with, at 31 December 2022, 88.4% of lending to borrowers with investment-grade ratings (ratings equal to or greater than BBB) compared to 87.9% at 31 December 2021, and only 0.9% on credit watch (the same as 31 December 2021).

3.3 Impairment and risk coverage

3.3.1 Impairment and risk hedging policy

The policy for hedging loan loss risks is based on two kinds of value adjustments for credit losses:

- impairment allowances on an individual basis intended to hedge probable losses on impaired loans;
- impairment allowances for credit losses, pursuant to IFRS 9, following a significant decline in the loan quality for a transaction or loan book. These impairments are designed to cover the risk profile of commitments in certain countries, business sectors or counterparties, not because they are in default but because their ratings have been downgraded. Loan book-based impairments are also performed in Retail Banking. These impairments are for the most part calculated on a statistical basis, based on the expected loss amount up to the transaction's maturity, using Basel criteria to estimate the probability of default (PD) and the loss given default (LGD).

3.3.2 Impaired loans and receivables

At 31 December 2022, total individually impaired commitments amounted to €13.8 billion, compared with €12.3 billion at 31 December 2021. These consist of commitments for which the Group sees potential non-recovery. Individually impaired outstandings represented 2.2% of the Group's gross book value, the same as at 31 December 2021.

Restructured loans[1] totalled €8.4 billion at 31 December 2022.

4. Cost of risk

The main factors that had an impact on the level of impairment observed during the year are detailed below:

4.1 Main economic and industry-specific factors of 2022

A description of the overall environment and macroeconomic outlook is detailed in the "Economic and financial environment" section of Chapter 4 "Review of financial position and results".

After a 2021 marked by a strong upturn in GDP growth in the Eurozone and the United States but also the start of an inflation shock, 2022 was strongly impacted by the effects of the geopolitical crisis in Ukraine, with direct repercussions on CIB and IRB cases and wider indirect repercussions (inflation in the cost of energy and commodities, supply chain tensions etc.). After the crisis observed in 2020 (GDP down by -8.0% in France), the economic recovery was strong in 2021 (+6.8%) but was further weakened in 2022 by uncertainties linked to the public health situation, geopolitical tensions due to the Russia-Ukraine conflict and a sharp rise in inflation in general and energy prices in particular.

The main sectors to watch are: shipping, automotive, commercial real estate and energy.

4.2 Figures and facts

In 2022, the cost of risk rose sharply to €1.7 billion, i.e. 32 bps, due in particular to the Russia-Ukraine conflict (€0.9 billion in direct impacts in 2022, including €0.3 billion for default and €0.4 billion in prudential provisions).

Excluding the direct impact of the conflict, the Group's cost of risk in 2022 remained contained at €0.9 billion or 18 bps, (below the 2021 level of 28 bps). The proven risk contributed €1,095 million, or 23 bps, with an increase since 2021 including a significant corporate case representing 2 bps. Apart from this case, the level of proven risk remained stable overall at €1 billion, with the level of defaults limited by the various published economic support programmes instituted in 2020 and maintained in 2021.

The cost of default is thus beginning to return to normal while still remaining below the pre-crisis level (33 bps in 2019).

The cost of risk related to prudential provisions fell sharply, with a net reversal of -3 bps (compared to a charge of 4 bps in 2021), driven by financing activities.

Excluding the effect of the conflict, prudential provisions represented -€150 million of net reversals (-3 bps) in 2022, explained by the effects of a more deteriorated macro-economic environment in the IFRS calculation parameters (+€40 million), globally positive portfolio effects (-€430 million) and reinforced local stresses (+€255 million), with the balance coming from this year globally favourable methodological changes.

In 2021, the cost of risk on non-default risk represented a expense of €155 million, broken down between the effects of macro scenarios that were more favourable than at the start of the health crisis (net reversal of -€175 million), additional local stresses (+€310 million), a change in methodology on significant deterioration thresholds implemented in the fourth quarter (+€53 million), with the balance coming from portfolio effects that were almost neutral over the year (-€33 million impact on ECL).

In addition, reversals of various cases (legal disputes) were recorded for -€85 million in 2022, whereas €85 million in additions had been made in 2021.

In French Retail Banking and consumer finance, credit risk increased in 2022, while internationally and excluding the direct effects of the conflict, there was a slight decrease, with a net recovery in financing activities as detailed below:

With regard to LCL, the increase in the net charge was limited to +7% despite a €60 million effect on the specific corporate case. Without this case, the cost of risk is lower than in 2021, mainly due to very low corporate risk.

With regard to International Retail Banking, the net cost of risk decreased by -10% for CA Italia, which benefited from its risk reduction policy initiated in 2021.

With regard to consumer finance, the cost of risk increased by a limited amount (+8%) while including an increase of €100 million in proven risk.

With regard to financing activities, excluding the impact of the conflict, a strong net recovery was noted in 2022 (-€310 million compared to +€52 million in 2021). It is explained by net reversals on both default and non-default risks (-€280 million), made possible by an improvement in the portfolio in 2022 (increase in new outstandings in Stage 1 associated with a rating improvement on the stock).

Details of the movements that affected the cost of risk are presented in Note 4.9 to the financial statements. This is broken down by business line in Note 5.1 to the financial statements.

5. Counterparty risk on derivative instruments

The counterparty risk on derivative instruments is established according to market value and potential credit risk calculated and weighted in accordance with regulatory standards. The measure relating to this credit risk is presented below in Part 2.2 "Credit risk measurement" of Section II "Credit risk management".

(1) The definition of restructured loans is detailed in Note 1.2 "Accounting policies and principles" to the consolidated financial statements.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

IV. Application of IFRS 9

1. Credit risk rating measurement

In the context of the health and economic crisis surrounding Covid-19, the Group continues to regularly revise its forward-looking macro-economic outlook to determine the credit risk estimate.

Information relating to the macro-economic scenarios applied at 31 December 2022

The Group used four scenarios for calculating IFRS 9 provisioning parameters in production during December 2022, with the following projections for 2025.

These four scenarios were prepared in October 2022. They incorporate different assumptions on the effects of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, the inflationary shock suffered in particular by the Eurozone and the monetary tightening carried out by the Central Banks.

It should be noted that macro-economic projections were based, as a starting point, on the end of 2021, which saw a marked increase in GDP in the Eurozone and the United States as well as the start of an inflation shock. The outlook for 2022 and beyond is described in the following scenarios.

First scenario: "Central" scenario

This scenario, **weighted at 50%,** foresees an intense Russia-Ukraine war and a peace process that is still very far off.

Strong acceleration in inflation in the Eurozone

Inflation in the Eurozone in 2022 would average 8.3% per year. It would decelerate in 2023 to reach 6.7% on average. Energy price increases would indeed be lower and demand would slow down significantly, but second-round effects would continue (food and manufactured goods prices). Inflation in France would be more moderate thanks to the price cap. This inflation shock would be linked to the post-Covid-19 recovery and the Russia-Ukraine conflict, with a shock to energy prices (in particular a surge in gas prices, due to the sharp reduction in Russian gas imports by Europe) and a sharp rise in input prices (metals, agricultural products etc). More generally, there would be an increase in intermediate costs, supply difficulties, value chain disruptions and a risk of shortages in certain sectors.

These shocks lead to a downwards revision of Eurozone growth. Production in certain sectors would be affected by the increase in intermediate costs and value chain disruptions. Corporate margins deteriorate, resulting in a slowdown in investment. Household purchasing power is reduced by the inflationary shock. Wage increases remain fairly moderate and confidence deteriorates. However, accumulated savings could cushion these negative impacts on consumption.

The negative impacts on demand would partly be offset by fiscal support measures. Overall, growth in 2022 in the Eurozone remained high at 3.2%, thanks to growth carried over, but would be reduced to 0.4% in 2023.

This inflationary shock leads to a tightening of monetary policies.

In the United States, the Fed continues to increase its interest rates at an accelerated pace up to the beginning of 2023 before stabilising them. The Fed Funds rates, which stood at 0.50% in Q1 2022, would be raised to 4.25% in early 2023. Nonetheless, the increases in long-term rates would be more moderate, with even a slight decrease in 2023 (expected slowdown in growth and gradual easing of inflation).

In the Eurozone, monetary tightening would be more cautious and slower, as the rise in inflation came later. After stabilising its balance sheet, the ECB started to raise its key interest rates in July 2022 and will continue to do so in 2023, to 2.25% for the deposit rate and 2.75% for the refi rate, before stabilising them.

Long-term rates increased in the Eurozone in 2022, though quite moderately, and would fall slightly in 2023. The yield curve would invert as the ECB pursues its monetary adjustment. Spreads would widen, in particular in Italy, but the ECB would work to correct any unjustified spread gaps.

Second scenario: "Moderate adverse" scenario

This scenario, **weighted at 35%,** replicates the gas crisis scenario outlined by the ECB in September 2022.

Triggering of the crisis: It is assumed that there will be a total disruption of Russian gas supplies to Europe at the beginning of 2023 and that there will be major difficulties in making up for this disruption, in particular with insufficient supply of liquefied natural gas. In addition, the winter of 2023 proves to be very harsh. As a result, European states launch gas rationing plans that mainly affect industry.

Sharp inflation shock in 2022 and 2023: These difficulties would drive gas prices in Europe in 2023 to very high levels, due to high energy consumption (notably linked to the climate) and a clearly insufficient gas supply. This would be reflected in electricity prices, also due to persistent difficulties for the French nuclear industry. Average inflation in the Eurozone is forecast at 8.8% in 2023, 2.1 points higher than in the central scenario.

Rationing measures would reduce activity in sectors highly dependent on gas. In addition, for some companies, soaring energy costs would undermine profitability and lead to voluntary production shutdowns. There would be fewer investments (declining profitability and worsening business climate) and consumption would decline slightly (loss of purchasing power, deterioration of the labour market, weaker support measures than in 2022). The annual average GDP in the Eurozone would see a decrease in 2023 (-0.7%).

Somewhat tighter monetary policy. The Fed and the ECB raise their interest rates slightly faster than in the central scenario in response to higher and more sustainable inflation. However, the ECB's action would be considered by the markets as insufficiently aggressive, and core sovereign rates, incorporating an inflation premium, would recover. Unlike budgetary stress (see fourth scenario), there would be no specific shocks in France and Italy. Nevertheless, spreads would widen moderately.

Third scenario: "Favourable" scenario

In this favourable scenario, **weighted at 5%,** it is assumed that pressure from China will lead to a softening of Russia's position on Ukraine and then to a ceasefire before negotiations can begin. Sanctions, while being extended, would then be eased on Russia. Energy prices would fall fairly quickly in 2023. We see a gradual easing in the prices of metals and grain, but some production chains remain severely disrupted.

In the Eurozone, this scenario would lead to a sharp decline in inflation and a rebound in confidence and the expectations of customer types. We see a rebound in consumption relating to the improvement in purchasing power, restored confidence and use of a part of the accumulated savings surplus. The improvement in expectations and a partial reduction in supply tensions leads to an upturn in investment spending in 2023-2024.

Financial changes

Central Banks would not immediately lower their guard (only a small amount of monetary easing would be noted) but long-term rates would anticipate the decline in inflation and short-term rates. The ECB would lower its key rates in 2023. The Bund would sit slightly below the level retained in the central scenario, while the French and Italian spreads would be slightly more moderate. The stock market and real estate markets are robust.

Fourth scenario: Severe adverse scenario

Scenario **weighted at 10%.**

Cumulative shocks in 2023: The Russia-Ukraine conflict would stall in 2023 and sanctions against Russia would increase. China would be more explicit in its support for Russia; sanctions against China would therefore be put in place. Winter would be very harsh in Europe in the first quarter of 2023. In addition, France would experience a specific crisis, with strong protests against certain reforms and intense social conflicts such as the "yellow vest" crisis; the country would be at a standstill. Italy would also be in crisis, with the right-wing coalition challenging European treaties and a power struggle with the European Commission.

Persistent inflationary shock in 2023. Energy price tensions would persist, particularly with regard to the price of gas, which would soar. Food prices would also be rising sharply. The inflationary process at work in 2022 in the "central" scenario would thus repeat in 2023 in this "stress" scenario. Inflation would be very high in 2023 in both the Eurozone and France.

Strong response from Central Banks. The Fed and the ECB would pursue monetary tightening in 2023 to a greater extent than in the central scenario, in response to higher and longer-lasting inflation. The ECB would continue to raise rates quite significantly in 2023 (deposit at 2.75% and refi at 3.25% at the end of 2023). Long-term rates would be on the rise again: the 10-year swap rate for the Eurozone would reach 3.25% at the end of 2023, the Bund 2.75%. In 2023, the French and Italian spreads would widen significantly and reach real crisis levels (OAT-Bund spread at 185 bps and BTP-Bund spread at 360 bps).

Eurozone recession in 2023. The Eurozone's GDP would fall by around 1.5%, as would that of France and Italy, the unemployment rate would rise significantly, stock markets would fall sharply (-35% for the CAC 40 in 2023) and property markets would undergo a major correction in France and Italy: between -10% and -20% on aggregate over three years for residential property and -30% cumulatively for commercial property.

— Focus on changes to the main macro-economic variables under each of the four scenarios

	Ref.	Central scenario				Moderate adverse				Budgetary stress				Favourable			
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2022	2023	2024	2025	2022	2023	2024	2025	2022	2023	2024	2025
GDP – eurozone	5.3	3.2	0.4	1.2	1.5	3.2	-0.7	1.2	1.1	2.5	-1.5	1.7	1.6	3.2	0.6	1.6	1.6
Unemployment rate – eurozone	7.8	7.0	7.4	7.5	7.1	7.0	7.7	8.0	7.7	7.1	8.1	7.7	7.5	7.0	7.2	7.0	6.7
Inflation rate – eurozone	2.6	8.3	6.7	3.4	2.2	8.3	8.8	3.5	2.4	8.0	8.0	2.4	1.8	8.3	4.6	2.3	2.2
GDP - France	6.8	2.6	0.6	1.7	1.7	2.6	-0.3	1.2	1.5	2.4	-1.6	2.0	1.8	2.6	1.2	2.1	1.8
Unemployment rate – France	7.9	7.2	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.2	8.2	8.5	8.0	7.4	8.6	8.9	8.2	7.2	7.2	7.0	6.8
Inflation rate – France	1.6	5.1	4.8	2.5	2.0	5.1	6.9	3.5	2.0	5.5	7.5	1.5	1.6	5.1	3.8	1.5	1.5
10-year OAT	0.20	2.40	2.30	2.10	2.10	2.40	3.20	2.00	1.75	2.40	4.60	2.00	1.75	2.40	2.10	2.00	2.00

For all scenarios

The governmental support measures were included in IFRS 9 projections: the process of forecasting central risk parameters was revised in 2020 to better reflect the impact of government programmes in IFRS 9 forecasts. The effect of this revision was to mitigate the sudden intensity of the crisis and the strength of the recovery, and to spread these over a longer period (three years, i.e. up to and including 2022).

The variables relating to the interest rates level, and more generally all the variables linked to the capital markets, have not been modified, because their forecasts already structurally include the effects of the support policies.

In addition, since the second half of 2022, the economic scenarios include an unprecedented inflationary shock, not observed over the reference period. Given the exceptional nature of this shock, and in order to neutralize the favorable effects of higher inflation on expected credit losses, price variables have been adapted to reflect medium-term dynamics.

Finally, in an effort to take specific local circumstances into account (related to geographical area and/or certain activities/business lines), sector supplements are established at the local level ("forward looking local") by some Group entities, which can round out the centrally defined macroeconomic scenarios.

Breakdown of Stage 1-Stage 2 and Stage 3

At the end of December 2022, including local forward-looking scenarios, the Stage 1/Stage 2 provisions on the one hand (provisioning for performing loans) and Stage 3 provisions on the other hand (provisioning for proven risks) represented 42% and 58%, respectively, of the stock of hedges for the Crédit Agricole Group scope (P4).

At the end of December 2022, additions net of reversals for Stage 1/Stage 2 provisions represented 36% of the Crédit Agricole Group's half-year cost of risk (P4) compared with 64% for the share of proven risk in Stage 3 and other provisions. Excluding the direct effects of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, additions to prudential provisions represented 27% of the total cost of risk (and 73% of the proven risk).

Sensitivity analysis of macro-economic scenarios in the calculation of IFRS 9 provisions (ECL Stages 1 and 2) based on central parameters

The central scenario is currently weighted at 50% for the calculation of the central IFRS ECLs for 31 December 2022.

In the Crédit Agricole Group Scope

Change in ECL when applying 100% of the scenario (Crédit Agricole Group scope)			
Central scenario	Moderate adverse	Severe adverse	Favourable scenario
-2.9%	+2.8%	+8.3%	-6.5%

This exposure to ECL defined based on central parameters may be subject to adjustments due to the local forward-looking scenarios which, where necessary, may reduce or increase it.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

2. ECL trends

Changes in the structure of outstanding amounts and ECL during the period are detailed in Section 3.1 of the financial statements as at 31 December 2022.

The comments below pertain to the scope of financial assets at amortised cost (loans and receivables from customers), which represent approximately 90% of value adjustments for losses.

Loan structure on customer balance sheet

2022 saw credit activity still dynamic, with an increase in loans of €30 billion after an increase of €53 billion in 2021. The main business lines contributing to this were Retail Banking in France (+€14 billion), financing activities (+€15 billion) and specialised business lines (+€6 billion), partially offset by a reduction in International Retail Banking (-€6 billion, mainly due to the scope effect).

The weight of the least risky performing loans (Stage 1) was down very slightly to 86.1% vs. 86.4% at the end of 2021, or -0.3%. For the period, Stage 1 customer loans increased despite everything by €25 billion (the same in 2021: +€22 billion).

The share of performing loans showing signs of significant deterioration in credit risk (Stage 2) increased to 2.7% versus 2.5% at the end of 2021. For the period, Stage 2 customer loans increased by €4.2 billion, mainly in French Retail Banking (+€3.5 billion).

Defaulting loans (Stage 3) were up by €1.4 billion over 2022, with the default rate remaining low at only 2.67% compared to 2.54% at the end of 2021. The increase is partly due to a specific corporate case that went into default in the fourth quarter of 2022.

ECL trends

Value adjustments for losses on the best-rated counterparties (Stage 1) decreased in 2022 (-6% compared to +12% in 2021) mainly due to the growth in loans and more unfavourable effects related to the macro scenarios used in the IFRS 9 central calculation parameters, partially offset by methodological changes about the significant increase in credit risk at CACF that switched a portion of its portfolio to Stage 2 (ECL impact of -€140 million). Overall this year, the level of hedging of loans in Stage 1 fell to 0.22% on average for Crédit Agricole S.A. (compared to 0.25% at the end of 2021).

Stage 2 ECLs were up (+18.6% compared to +14.5% in 2021), in line with the increase in loans and with additional stress by the business lines. The level of hedging of loans in Stage 2 was 4.2% on average for the Crédit Agricole S.A. (compared to 3.8% at the end of 2021).

The coverage ratio for impaired loans (Stage 3) decreased for the Crédit Agricole S.A. (45.3% versus 49.5% at the end of 2021). This decrease is partly explained by an adapted level of hedging on the specific case that defaulted this year and partly by a slight decrease in trends.

2.5 MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk of a negative impact on the income statement or balance sheet of adverse fluctuations in the value of financial instruments following changes in market parameters, the principle ones being: interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices and indexes, credit spreads, and their respective volatilities.

I. Objectives and policy

Crédit Agricole S.A. has a specific market risk management system with its own organisation independent of operational hierarchies, risk identification and measurement methods, monitoring and consolidation procedures. In terms of scope, this system hedges all market risk.

In an uncertain market environment marked by the Russia-Ukraine conflict and rising interest rates/inflation, the Crédit Agricole Group continued its prudent market risk management policy in line with its risk appetite framework.

II. Risk management

1. Local and central organisation

Crédit Agricole S.A. has two distinct and complementary levels of market risk control:

- at the central level, the Group Risk department ensures coordination on all subjects related to the management and control of cross-functional market risks. It standardises data and data processing to ensure consistency of both consolidated risk measurement and controls. It keeps the executive bodies (Executive Management of Crédit Agricole S.A.) and decision-making bodies (Board of Directors and the Board's Risk Committee) up-to-date on the Group's market risk exposure; Finally, it analyses the market risk frameworks defined by the entities on an annual basis, for subsequent validation by Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Executive Management;
- at the local level, for each entity of Crédit Agricole S.A. a Risk Management and Permanent Controls department steers the monitoring and control of the market risks of the entity.

  Within Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank subsidiary, where the main capital market activities of Crédit Agricole S.A. take place, the Risk Management and Permanent Controls department includes the Market and Counterparty Risks (MCR) department, which is responsible for identifying, measuring and monitoring market risks. This department provides assistance in monitoring the market risks of international retail banks in addition to the local risk teams, as well as for the trading book of the Financial Steering department of Crédit Agricole S.A., whose transactions are managed in the IT system of Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank. The IT architecture put in place within Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank for market risk management is based on sharing the platforms used in the Front Office, on which risk indicators are calculated; the independence of the process is based on the selection of market data and the validation of valuation models by the Risk department.

Group procedures define the level of information, the format and frequency of reporting that the entities must send to Crédit Agricole S.A. (Risk Management and Permanent Controls department).

2. Decision-making and risk monitoring Committees

Four governance bodies are involved in managing market risk at the level of Crédit Agricole S.A.:

- the Group Risk Committee, chaired by the Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A., approves the aggregate limits (VaR and Stress) on each entity's market risks when it presents its risk framework and makes the main decisions in the matter of risk management. It reviews Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank's market and risk position on a half-yearly basis;
- the Executive Committee reviews the market risk alerts issued every two weeks by the Group Risk department;
- the Alert Monitoring Committee, chaired by the Chief Risk Officer, reviews all reported alerts on a monthly basis;
- the Standards Committee of Crédit Agricole S.A. (respectively the Ethics Committee of Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank) is in charge of validating the regulatory prudential standards and models implemented within the scope of capital market activities, excluding Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank (respectively Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, by delegation).

In addition, each entity has its local own Risk Committee. The most important of these is Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank's Market Risk Committee (MRC), which meets once a month and is chaired by the Management Committee member in charge of risk. The Market Risk Committee involves Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank's Head of Capital Market Activities and those responsible for monitoring market risks. This Committee reviews Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank's positions and the profit and loss account of its capital market activities and verifies compliance with the limits assigned to each activity. It has the authority to make decisions on requests for increases in operational limits.

III. Market risk measurement and supervision methodology

1. Indicators

The market risk measurement and supervision system is based on a combination of several indicators, most of which are subject to global or specific limits. It relies principally on Value at Risk (VaR), stressed VaR, stress scenarios and complementary indicators (nominal positions, wrong way risk, sensitivities to risk factors etc.) and a process that values all positions in each entity giving rise to market risks. The permanent control process includes procedures to validate and back-test models.

1.1 VaR (Value at Risk)

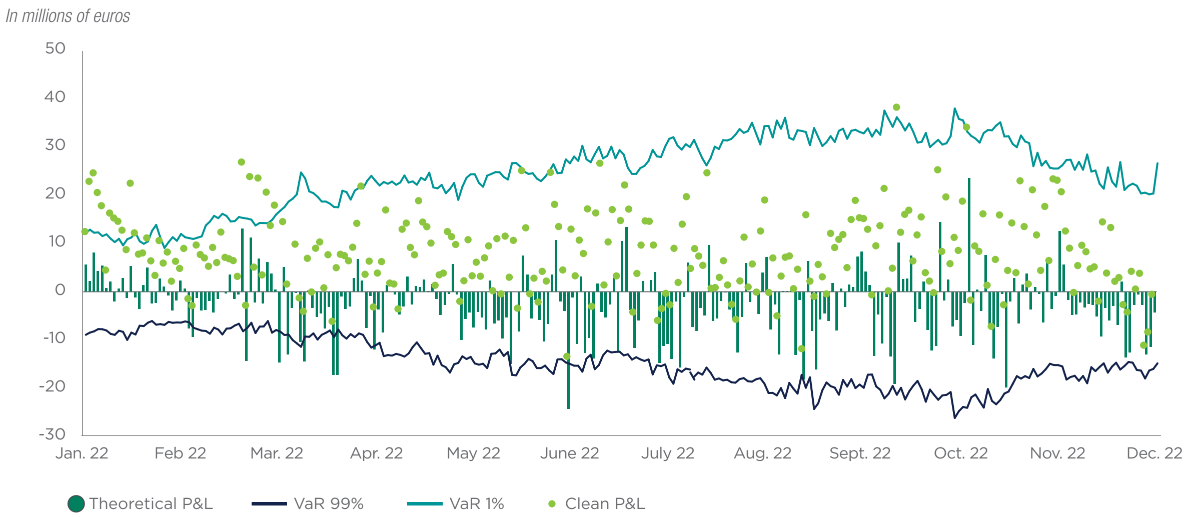
The central element of the market risk measurement system is the historical Value at Risk (VaR). VaR can be defined as the maximum theoretical loss on a portfolio in the event of adverse movements in market parameters (interest rates, exchange rates, asset prices etc.) over a given time frame and for a given confidence interval. Crédit Agricole S.A. use a confidence interval of 99% and a time frame of one day using one year of historical data. In this way, market risks incurred by the Group in its trading activities can be monitored on a daily basis by quantifying the estimated maximum level of loss in 99 out of 100 cases, after inclusion of a number of risk factors.

Back-testing

A back-testing process is applied to check the relevance of the VaR model for each entity of Crédit Agricole S.A. with capital market activities. This process verifies *a posteriori* whether the number of exceptions (days when actual losses exceeded estimated VaR) was within the 99% confidence interval (a daily loss should statistically exceed the calculated VaR only two or three times a year).

At 31 December 2022, within the regulatory scope of Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank (see chart below) was subject to 10 VaR exceptions over a consecutive 12-month period. Consequently, the multiplier, used to calculate capital requirements, stood at 5, up +0.5 points from end-2021.

— Back-testing of the regulatory var of Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank for 2022



Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

1.2 Stress scenarios

Stress scenarios complement the VaR measure, which does not capture the impact of extreme market conditions. Stress scenarios are calculated following Group principles to simulate extreme market conditions and are the result of different complementary approaches:

- historical scenarios, which consist in replicating the impact on the current portfolio of major crises observed in the past. The past crises used in historical stress scenarios are the 1987 stock market crash, the 1994 bond market crisis, the 1998 credit market crisis, coupled with falling equity markets, sharply rising interest rates and declining emerging-country currencies; the 2008 crisis following the failure of Lehman Brothers (two stress scenarios measuring the impact of market movements after the failure);
- hypothetical scenarios anticipating plausible shocks, which are developed in conjunction with economists. The hypothetical scenarios used are **economic recovery** (rising equity and commodity markets, flattening yield curves, appreciation of the US dollar and narrowing credit spreads), **liquidity crunch** (flattening yield curves, widening credit spreads, falling equity markets), and **international tensions** (scenario representing economic conditions in a context of international tensions between China and the United States: rising volatility and falling prices on the equity markets, falling futures prices and rising volatility on the commodities market, flattening yield curves, fall of the US dollar against other currencies, widening credit spreads).

In addition, other types of stress tests are performed:

- at the level of the entities, adverse stress tests enabling evaluation of the impact of major and unfavourable market movements on the different business lines;
- at the level of Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, extreme adverse stress tests are used to measure the impact of even more severe market shocks.

The stress scenarios are calculated weekly.

1.3 Complementary indicators

Other complementary indicators (sensitivity to various risk factors, loss alerts, stop-loss indicators, outstandings, maturities, wrong way risk etc.) are also produced by the entities and can, as part of the risk management system, be subject to limits. These indicators provide fine-grained measurements of exposure to different market risk factors, serve to identify atypical transactions and fill out the summary picture of risks supplied by VaR and global stress scenarios.

1.4 Indicators related to the CRD 4

Stressed VaR

The so-called "stressed" VaR is intended to correct the pro-cyclical nature of historical VaR. It is calculated using a 99% confidence interval of one day and over a period of tension corresponding to the worst period observed for the most significant risk factors. The calibration period of the Stressed VaR is reassessed every six months.

At end-2022, for Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank it corresponds to the period 13 November 2007 to 12 November 2008. In addition to the VaR capital requirement, there is now a stressed VaR capital requirement.

Incremental Risk Charge

The IRC (Incremental Risk Charge) is an additional capital requirement related to the risk of default and migration on so-called linear credit positions (i.e. not including credit correlation positions), required by the CRD 4.

Its purpose is to quantify any unexpected losses caused by credit events on the issuers, i.e. default and migration of rating (the case of either a fall or a rise in credit rating).

The IRC is calculated with a confidence interval of 99.9% over a risk period of one year, by Monte Carlo simulations of migration scenarios based on three sets of data:

1. a one-year transition matrix provided by S&P and adapted to the internal rating system of Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank. This matrix gives the transition probabilities for an issuer based on its initial credit rating to higher or lower credit ratings, as well as its probability of default;
2. the correlation of issuers with systemic factors;
3. average spread curves by rating from which the shocks resulting from migrations are deducted.

These simulated credit default and migration scenarios then make it possible to value positions using the Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank models.

Credit Value Adjustment (CVA)

CRD 4 brought in a new equity charge to cover volatility in the credit value adjustment (CVA). Under this directive, the institutions authorised to calculate their capital requirements using their internal models for both counterparty risk and specific rate risk must calculate their CVA risk capital charge using the advanced approach: these requirements are based on two indicators, the CVA VaR and the stressed CVA VaR. The other entities of Crédit Agricole S.A. have adopted the standard method for calculating their regulatory prudential CVA.

Prudent Valuation (PVA)

In the context of CRD 4, the Basel 3 Committee requires the application of an additional prudential measure (Prudent Valuation) to the market carrying amount. It is applied to all trading and banking book positions recognised at fair market value with a confidence interval of 90%.

Prudent valuation is broken down into nine accounting adjustments: price uncertainty, liquidation costs, model risk, concentrated positions, prepaid credit spreads, borrowing cost, early termination, future administrative costs and operational risk. All the different categories are then aggregated and deducted from the Common Equity Tier 1.

The calculation of adjustments on the basis of regulatory requirements resulted in an equity impact at the end of December 2022 of €975 million for Crédit Agricole CIB, including €757 million for market risks.

IV. Exposures

VaR (Value at Risk)

The total VaR of Crédit Agricole S.A. is in line with the VaR of Crédit Agricole S.A. on capital markets activities.

The VaR of Crédit Agricole S.A. is calculated by incorporating the impacts of diversification between the different Group entities.

The scope considered for capital market activities of Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank is the regulatory VaR (measured through an internal model approved by the ACPR).

The change in VaR on the capital markets activities of Crédit Agricole S.A. between 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2022, broken down by major risk factor, is shown in the table below:

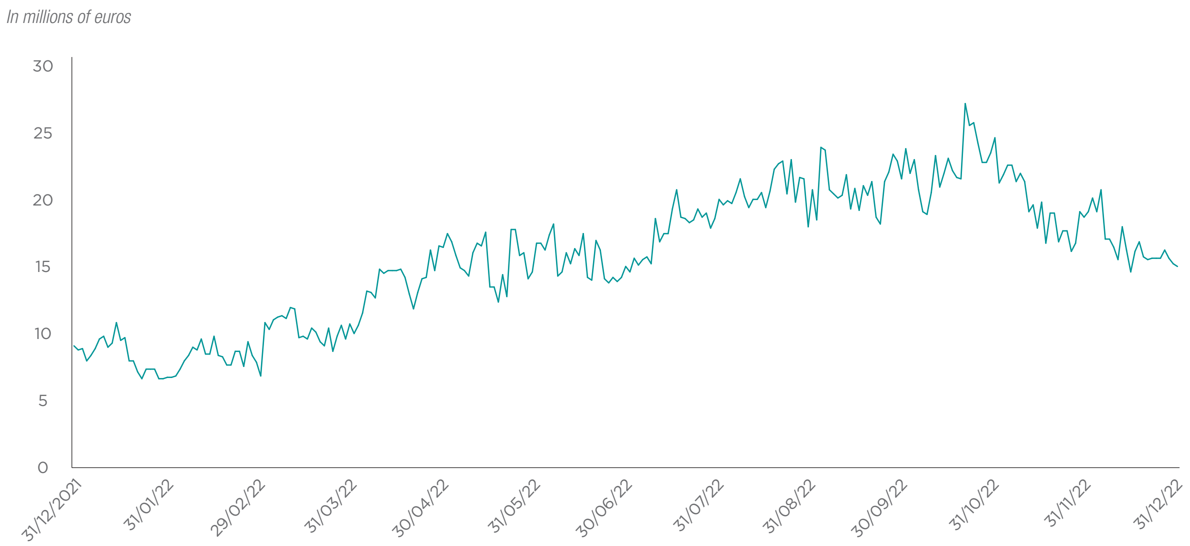
— Breakdown of VaR (99%, 1 day)

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	Minimum	Maximum	Average	31/12/2021
Rate	9	4	16	11	6
Credit	6	3	12	6	3
Foreign exchange	5	1	5	3	4
Equity securities	3	1	5	2	2
Commodities	0	0	0	0	0
Offsetting effect	(8)	-	-	(7)	(6)
VAR OF CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A.	**15**	**7**	**27**	**15**	**9**

Averaged over the full year, VaR for 2022 was €15 million, versus €9 million for 2021. This increase is explained by the change in the market environment due to geopolitical tensions and increases in interest rates and inflation, which expanded the magnitude of the shocks in the VaR calculation.

The following graph shows the change in VaR over the course of 2022:

— VaR of the Crédit Agricole S.A. between 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2022



Stressed VaR (Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank)

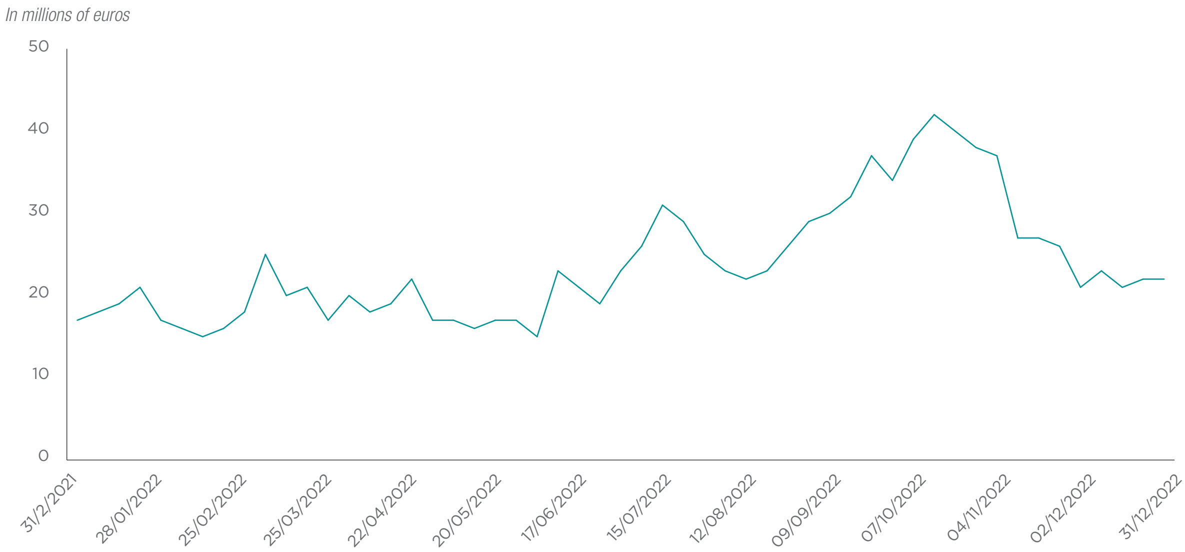
The stressed VaR is calculated on the scope of Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank.

The table below shows the change in regulatory stressed VaR on the capital market activities of Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, between 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2022:

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	Minimum	Maximum	Average	31/12/2021
Crédit Agricole CIB stressed VaR	22	15	42	24	17

— Change in stressed VaR (99%, 1 day)

The graph below shows the change in regulatory stressed VaR of Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank over the course of 2022.



At end-December 2022, stressed regulatory VaR of Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank was €22 million, an increase of €5 million compared to end-2021. On average over the year, stressed VaR (€24 million) was up by €6 million compared to the 2021 average, a change strongly correlated to the scope of interest rate activities.

Capital requirement related to IRC (Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank)

IRC is calculated on the so-called linear credit positions (i.e. excluding correlation positions) scope of Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank.

The table below shows the change in regulatory stressed VaR on the capital market activities of Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, between 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2022:

(in millions of euros)	**31/12/2022**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Average**	**31/12/2021**
IRC capital	147	147	250	190	188

V. Equity risk

1. Trading portfolios and banking book

The different types of business are exposed to equity risk. The equity risk incurred by the capital market activities of Crédit Agricole CIB is hedged by the overall management through VaR (see Section IV above). The other outstandings exposed to equity risk correspond to portfolios that are invested partly in equities and structured products whose market value depends on prices of underlying equities and equity indexes.

2. Equity risk from other activities

A number of Crédit Agricole S.A. entities hold portfolios that are invested partly in equities and structured products whose market value depends on prices of underlying equities and equity indexes.

Note 1.2 "Accounting policies and principles" to the financial statements presents the various valuation methods for equity instruments measured at fair value. At 31 December 2022, outstanding amounts exposed to equity risk amounted to €44.3 billion, including portfolios of insurance companies for €37.9 billion.

Note 6.4 to the financial statements shows in particular the outstanding amounts and the unrealised gains and losses on shares recorded at fair value non-recyclable through equity. Information on market risk (including equity risk) on the portfolios held by the insurance companies is presented below in the section on "insurance sector risks".

3. Treasury shares

In accordance with the provisions of Articles L.225-209 *et seq.* of the French Commercial Code *(Code de commerce)* and European Commission Regulation 2273/2003 of 22 December 2003, the Combined General Meeting of Shareholders of the Group may grant authority to the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. to trade in its own shares. Crédit Agricole S.A. uses such an authorisation mainly to cover its commitments to employees under stock options or to stimulate the market in a market-making agreement.

Details of 2022 transactions carried out under the share buyback programme are provided in Chapter 1 of this Document, in the section "Purchase by the Company of treasury shares in 2022".

At 31 December 2022, shares outstanding in treasury amounted to 0.62% of the share capital compared to 2.84% at 31 December 2021 (see note 6.20 of the consolidated financial statements).

Details of the treasury share buyback programme are provided in Chapter 1 of this document, in the section "Description of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s share buyback programme".

2.6 ASSET AND LIABILITY MANAGEMENT

I. Asset and liability management – Structural financial risks

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Financial Management department defines the principles of financial management and ensures their consistent application within Crédit Agricole S.A. The department is responsible for organising financial flows, defining and implementing refinancing rules, performing asset and liability management and managing regulatory prudential ratios.

Optimising financial flows within Crédit Agricole S.A. is an ongoing objective. Pooling of surplus resources and making it systematically possible to hedge the associated risks contribute to this objective.

Thus, the principles of the Crédit Agricole S.A. ALM approach ensure that any surpluses and shortfalls in terms of customer resources, in particular resources collected by the Regional Banks, are centralised in the books of Crédit Agricole S.A. This resource pooling helps in refinancing other Group entities as needed (including Crédit Agricole Leasing & Factoring and Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance).

The system for centralising the management of liquidity at Crédit Agricole S.A. serves to control and optimise cash management, especially since it is accompanied by partial interest rate matching.

Consequently, Crédit Agricole S.A. has a high level of financial cohesion, with limited spreading of financial risks, particularly liquidity risk. Nevertheless, the various entities are responsible for managing the risk that remains at their level, within the limits assigned to them.

The limits are determined by the Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A. within the Group Risk Committee, approved by Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Board of Directors and concern the Crédit Agricole S.A. scope:

- subsidiaries taking asset and liability risks must adhere to limits set by the Crédit Agricole S.A. Risk Committee;
- methods of measuring, analysing and managing the Group's assets and liabilities are defined by Crédit Agricole S.A. Regarding the Retail Banking balance sheets in particular, a consistent system of run-off conventions and models has been adopted for the Regional Banks, LCL and the international subsidiaries;
- Crédit Agricole S.A. consolidates the subsidiaries' measurements of their asset and liability risks. The results of these measures are monitored by the Crédit Agricole S.A. Liquidity and ALM (Asset Liability Management) Committee;
- Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Financial Management department and Risk Management and Permanent Controls department take part in meetings of the Asset-Liability Management Committees of the main subsidiaries.

II. Global interest rate risk

Regulation (EU) 2019/876 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 ("CRR2"), amending Regulation (EU) 575/2013, introduced new publication requirements under Pillar 3 with regard to global interest rate risk. The anticipated qualitative information, set forth in Article 448, covers certain topics that until now have been covered in the section entitled "Risk management".

For greater readability, all information related to measuring and managing the global interest rate risk is included in the section "Pillar 3 Disclosures" of Chapter 5 "Risks and Pillar 3". With regard to the management of global interest rate risk, see paragraphs a) and b) of the section 3.7.1 "Qualitative information on interest rate risk management in the banking portfolio".

III. Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is treated differently depending on whether it relates to structural foreign exchange positions (revalued through OCI) or to operational foreign exchange positions (revalued through P&L).

1. Structural foreign exchange risk

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s structural foreign exchange risk arises from long-term investments by the Group in assets denominated in foreign currencies (equity of the international operating entities, whether resulting from acquisitions, transfers of funds from the head office, or capitalisation of local earnings), with the Group's reference currency being the euro.

At 31 December 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s main structural foreign exchange positions, on a gross basis before hedging, were in US dollars and currencies pegged to the dollar (in particular the Hong-Kong dollar), in Swiss francs, pounds sterling, Chinese yuan, Polish zloty, Japanese yen and Egyptian pounds.

The main principles of the management of structural foreign exchange positions are:

- over a one-year period, hedging of the portion of structural positions that are intended to become operational positions (earnings in progress intended to be distributed, holdings intended to be sold in the near future);
- over a more medium-/long-term period, an adjustment to the level of hedging of structural foreign exchange positions in order to protect the Group's CET1 ratio against foreign exchange rate fluctuations. This should include the implementation of new coverage in the event of over-immunisation or the termination of existing coverage in the event of under-immunisation. An entity may, however, choose not to hedge a position denominated in a currency that is over-immunised if the cost of the hedge is considered too high in relation to the profit earned or the amount of the position in question is not material.

Five times a year, the Crédit Agricole S.A. structural foreign exchange positions are presented to Crédit Agricole S.A. ALM Committee, which is chaired by the Chief Executive Officer. General decisions on how to manage positions are taken during these meetings.

2. Operational foreign exchange risk

Operational foreign exchange risk arises from income and expenses of all kinds that are denominated in currencies other than the euro (provisions, net income generated by international subsidiaries and branches, dividends in foreign currencies etc.), and from balance sheet imbalances.

Crédit Agricole S.A. manages the positions affected by foreign currency income and expenses that appear on its books, as does each entity within the Group that bears significant risk. The Treasury departments of international subsidiaries' manage their operational foreign exchange risk in their local currency.

The Group's general policy is to limit its operational foreign exchange positions and not to hedge revenues that have not yet materialised, unless there is a strong probability that losses will materialise and unless the impairment risk is high.

In accordance with the foreign exchange risk monitoring and management procedures, operational foreign exchange positions are updated monthly or daily for foreign exchange trading operations.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

IV. Liquidity and financing risk

Like all credit institutions, the Group is exposed to liquidity risk, i.e. the risk of not having sufficient funds to honour its commitments. This risk could materialise if, for instance, there were a general crisis of confidence among investors in the money and bond markets or massive withdrawals of customer deposits.

1. Objectives and policy

The Group's primary objective in managing liquidity is to ensure that it has sufficient resources to meet its requirements in the event of any type of severe, prolonged liquidity crisis.

To manage this, the Group uses an internal liquidity risk management and control system whose targets are:

- to maintain liquidity reserves;
- to match these reserves with future liabilities coming due;
- to organise its refinancing (to achieve an appropriate short- and long-term refinancing time frame and diversify sources of refinancing);
- to ensure a balanced development between customer loans and deposits.

The system includes indicators, limits and alert thresholds. These are calculated and monitored for all Group entities and consolidated to allow monitoring of liquidity risk across the whole Crédit Agricole Group scope.

It also incorporates compliance with regulatory liquidity constraints. The LCR, the NSFR and the Additional Liquidity Monitoring Metrics (ALMM), calculated on a company or sub-consolidated basis for the Group entities in question and on a consolidated basis for the Group, are disclosed in monthly (LCR/ALMM) or quarterly (NSFR) reports to the ECB.

2. Methodology and governance of the internal liquidity risk management and control system

Crédit Agricole Group's liquidity risk management and control system is built around indicators defined in a standard and divided into four separate groups:

- short-term indicators derived largely from simulations of crisis scenarios. The purpose of these is to schedule maturities and volumes of short-term refinancings as a function of liquidity reserves, cash flow from commercial activity and amortisation of long-term debt;
- long-term indicators used to assess and schedule long-term debt maturities: limits on maturity concentrations, allowing the Group to anticipate its refinancing needs and avoid any risk of difficulties with refinancing on the markets;
- diversification indicators, which allow the Group to monitor and manage concentrations of sources of market refinancing (by refinancing channel, type of debt, currency, geographic area, investor);
- cost indicators used to measure the short-term and long-term trends in the Group's issue spreads and their impact on the cost of liquidity.

The Standards and Methodology Committee is responsible for validating the definition of these indicators and any changes in them proposed by Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Group Finance department, on the advice of the Group Risk Management and Permanent Controls department.

The Crédit Agricole S.A. Board of Directors approves the general policy for Group liquidity risk management and sets limits for key indicators in light of the Group's liquidity risk appetite. The Group Risk Committee, which proposes these limits to the Board of Directors, determines how they are translated to each of the Group's constituent entities.

Accordingly, each subsidiary of Crédit Agricole S.A. and each Regional Bank is notified of the limits for the indicators controlled at Group level. In addition to this translation of the Group system, the ALM Committees (or their equivalent) of these entities define a specific set of limits for the risks relating to their own business. They are also free to decide locally to apply a stricter control than that required by the Group.

3. Liquidity management

Crédit Agricole S.A. controls the management of liquidity risk. The Finance department is responsible, in respect of short-term refinancing, for:

- setting spreads on short-term funds raised under the various programmes (mainly negotiable certificates of deposit – NCDs);
- centralising assets eligible for refinancing by the Central Banks of Group entities and specifying the terms and conditions of use in the framework of tenders;
- monitoring and forecasting cash positions.

And in respect of long-term refinancing, for:

- assessing needs for long-term funds;
- planning refinancing programmes to meet these needs;
- executing and monitoring these programmes over the course of the year;
- reallocating the funds raised to Group entities;
- setting prices for liquidity in intragroup flows.

Long-term refinancing programmes comprise various instruments (see below). The body in charge of these tasks at an operational level is the Group's Treasury and Liquidity Committee, which reviews all matters relating to liquidity issues ranging from intraday to medium/long-term. It proposes policy directions for the Group's Asset-Liability Management and Capital Liquidity Committee.

The Asset-Liability Management and Capital Liquidity Committee, chaired by the Deputy General Manager and Chief Financial Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A. (who is also informed of the Group's liquidity position), is responsible for all key decisions (management of the refinancing programme, launch of new programmes, validation of refinancing budgets, management of the balance between loans and deposits etc.).

If funding markets tighten, a Committee is set up by the Executive Management, the Group Risk Management and Permanent Controls department and the Group Finance department in order to keep a close watch on the Group's liquidity situation.

4. Quantitative information

4.1 Cash balance sheet at 31 December 2022

In order to provide simple, pertinent and auditable information on the Group's liquidity position, the cash balance sheet long-term sources surplus is calculated quarterly.

The cash balance sheet is derived from Crédit Agricole Group's IFRS financial statements. It is based on the definition of a comparison table between the Group's IFRS financial statements and the sections of the cash balance sheet, the definition of which corresponds to that commonly accepted in the market.

It relates to the banking scope, with insurance activities being managed in accordance with their own specific regulatory constraints.

Further to the breakdown of the IFRS financial statements in sections of the cash balance sheet, netting calculations are carried out. They relate to certain assets and liabilities that have a symmetrical impact in terms of liquidity risk. Deferred taxes, fair value impacts, collective impairments, short-selling transactions and other assets and liabilities were netted for a total of €38 billion at end-December 2022. Similarly, €94 billion in repos/reverse repos were eliminated insofar as these outstandings reflect the activity of the securities desk carrying out securities borrowing and lending transactions that offset each other. Other nettings calculated in order to build the cash balance sheet – for an amount totalling €202 billion at end-December 2022 – relate to derivatives, margin calls, adjustment/settlement/delivery accounts and to non-liquid securities held by corporate and investment banking (CIB) and are included in the "Customer-related trading assets" section.

Note that deposits cleared with Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations are not netted in order to build the cash balance sheet; the amount of cleared deposits (€81 billion at end-December 2022) is booked to assets under "Customer-related trading assets" and to liabilities under "Customer-related funds".

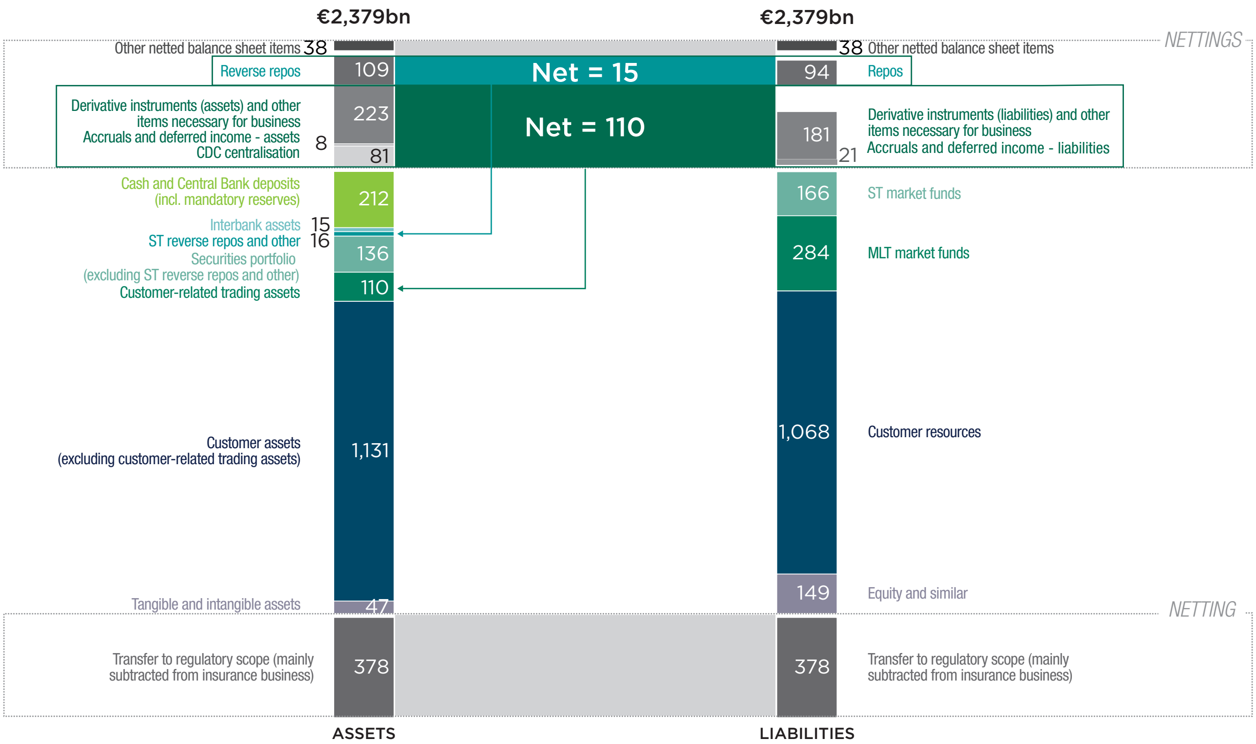
In a final stage, other restatements reassign outstandings that accounting standards allocate to one section, when they are economically related to another. As such, senior issues placed through the banking networks as well as financing by the European Investment Bank, the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations and other refinancing transactions of the same type backed by customer loans, which accounting standards would classify as "Long-term market funds", are reclassified as "Customer-related funds".

Note that for Central Bank refinancing transactions, outstandings related to the TLTRO (Targeted Longer-Term Refinancing Operations) are included in "Long-term market funds". The TLTRO 3 operations do not allow for early redemption by the ECB and, given their three-year contractual maturity, are equivalent to long-term secured refinancing, identical in liquidity risk terms to a secured issue.

Medium-to-long-term repurchase agreements are also included in "Long-term market funds".

Finally, the CIB's counterparties that are banks with which we have a commercial relationship are considered as customers in the construction of the cash balance sheet.

— Crédit Agricole Group cash balance sheet before netting at 31 December 2022



Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

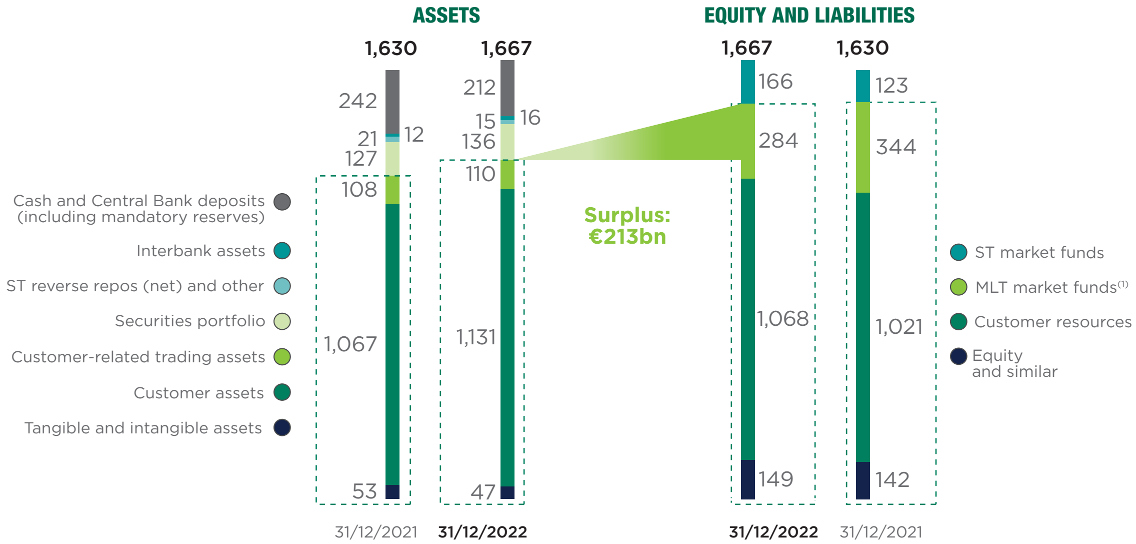
Standing at €1,667 billion at 31 December 2022, the Group's banking cash balance sheet shows a surplus of stable funding resources over stable application of funds of €213 billion, down €66 billion compared to end-December 2021, due in particular to the repayment of a significant share of TLTRO 3 resources (€71 billion) raised in the context of the Covid-19 crisis.

Total TLTRO 3 outstandings for the Crédit Agricole Group amounted to €91 billion[1] at 31 December 2022. Note that the bonus applicable to the refinancing rate for these operations was spread over the drawdown period until 23 November 2022, in accordance with the ECB's announcement of 27 October 2022. The additional bonus was spread over the duration of the additional bonus period considered. Thus, the additional bonus applicable to the refinancing rate for these operations for the second period (June 2021 to June 2022) was taken into account in Q2 2022 for all drawdowns. Internal steering does not factor in the temporary surplus of stable funding resources resulting from the increase in TLTRO 3 financing, in order to secure the Medium-Term Plan target of €110 billion to €130 billion in surplus of stable funding resources, independently of the future repayment strategy.

In addition, the Group recorded strong commercial activity in 2022, with a €47 billion increase in customer deposits and a €66 billion increase in loans and trading assets.

Furthermore, given the excess liquidity, the Group posted a short-term lending position at 31 December 2022 (Central Bank deposits and short-term replacements exceeding the amount of short-term debt).

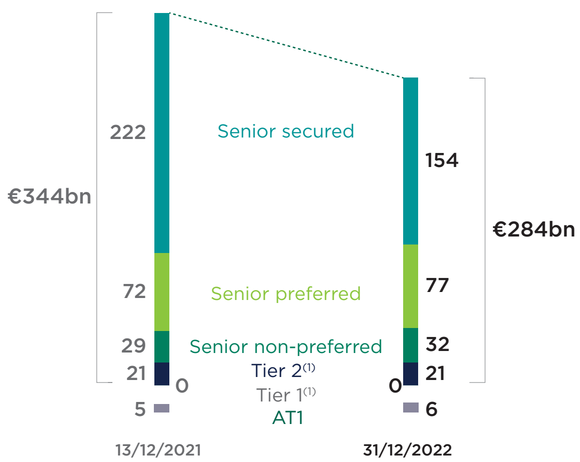
— Crédit Agricole Group cash balance sheet at 31 December 2022



(1) MLT market resources include TLTRO drawdowns.

Medium-to-long-term market resources were €284 billion at 31 December 2022, down by €60 billion over the financial year due in particular to the repayment of a significant share of TLTRO 3 resources. Excluding the impact of TLTRO 3, medium- and long-term market resources increased by €11 billion over the year, driven by a sustained market refinancing plan.

— Changes in long-term market resources of the Crédit Agricole Group



(1) Notional amount.
Accounting view (excluding solvency prudential adjustement).

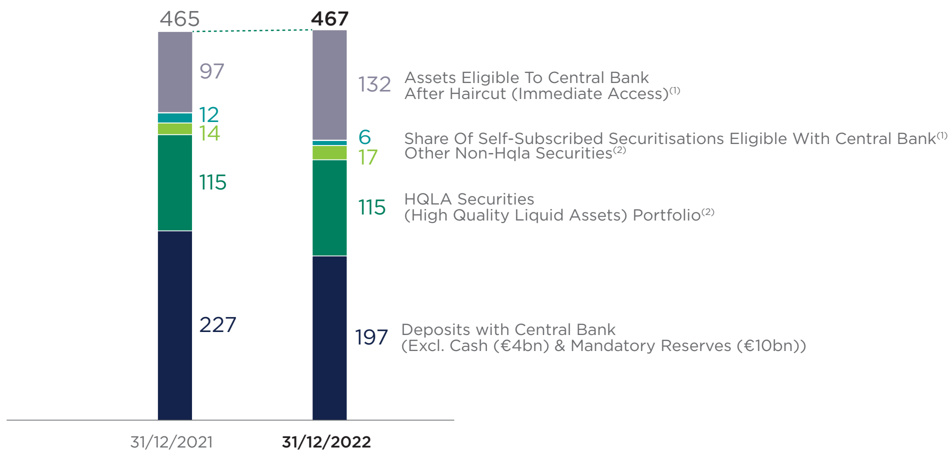
(1) Excluding FCA Bank.

4.2 Change in Crédit Agricole Group's liquidity reserves

Liquidity reserves after haircuts totalled €467 billion at 31 December 2022. They covered short-term debt more than three times over (excluding the replacements with Central Banks).

They remained at a high level, with the impact of the significant repayment of a share of the TLTRO 3 resources being neutral overall but leading to a change in the structure of liquidity reserves (decrease in Central Bank deposits offset by the release of eligible receivables previously mobilised as collateral for TLTRO 3 operations). The Crédit Agricole Group also continued its efforts to maintain immediately available reserves (after recourse to the ECB financing). Assets eligible for Central Bank refinancing after haircuts totalled €142 billion.

— Liquidity reserves of Crédit Agricole Group at 31 December 2022



(1) Eligible for central bank refinancing for potential LCR coverage.
(2) Available securities at market value after haircut.

Available liquidity reserves at end-2022 comprised:

- €132 billion in receivables eligible for Central Bank refinancing operations after the ECB haircut;
- €6 billion in self-held securitisation units that are eligible for Central Bank refinancing operations, after haircut;
- €197 billion in Central Bank deposits (excluding cash and mandatory reserves);
- a securities portfolio amounting to €132 billion after haircut, consisting of HQLA marketable securities of €115 billion and other marketable securities of €17 billion after liquidity haircut (including €4 billion eligible for Central Bank refinancing).

Liquidity reserves in 2022 averaged €467 billion.

The allocation of limits arising from Crédit Agricole Group's liquidity risk management and control system to each Crédit Agricole S.A. subsidiary and Regional Bank ensures that local liquidity risks are matched by adequate coverage from reserves.

4.3 Regulatory ratios

Since March 2014, Eurozone credit institutions have been obliged to report to their supervisory authorities their Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), as defined by the EBA (European Banking Authority). The aim of the LCR is to boost the short-term resilience of banks' liquidity risk profile by ensuring that they have sufficient unencumbered High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) that can be converted into cash easily and immediately, on private markets, assuming a liquidity crisis lasting 30 calendar days.

Credit institutions are subject to a threshold for this ratio, set at 100% since 1 January 2018.

12-month average at 31/12/2022 *(in billions of euros)*	**Crédit Agricole Group**	**Crédit Agricole, S.A.**
Liquidity buffer	403.5	373.2
Total net cash outflows	241.9	253.5
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	167.3%	147.9%

Note: the average LCRs reported above now correspond to the arithmetic mean of the last 12 month-end ratios reported over the observation period, in compliance with the requirements of the European CRR2 regulation.

The average LCRs over 12 months for Crédit Agricole Group and Crédit Agricole S.A. were respectively 167.3% and 147.9% at end-December 2022. They exceeded the Medium-Term Plan target of around 110%.

In the context of the Covid-19 health crisis, the high level of the LCR ratios of the Crédit Agricole Group and Crédit Agricole S.A. is in line with the Group's use of TLTRO 3 drawdowns through the ECB.

In addition, since 28 June 2021, Eurozone credit institutions have been obliged to report to their supervisory authorities their Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), as defined by the EBA (European Banking Authority). The NSFR is intended to ensure that the institution has sufficient "stable" resources (i.e. with an initial maturity greater than one year) to finance its medium-to-long-term assets.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Credit institutions are subject to a threshold for this ratio, set at 100% since 28 June 2021.

Figures at 31/12/2022 *(in billions of euros)*	**Crédit Agricole Group**	**Crédit Agricole, S.A.**
Stable financing requirement	1,015.8	835.8
Available stable financing	1,198.5	954.5
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	118.0%	114.2%

5. Refinancing strategy and conditions in 2022

2022 was marked by a sustained, strong return of inflation, compounded by the war in Ukraine, supply chain problems due to the lockdown measures in China, and high volatility in the commodities market. These combined factors drove the Central Banks into an accelerated cycle of rate hikes and the progressive end of their bond purchase programmes amid concerns about the extent of the impact on growth. This contributed to high volatility in the markets, with temporary closures of the primary market and an increase in credit spreads and rates, making the cost of financing more expensive for issuers.

In Europe, in order to curb inflationary pressures, the European Central Bank (ECB) increased its benchmark interest rates to 2.5% at the end of 2022, gradually reduced its purchase programmes (Asset Purchase Programme, Pandemic Emergency Purchase Programme, Covered Bond Purchase Programme) and decided to modify TLTRO terms. From November 2022, the TLTRO rate became the same as the deposit facility rate, encouraging banks to anticipate the repayment of their drawdowns from the Central Bank. In this environment, the volume of covered bonds issued in 2022 by financial institutions was significantly higher than those issued in previous years (€206 billion vs. €98 billion in 2021), similarly for the senior format (€202 billion vs. €159 billion in 2021) and to a lesser extent for the subordinated format (€39 billion vs. €33 billion in 2021). Across the Atlantic, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) also increased its benchmark interest rate from a range of 0%-0.25% to 4.25%-4.50% during 2022.

The second half of 2022 was marked by slightly lower inflation figures in the Eurozone (9.2% in December vs. 10.1% in November), mainly due to government measures regarding energy costs in particular and a slowdown by Central Banks in raising interest rates from already high levels. In this context, the fourth quarter was exceptionally dynamic in the primary market, with rates and credit spreads trending downwards and significant volumes raised on the markets.

V. Hedging policy

Within Crédit Agricole S.A., derivative instruments are used for three main purposes:

- to meet demand from Group customers;
- to manage the Group's financial risks;
- to take positions for the Group's own account (as part of specific trading activities).

Derivatives not held for hedging purposes (as defined by IAS 39[1]) are classified as derivative instruments held for trading and are monitored for market risk as well as counterparty risk, where applicable. Certain derivative instruments may be held for the economic hedging of financial risks, without however meeting the IAS 39 criteria. They are also classified as derivative instruments held for trading.

In all cases, the intent of the hedge is documented at the outset and verified quarterly by appropriate tests (forward-looking and backward-looking).

Each Group entity manages its financial risks within limits set by the Group Risk Committee chaired by the Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A.

The charts in Note 3.4 to the Group's consolidated financial statements give the market values and notional amounts of hedging derivatives.

1. Fair value hedges and cash flow hedges

All information relating to the policy for hedging global interest rate risk is grouped together in the "Pillar 3 Disclosures" section of Chapter 5 "Risks and Pillar 3", in the text of paragraph f) of the section 3.7.1 "Qualitative information on interest rate risk management in the banking portfolio".

2. Net investment hedges in foreign currencies

A third hedging category relates to the hedging of investments made in the entities (mostly international subsidiaries and branches) whose functional currency is different than that of the Group. The level of hedging is adjusted by currency, primarily in order to immunise the Group's CET1 ratio against exchange rate fluctuations. These hedging derivatives used for international investments (mainly currency bonds and exchange rate swaps) are subject to net investment hedge documentation. The changes in hedge value associated with the hedged risk (i.e. foreign exchange risk) are recorded, for the effective portion, through other comprehensive income that can be reclassified, where the amount of the hedged foreign currency asset is greater than or equal to the nominal (or notional) amount of the hedging instrument. Any ineffectiveness is recognised directly through profit or loss.

(1) In accordance with a decision made by the Group, Crédit Agricole S.A. chooses not to apply the IFRS 9 "hedge accounting" option, as allowed by the standard. All hedging relationships continue to be documented in accordance with the rules of IAS 39, until, at the latest, the date of application of the regulations on fair value macro hedges when adopted by the European Union. However, hedge accounting under IAS 39 uses the classification and measurement principles of IFRS 9 to decide which financial instruments qualify.

2.7 INSURANCE SECTOR RISKS

The information in this section supplements Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements of Crédit Agricole Assurances and is covered by the Statutory Auditor's Report on the consolidated financial statements.

In view of the predominance of its savings and retirement activities, the Crédit Agricole Assurances Group is more particularly exposed to market risks (equity risk, spread risk) and asset/liability risks (liquidity and interest rate risk). The Crédit Agricole Assurances Group also faces insurance risks. Lastly, it is exposed to operational risk linked to non-compliance risk and to legal risk particularly in process execution.

I. Governance and organisation of risk management in the Crédit Agricole Assurances Group

The risk governance system of Crédit Agricole Assurances Group is based on the following principles:

- it is within the remit of the control function mechanism at Crédit Agricole S.A. level, which includes the "Risk Management and Permanent Controls" business line, which is responsible for steering (supervision and prevention) and second-degree control, the "Internal Audit" business line, which is responsible for periodic control, and the "Compliance" business line. In addition to these functions is the Actuarial function at the Crédit Agricole Assurances level, as required by insurance company regulations;
- it is overseen by the Risk Management function of the Crédit Agricole Assurances Group, which heads the "Risk Management" business line, supervises the systems, and uses Group standards and principles to ensure that subsidiary risk management systems are compliant. It is supported by experts for each major risk category;
- it is based on the principle of subsidiarity. Each Crédit Agricole Assurances Group entity is responsible for defining and implementing its solo risk management policy, in accordance with Crédit Agricole S.A. principles and rules, the principles and rules for the management of Crédit Agricole Assurances Group, and local regulations for international subsidiaries.

Risk governance falls on:

- Executive Management (the Chief Executive Officer and second Executive Directors as defined by Solvency 2) and the Board of Directors, ultimately responsible for the Crédit Agricole Assurances Group's compliance with all applicable regulations and legislation;
- the Crédit Agricole Assurances Executive Committee, which is the primary strategic body of the Group's Executive Management and the Group Committees (in particular the Risk and Internal Control Committee, the Financial, Planning, Budgetary and Results Strategic Committee, the ALM and Investment Strategic Committee and the Reinsurance Strategic Committee);
- the four key functions (Risks, Compliance, Actuarial function, Internal Audit), whose representatives have been appointed by the Chief Executive Officer. Their appointment is validated by the Board of Directors and notified to the competent national supervisory authority. The four key functions are coordinated by the Risk and Internal Control Committee of the Crédit Agricole Assurances Group. The heads of the key functions have direct access to the Board of Directors, to whom they present the results of their work at least once a year;
- an internal control system, defined as the framework designed to manage and control all types of operations and risks and to ensure that all transactions are carried out in a manner that is proper (in compliance with regulations), secure and effective. Crédit Agricole Assurances asks its Board of Directors to validate its risk policies;
- the internal process for evaluating Crédit Agricole Assurances Group's solvency and risks (Organisational Readiness Self-Assessment – ORSA), synchronised with the other MTP/Budget strategic processes, capital planning and the updating of the risk framework and business line policies. Prospective assessments completed within this framework make it possible to analyse the consequences of adverse situations on the Group's management indicators and to take the necessary action, where appropriate.

1. Organisation of risk management

The risk management system of the Crédit Agricole Assurances Group is managed by the Head of the Risk Management function, who reports operationally to the Crédit Agricole Assurances Chief Executive Officer and hierarchically to the Group Chief Risk Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A. It is supported by the Risk Managers of the entities that report to it hierarchically, for French entities, and functionally, for international entities. The Insurance Risk Management business line operates like a matrix, combining entity-level organisations with Group approaches by type of risk.

The hierarchical reporting by business line guarantees independence, with a "second pair of eyes" role (to issue a recommendation) to back the operating functions, which manage risks day-to-day, make decisions and exercise first-level controls to ensure that their processes are performed properly.

2. Risk management system

At Crédit Agricole Assurances Group level

The Crédit Agricole Assurances Group has established a risk appetite framework that must be adhered to in order to achieve its strategic orientations by controlling and managing its risks appropriately. This consists of key indicators for each risk category that constitute the core of its risk framework.

The risk framework implemented by the Crédit Agricole Assurances Group is based on the overall risk management framework and the limits and alert thresholds for the range of different risks it is exposed to through the implementation of its strategy.

It is reviewed at least annually and validated, along with the risk appetite statement, by the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole Assurances, after examination by Crédit Agricole S.A. Risk Committee (a sub-committee of the Crédit Agricole S.A. Executive Committee, chaired by its Chief Executive Officer) of the indicators and major limits. Crédit Agricole Assurances' Executive Management and Board of Directors or even the Risk Committee of Crédit Agricole S.A. depending on the scope of its authority, are notified of any breaches of alert thresholds or limits and any resulting corrective measures.

The quarterly risk dashboard of Crédit Agricole Assurances, supplemented by a monthly report, is used to monitor the Group's risk profile and identify potential deviations.

The Board of Directors receives regular updates on compliance with the risk appetite framework.

Dedicated bodies have been established to manage risk consistently at Group level: the Risk Monitoring Committee, which meets bi-monthly, and the Financial Risk Committee, which meets monthly; portfolios are reviewed by asset type and current risks are reported monthly to the Executive Committee.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Moreover, a Committee on Insurance Models at the level of the Crédit Agricole Assurances Group, steered by the Risk Management business line, approves the methodologies underpinning the models and indicators used to address major risks for Crédit Agricole Assurances Group or presenting cross-sector challenges for the Crédit Agricole Assurances Group.

At entity level

In accordance with the Group framework, companies define their own risk monitoring and control systems: process and risk mapping resulting in a risk framework that defines, according to their risk appetite, the Crédit Agricole Assurances Group's global limits in accordance with a process coordinated by the holding company, accompanied if necessary by limits to manage their specific risks.

The entities also draw up formal policies and procedures providing a strict framework for risk management (including the rules for accepting risk when insurance policies are taken out, provisioning and hedging of technical risks by reinsurance, claims management, etc.).

For its international subsidiaries, Crédit Agricole Assurances has drawn up a set of standards to be implemented by each entity, which sets out the scope and rules for decentralised decision-making and specifies the rules to follow during the decision-making process.

Operational risk management is supervised in each entity by Committees that meet periodically (investment, ALM, technical, reinsurance and others) in order to monitor developments in the risk position, based on reporting by business lines, present analyses to support the risk management process, and, if necessary, draw up proposals for action. Significant incidents and limit breaches lead to alerts being triggered and notified either to Crédit Agricole S.A. Risk Management department (for Crédit Agricole Assurances Group-level limits), or to Crédit Agricole Assurances Executive Management or the entity's management. Corrective measures are implemented accordingly.

The risk management system is examined during meetings of the Risk Management and Internal Control Committees of each subsidiary, in light of the permanent control reports, the analysis of their Risk dashboard and the conclusions of periodic controls.

II. Market risk

In view of the predominance of savings activities in the French and international (Italy mainly) life insurance subsidiaries, and therefore the very large volume of financial assets held to cover policyholder liabilities, the Crédit Agricole Assurances Group is particularly concerned by market risks.

Market risk is the risk of loss that can result from fluctuations in the price of financial instruments in a portfolio.

The Crédit Agricole Assurances Group is exposed to several types of market risk:

- interest rate risk;
- equity risk;
- foreign exchange risk;
- spread risk. This risk is fully described in a specific section.

In particular, these risks have an impact on the valuation of portfolio assets and their long-term yield, and must be managed closely with matching liabilities and, particularly for life insurance, with guarantees granted to policyholders (minimum guaranteed rate, floor guarantee, etc.).

Liquidity risk is monitored specifically.

Thus, the Crédit Agricole Assurances Group's financial policy provides for an asset/liability framework aimed at reconciling objectives of seeking yield for policyholders, conserving ALM balances and delivering shareholder value. This framework is based on "risk/yield" analyses, "stress scenarios" and "risk factor sensitivity analyses", to identify the characteristics of the amounts to invest, the limitations and targets over short/medium and long-term horizons, with market analysis, supported by economic scenarios, to identify opportunities and limitations in terms of the environment and the markets.

The Investment department of Crédit Agricole Assurances is involved in developing and monitoring implementation of the investment policies of Crédit Agricole Assurances Group and of the subsidiaries (taking into account individual ALM limitations and financial targets), which are submitted to their respective Board of Directors for approval. It is responsible for oversight of the investment management services provided by Amundi (management mandates granted by the companies). Moreover, it makes investments directly (without a mandate) on behalf of Crédit Agricole Assurances Group companies (in real estate and infrastructure, in particular), as part of the policy of diversification.

1. Interest rate risk

Type of exposure and risk management

Interest rate risk refers to the risk of a change in the value of the bond portfolio due to upward or downward movements in interest rates.

Crédit Agricole Assurances Group's bond portfolio, excluding unit-linked policies and excluding UCITS, amounted to €186 billion at 31 December 2022 (in market value), compared to €232 billion at end-2021.

Interest rate risk for the life insurance companies is linked to interactions between assets (financial management) and liabilities (policyholder behaviour). Management of this risk requires a global approach combining financial strategy, the constitution of reserves and sales and income policies. Crédit Agricole Assurances' framework for managing interest rate risk sets out the limits on risks and the related (ALM Committee, presentation of stress scenarios to the Board of Directors, etc.).

A risk arising from an increase in interest rates could occur if there is a gap between the rate of return delivered by the insurer (related to bond yields) and the rate expected by policyholders in a high-rate environment, or the rate achieved by other savings vehicles. This could result in a wave of redemptions by policyholders, forcing the insurer to dispose of assets, notably bonds, with unrealised losses (which would generate losses).

Crédit Agricole Assurances thus implements measures to manage the risk of a rise in rates:

- adjustment of asset duration according to projected outflows of liabilities;
- retention of liquidities or liquid investments with a low risk of loss;
- dynamic management of the investment portfolio and setting aside reserves to provide the capacity to increase the return (capitalisation reserve, and profit-sharing reserves);
- upward interest rate hedging through derivatives;
- building customer loyalty to limit early redemptions.

A low interest rate environment puts pressure on the profitability of the life insurance activities of Crédit Agricole Assurances: it creates a situation in which returns from securities in the portfolio are lower than the rates paid out on life insurance contracts. Risks related to the minimum guaranteed returns in France are handled at regulatory level by means of prudential provisions.

Refer to the glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Crédit Agricole Assurances also has a range of levers to tackle this risk of falling rates:

- no longer issuing policies with a guaranteed minimum rate above zero (since 2000 for the main French life insurance company), so that the overall average guaranteed minimum rate has steadily fallen;
- moderation of the policyholder profit sharing paid;
- hedging using bond assets and swaps/swaptions to manage reinvestment risk;
- adaptation of ALM and investment policies to the very low interest rate environment;
- prudential increase in the weight of diversification assets;
- adaptation of the sales policy in favour of deposits to unit-linked contracts.

Crédit Agricole Assurances Group's dashboard, presented to the Executive Committee, includes indicators to monitor the nature of this risk: average guaranteed minimum rate, bond portfolio coverage ratio, allocation to reserves etc.

Analysis of sensitivity to interest rate risk

Technical liabilities

Crédit Agricole Assurances Group's technical liabilities are largely insensitive to rate risks for the following reasons:

- savings provisions (over 90% of technical reserves, excluding unit-linked policies): these technical reserves are based on the pricing rate which is constant over time for a particular policy. As a result, a change in interest rates will have no impact on the value of these commitments;
- property and casualty reserves: these technical reserves are not discounted to present value and changes in interest rates therefore have no impact on the value of these commitments;
- mathematical reserves for benefits (personal injury, disability): the discount rate used in calculating these reserves is based on the interest rate in force at the calculation date. Therefore, the size of these commitments varies with interest rates; however, given the limited amount of these technical commitments, they pose no material risk for the Crédit Agricole Assurances Group.

Financial investments

The sensitivity to rate risk of the Crédit Agricole Assurances Group's bond portfolio is used to assess the impact of a rate movement. It is calculated by assuming a 100-basis point rise or fall in interest rates (net of policyholders' deferred profit-sharing and tax):

	31/12/2022		31/12/2021	
(in millions of euros)	**Impact on net income**	**Impact on equity**	**Impact on net income**	**Impact on equity**
100 bps rise in risk-free rates	(58)	(1,600)	(63)	(2,035)
100 bps decline in risk-free rates	58	1,600	85	2,039

This table shows the immediate mechanical impact on the asset portfolio on a static balance sheet basis, i.e. without taking into account future production. It therefore does not take into account the impact over time of a change in rates on returns and on insurance revenues. The impacts are calculated on the basis of IFRS 4.

The impacts presented above take the following elements into account:

- the policyholders' profit-sharing rate for the entity holding the financial investments;
- the tax rate in force.

Where securities are recognised as assets at fair value through equity, the impacts are presented in the "Impact on equity" column. Where they are recognised as assets at fair value through profit or loss, the impacts are presented in the "Impact on net income" column.

To reiterate, Crédit Agricole S.A. uses the overlay approach for financial assets held for the purpose of an activity involving insurance contracts, which are designated in accordance with the option provided by the amendments to IFRS 4 (this approach is explained in Note 1 to the Crédit Agricole Assurances consolidated financial statements). The sensitivity of designated assets is recorded in shareholders' equity.

Financing debt

Borrowings arranged by the Crédit Agricole Assurances Group mainly pay fixed rates; interest is therefore not very sensitive to changes in interest rates.

2. Equity and other diversification asset risk

Type of exposure and risk management

Exposure to the equity markets and other so-called diversification assets (private equity and listed or unlisted infrastructures, real estate and alternative management) is intended to capture yield in these markets (notably with a low correlation between real estate and other asset classes). Market risk on equities and other diversification assets is defined as a risk of volatility in terms of valuation and therefore, an accounting provisioning risk that could have an impact on policyholder benefits (provision for permanent impairment, provision for liquidity risk). To limit this effect, particularly for the life insurance portfolios, allocations are analysed to determine a ceiling for the share of these diversification assets and a maximum volatility level.

Equities and other diversification assets are held directly or via dedicated Crédit Agricole Assurances Group UCITS to provide regional diversification, in accordance with the relevant risk policies. Exposure to these assets is managed by a series of limits (by asset class and overall for the diversification) and concentration rules.

Compliance with these limits is monitored on a monthly basis.

The main asset classes in the global portfolio are presented in Note 6.4 to the consolidated financial statements. The fair value of financial assets and liabilities recognised at acquisition cost in the balance sheet is disclosed in Note 6.5.1 to the consolidated financial statements. Both items can be found in the Crédit Agricole Assurances Universal Registration Document.

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Analysis of sensitivity to equity risk

A quantified measurement of equity risk can be expressed by the sensitivity calculated by assuming a 10% rise or fall in equity markets (impacts are shown net of policyholders' deferred profit-sharing and tax):

	31/12/2022		31/12/2021	
(in millions of euros)	**Impact on net income**	**Impact on equity**	**Impact on net income**	**Impact on equity**
10% rise in equity markets	136	122	154	179
10% decline in equity markets	(138)	(122)	(156)	(179)

The impacts are calculated on the basis of IFRS 4.

The impacts presented above take the following elements into account:

- the policyholders' profit-sharing rate for the entity holding the financial investments;
- the tax rate in force.

These sensitivity measurements include the impact of changes in the benchmark equity index on assets measured at fair value, reserves for guaranteed minimum return and reserves for the right to withdraw from unit-linked contracts as well as any additional impairment provisions required by a decline in equity markets.

Changes in the fair value of equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss impact net income; changes in the fair value of equity instruments classified as non-recyclable under the fair value option impact unrealised gains and/or losses.

Moreover, Crédit Agricole Assurances uses the overlay approach for financial assets held for the purpose of an activity involving insurance contracts, which are designated in accordance with the option provided by the amendments to IFRS 4 (this approach is presented in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements). The sensitivity of designated assets is recorded in shareholders' equity.

3. Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is defined as the risk of loss due to movements in foreign exchange rates against the euro. For Crédit Agricole Assurances, this risk is very marginal, as shown by the sensitivity to foreign exchange risk, calculated by assuming a 10% rise or fall in each currency relative to the euro (impacts are shown net of policyholders' deferred profit-sharing and tax):

	31/12/2022		31/12/2021	
(in millions of euros)	**Impact on net income**	**Impact on equity**	**Impact on net income**	**Impact on equity**
10% rise of each currency relative to the euro	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.0
10% fall of each foreign currency relative to the euro	(0.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(1.7)

The impacts are calculated on the basis of IFRS 4.

Crédit Agricole Assurances's exposure to foreign exchange risk falls into two categories:

- limited structural exposure: in yen for the CA Life Japan subsidiary, with a hedging ratio of 96% (low net exposure of €4.3 million at end-2022) and in PLN for the CA Zycie subsidiary, with a hedging ratio of 85% (net exposure of €3.7 million at end-2022);
- operational foreign exchange exposure arising from a mismatch between the asset's currency and that of its liabilities: Crédit Agricole Assurances Group's global portfolio, representing commitments in euros, is primarily invested in euro-denominated financial instruments. However, to achieve the aim of optimising risk/return and diversification, the Group seeks to profit from projected growth and interest rate differentials between major geographic areas, in dedicated funds and fixed-income mandates. The general foreign exchange risk hedging strategy is not to hedge exposure to the currencies of emerging economies, regardless of the asset class, and, in contrast, to hedge exposure to the currencies of mature countries, with the option of limited tactical exposure to the US dollar. Crédit Agricole Assurances Group's overall foreign exchange exposure is bound by a maximum market value limit relative to the total portfolio, and two sub-limits for emerging currencies and the US dollar.

4. Liquidity risk

Type of exposure and risk management

For Crédit Agricole Assurances, liquidity risk essentially corresponds to its ability to meet its current liabilities.

From this perspective, the companies combine several approaches.

On the one hand, liquidity is an investment selection criterion (majority of securities listed on regulated markets, limits on assets in markets that lack depth, such as private equity, unrated bonds, and alternative management, etc.).

On the other hand, systems for managing liquidity are consistent across Crédit Agricole Assurances Group and are defined by the companies as part of their ALM policy:

- for life insurance companies, the purpose of these systems is to ensure a match between the maturities of assets and those of liabilities under normal and stressed conditions (wave of buybacks/deaths, see below the liquidity monitoring indicator). The objective is to ensure liquidity in the long-term (monitoring and limiting of annual cash run-off gaps), medium term (so-called "reactivity" ratio described below), and, in case of uncertainty regarding net inflows, short-term (one-week and one-month liquidity, with daily monitoring of redemptions). Temporary liquidity management mechanisms also exist for exceptional circumstances where markets are unavailable (repurchase agreements with collateral in cash or ECB-eligible assets);
- for non-life insurance companies, liquidities or assets with low reactivity are retained, and the share is calculated to respond to a shock to liabilities.

The "reactivity" ratio measures the ability to mobilise current assets of less than two years or variable-rate assets by limiting the impacts in terms of capital loss; it is measured and compared against a threshold set by each life insurance company.

Furthermore, in a situation of rising interest rates, the value of the securities purchased decreases, leaving the portfolio with an unrealised loss. An unexpected increase in redemptions could require insurance companies that have not made the necessary provisions to liquidate these fixed maturity investments in order to obtain cash to meet their commitments at a time when the prices of these assets are not favourable, which could result in significant losses on disposals for the Group. To remedy this situation, Crédit Agricole Assurances has implemented systems to measure, monitor and control liquidity risks. In particular, for several years now the Group has established a provision for policyholder profit-sharing (PPS) of €12.0 billion, or 5.7% of the euro assets at 31 December 2022. Crédit Agricole Assurances also has significant sources of cash through, in particular, the maturing of securities held and the cashing of coupons and dividends. At 31 December 2022, after one year of rising interest rates, the policyholders' deferred profit sharing, which represents the direct effects on policyholders' rights of the realisation of unrealised gains or losses on assets, was €16.8 billion (see Note 5.11 to the consolidated financial statements). The redemption rate of Predica, the Group's main savings and retirement subsidiary, was 3.5% (3.4% in 2021).

Profile of financial investment portfolio maturities

Note 6.6 to the consolidated financial statements of Crédit Agricole Assurances, which can be found in Part 6 of the Universal Registration Document, contains the bond portfolio maturity schedule (excluding unit-linked contracts).

Breakdown of financial liabilities by contractual maturity

Note 6.23 to the consolidated financial statements of Crédit Agricole Assurances, which can be found in Part 6 of the Universal Registration Document, provides information on the estimated schedule for Crédit Agricole Assurances insurance liabilities (excluding unit-linked contracts for which the risk is borne by policyholders).

Financing

As a holding company, Crédit Agricole Assurances is responsible for subsidiary refinancing enabling them to meet their solvency requirements and operational cash needs. It is refinanced through its shareholder Crédit Agricole S.A. and, since 2014, through issuing subordinated debt directly in the market.

The structure of the financing debt and its breakdown by maturity is shown in Note 6.21 to the consolidated financial statements of Crédit Agricole Assurances (Part 6 of the Universal Registration Document).

III. Counterparty risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss due to default by an issuer. For debt securities, this risk translates as a decrease in value.

This section deals only with counterparty risk on financial instruments. Exposure to counterparty risk on reinsurers' receivables is covered in the section on "insurance risk".

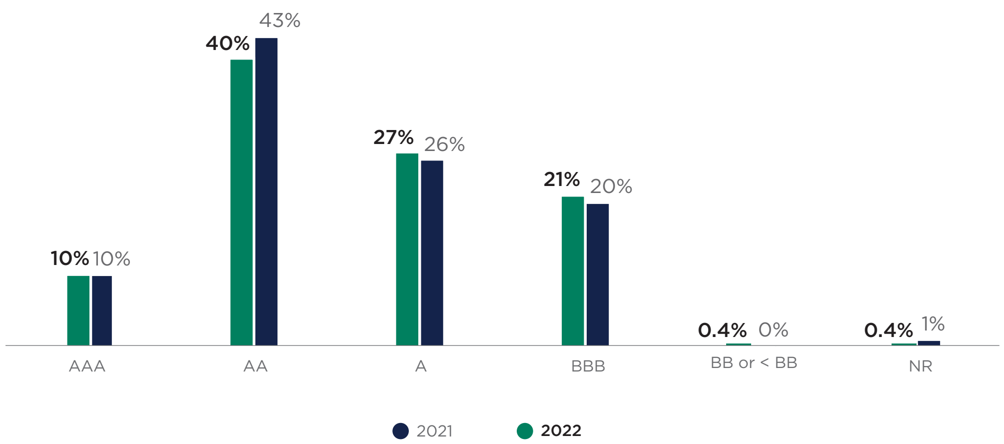
Amundi's risk management teams perform the analysis of counterparty risk for issuers and for OTC market transactions (derivatives) under the management mandates granted to them by the insurance companies.

Counterparty risk is contained overall for Crédit Agricole Assurances Group and at portfolio level for each entity on the basis of limits in terms of ratings, issuer and sector concentration.

Hence, aggregate limits are defined to manage the breakdown of issues between rating classes. The rating used is the "Solvency 2" rating corresponding to the second best of the three Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch ratings. The share of "high-yield" issues held directly or indirectly via funds, is subject to strict limits. Only issues with a minimum BB rating are authorised for purchase in mandates. Issuers that have not been rated by an external agency but have an internal Crédit Agricole S.A. rating are selected according to a rigorous process.

The breakdown of the bond portfolio by financial rating makes it possible to assess its credit quality.

The bond portfolio (excluding unit-linked policies and UCITS) by credit rating breaks down as follows:



Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Concentration in a single issuer (equities and interest rate instruments) may not exceed a given percentage of the global portfolio, which is determined according to issuer type and quality. Furthermore, limiting the relative weighting of the top ten issuers ensures diversification within rating levels A and BBB. Exposure is reviewed quarterly with the Amundi Risk teams and the Risk Management department of Crédit Agricole S.A.

Concentration in sovereign debt and similar is subject to individual limits according to debt-to-GDP ratio and the country's internal credit rating.

The exposure to sovereign debt in Italy, Spain, Portugal and Ireland is subject to authorisations by Crédit Agricole S.A. Risk Committee. Such exposure is concentrated in Italian sovereign debt held by the Italian subsidiary of Crédit Agricole Assurances. The purchase of Greek issuers' debt remains prohibited.

Cash collateral contracts are used to manage counterparty risk for over-the-counter derivatives used by companies to hedge exposure to rate risk on their balance sheets.

IV. Insurance risk

The Crédit Agricole Assurances Group is exposed to insurance risk through the insurance business. Such risk primarily relates to the underwriting, valuation of provisions and reinsurance processes.

Each entity implements an approach in collaboration with all the operating departments concerned, as well as Risk, Compliance, Actuarial functions and Legal Affairs, to manage risks when new insurance products are created or substantial changes are made to the features of an existing product. Products are approved by an *ad hoc* Committee (New Business and New Product Committee).

1. Insurance underwriting risk

Insurance underwriting risk takes different forms depending on the whether the insurance is life or non-life:

Life insurance underwriting risk

Through its Savings, Retirement and Death & Disability activities and life insurance guarantees in respect of its creditor insurance, Crédit Agricole Assurances is exposed to biometric risks (longevity, mortality, occupational incapacity, long-term care and disability risks), loading risk (insufficient loading to cover operating expenses and fee and commission expenses paid to distributors), but most of all to behavioural risk for redemptions (for example, due to an increase in interest rates that reduces the competitiveness of life insurance, a deterioration in trust in the Crédit Agricole Group, or a legal development, such as the Bourquin amendment to the Sapin II law or the Lemoine Law).

Life insurance technical reserves, recognised in the main by French companies, are chiefly constituted from savings denominated in euro or unit-linked (UL) policies. For the majority of UL policies, the risk of fluctuation in the value of the underlying is borne directly by the policyholder. Some policies may include a floor guarantee in the event of the death of the insured, which exposes the insurer to a financial risk determined by the value of the policies' UL and the probability of death of the insured. A specific technical reserve is recognised for this floor guarantee.

In savings, redemption rates are monitored for each life insurance company and compared with the structural redemption rates established on the basis of historic and market data.

In death and disability, creditor insurance and yields, the underwriting policy, which specifies the risks covered, the underwriting conditions (target customers, exclusions) and pricing standards (notably the statistical tables established either from national or international statistics or from experience tables) helps to control risk in this area.

"Catastrophe" risk, related to a mortality shock, is likely to impact the results for individual or group death & disability insurance. The adequacy of the reinsurance programme helps to limit this risk.

Non-life insurance underwriting risk

For property and casualty insurance and non-life benefits included in creditor insurance policies, the underwriting risk can be defined as the risk that the premiums collected are insufficient compared to the claims to be settled. Crédit Agricole Assurances is specifically exposed to frequency risk and exceptional risk, whether originating from a catastrophe risk (particularly climatic) or the occurrence of individual incidents for significant amounts.

For distribution partners, underwriting policy defines the framework for accepting risk (to ensure appropriate selection of risks and the spread within the policy portfolio to optimise technical margins). Formal rules and procedures for pricing are also drawn up.

The ratio of claims paid to premiums earned is compared to targets that are reviewed annually. This claims ratio is the key indicator for monitoring risk and is used to identify priorities for improving the technical result, where necessary.

Concentration risk in non-life insurance relates to an aggregation of liabilities in respect of a single claim, arising from:

- underwriting concentration in which insurance policies are underwritten by one or more Group entities on the same risk item;
- claim concentration, where policies are written by one or more Crédit Agricole Assurances Group entities on risks that are different, but liable to be triggered by a single covered event or the same primary cause.

This type of risk is hedged, first, by a policy of diversifying the risks written in a single region and, second, by reinsurance to limit the financial impact of a major event (storms, natural disasters, etc.), under a reinsurance policy (see reinsurance risk below) that incorporates this dimension.

2. Provisioning risk

Provisioning risk is the risk of a gap between the provisions set aside and those required to meet liabilities. It may be related to risk valuation (volatility introduced by discount rates, regulatory changes, or new risks for which statistical depth is inadequate, etc.) or a change in risk factors (population ageing, for example, leading to increased long-term care risks or health issues, stricter laws governing professional liability insurance, personal injury compensation, and others).

The objective of the provisioning policy established in each of the companies is to guarantee a prudent assessment of loadings for past and projected claims to ensure a high probability that the accounting provisions set aside will be sufficient to cover the ultimate load.

The methods used to constitute provisions (on a case-by-case basis) for property and casualty insurance, according to the products and benefits affected, are documented and the management rules applied by claims managers are set out in the manuals.

The choice of statistical methodology to calculate accounting provisions (including provisions for late payment) is justified at each reporting date.

The local permanent control plan encompasses control of provisioning policy.

The Statutory Auditors perform an actuarial review of provisions as part of the review of the annual financial statements.

The breakdown of technical reserves relating to life and non-life insurance contracts is presented in Note 6.23 to the consolidated financial statements.

3. Reinsurance risk

Reinsurance risks are of three types:

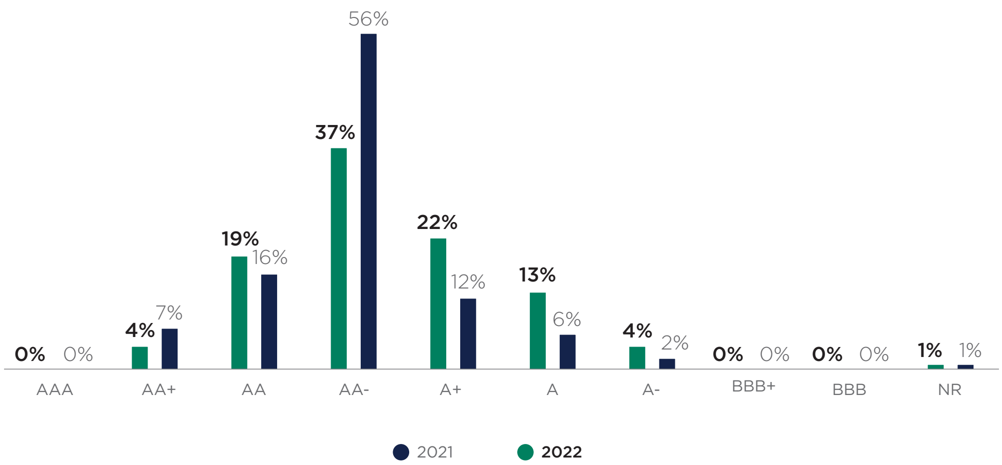
- inappropriate reinsurance (insufficient cover or, on the contrary, payment of too high a premium, which erodes technical margins and competitiveness);
- risk of a reinsurer defaulting and not being able to pay its share of the claims;
- no or virtually no reinsurance on a given activity or guarantee given (reinsurance offer, amounts that can be covered and the cost of cover, depending on market conditions that are liable to vary significantly).

Each company draws up its own reinsurance plan aimed at protecting equity in case of systemic or exceptional events and at limiting volatility in the Company's results. It incorporates risk management principles that are uniform throughout the Crédit Agricole Assurances Group, which consist of:

- selecting reinsurers that meet a minimum financial strength criterion, with reinsurers' ratings monitored at the Crédit Agricole Assurances Group level;
- ensuring adequate dispersion of ceded premiums across reinsurers;
- monitoring the adequacy of reinsurance cover relative to the commitments to policyholders and of results on each reinsurance agreement.

The reinsurance plans are reviewed annually by the Board of Directors in each subsidiary.

Their breakdown by reinsurer financial rating is as follows:



4. Emerging risks

The Risk department is responsible for the ongoing monitoring of insurance risk, in cooperation with other key functions.

This monitoring comes from many sources (economic research, internal and external analysis, research published by the French Regulatory and Resolution Supervisory Authority (ACPR), the European regulator – EIOPA etc.). It is reported in the News pages of the Risk Monitoring Committee, which meets every two months with all the Risk Managers and risk experts, and in the Flash (Crédit Agricole Assurances Group's risk dashboard), which is sent to Crédit Agricole Assurances' Executive Committee every month.

A monitoring Committee comprising the Risk Managers and risk experts has been established in order to share information on these issues and identify any potential impacts on the Crédit Agricole Assurances Group.

V. Operational risks

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from shortcomings or failure in internal procedures, human error, information systems or external events. It includes the risks generated by key outsourced services.

The Crédit Agricole Assurances entities apply Crédit Agricole S.A. directives on operational and compliance risk management.

The operational risk management system in each entity, including the holding company, is thus comprised of the following components:

- a mapping of risk events, periodically updated to incorporate organisational changes, new activities and even changes in the cost of risk. It is based on a breakdown of activities into processes and the seven risk categories of the Basel 2 classification. The financial and non-financial (regulatory, image) impacts of these identified risk events, whether actual or potential, are assessed as well as their probability of occurrence, based on business expertise. Internal control is assessed on the basis of the results of controls at the different levels defined in the local control plans and standardised controls defined by Crédit Agricole S.A. Risk department and the findings of periodic controls to highlight the most critical net risks and prioritise actions plans to reduce them;
- a process of collecting data on risk-related incidents and operating losses, backed by an early-warning system, is used to monitor identified risks and use them to introduce remedial measures and ensure consistency with mapping. The amount of collected losses is compared each quarter to an annually defined alert threshold.

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Crédit Agricole Assurances and its subsidiaries have prepared a Business Continuity Plan (BCP) focusing on essential activities in order to cover a failure of information systems, operational sites and staff. It meets the standards of the Crédit Agricole S.A. with an IT back-up plan based on the Crédit Agricole S.A. shared IT operating and production environment. This plan is regularly tested. IT system security is an inherent component of the Group's security policies. A three-year programme of security projects (including accreditation, intrusion tests, and IT system failure scenarios) is being implemented.

A Crédit Agricole Assurances Group-wide general subcontracting policy, describing amongst others the monitoring and control system associated with outsourcing, has been rolled out by Group entities. The system for managing outsourced services was reinforced in 2021, following the publication of the EBA guidelines on outsourced services, the French Order of 3 November 2014 as amended, and the publication of the EIOPA guidelines on the outsourcing of cloud-based services.

VI. Non-compliance risks

Non-compliance risks refer to a potential lack of adherence to rules governing financial activities. These rules may be laws, regulations (Solvency 2 regulation, securities regulations, data protection, customer protection, anti-money laundering and anti-terrorism financing requirements, international sanctions, anti-corruption etc.), professional or ethics standards and usages, and instructions from the executive body. These risks are identified in the operational risk mapping of each Crédit Agricole Assurances Group entity.

In each entity, the Compliance Officer is responsible for the implementation of the Group procedures issued by the Compliance department of Crédit Agricole S.A. (*Fides Corpus*) and for the development of procedures specific to the activities of his/her entity. The Compliance Officer is also responsible for training and for the dedicated control system aimed at controlling these risks, with the ongoing goal of limiting the potential impacts (financial losses and legal, administrative or disciplinary sanctions), while protecting the reputation of the Crédit Agricole Assurances Group. In this respect, the launch of new business activities and the creation of new products, are subject to enhanced security by referral to the New Activities and New Products Committees, established in each entity to review in particular the contractual and marketing documents for products, as well as the training materials and sales aids intended for distributors.

The supervision of the compliance systems of the subsidiaries of Crédit Agricole Assurances is carried out by the Compliance Officer of the Crédit Agricole Assurances Group. Coordination for the Insurance business is carried out mainly through exchanges with the subsidiaries.

In all areas of compliance, from the prevention of money laundering and financing of terrorism to protecting customers, the Group has strengthened coordination with distributors (Regional Banks, LCL, other international networks) to ensure implementation of the controls to guarantee correct application of procedures by all parties.

VII. Legal risks

Responsibility for legal management, regulatory monitoring and consulting with the various Business line departments lies with the companies' Legal departments.

There are currently no governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings (or any proceedings known by the Company, whether suspended or threatened) that could have or has had, in the previous 12 months, any material effect on the financial position or profitability of the Company and/or of the Crédit Agricole Assurances Group.

To Crédit Agricole Assurances' knowledge, there is no significant litigation to note.

2.8 OPERATIONAL RISKS

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from shortcomings or failure in internal procedures, staff, information systems or external events.

It includes legal risk, non-compliance risk, internal and external fraud risk, the model risk and risks generated by the use of outsourced services, including critical or important services under the EBA.

I. Organisation and supervision system

The operational risk system, adjusted to each Group entity, comprises the following components common to the entire Group.

Organisation and governance of the Operational Risk Management function:

- supervision of the system by Executive Management (via the Operational Risk Committee or the operational risk unit of the Group Risk Committee and the Internal Control Committee);
- tasks of the Risk Management Officers (Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries) and the Operational Risk Managers at local level in terms of management of the operational risk management system;
- responsibility of the entities in managing their own risks;
- set of standards and procedures;
- dissemination of the Crédit Agricole Group's risk appetite approach implemented in 2015 and incorporating operational risk.

Identification and qualitative assessment of risks through risk mapping

Risk mapping is done annually by the entities and is used by each entity with the results and associated action plans validated by the Operational Risk Committee (operational risk unit of the Internal Control Committee) and a presentation to the Risk Committee of the Board of Directors.

This mapping is supplemented by the establishment of risk indicators to monitor the most sensitive processes:

- collection of operational loss data and an early warning system to report sensitive, significant incidents (including IT incidents), which are consolidated in a database used to measure and monitor the cost of risk;
- the reliability and quality of the data collected are submitted to systematic audits both at the local and central levels;
- the calculation and regulatory reporting of capital for operational risk at the consolidated and entity levels;
- the quarterly production of an operational risk dashboard at entity level, accompanied by a Crédit Agricole Group summary, taking into account the main sources of risks affecting the business lines and associated action plans for major incidents.

Tools

The RCP (Risk Management and Permanent Controls) platform contains the four essential elements of the system (collection of loss data, operational risk mapping, permanent controls and action plans) sharing the same framework and thus making it possible to establish a connection between the risk mapping systems and risk management system (permanent controls, action plans, etc.).

Regarding the IT system component used for the calculation and allocation of regulatory capital, the upgrade plan was continued along with a rationalisation of the databases, enhanced information granularity and the automation of the controls on data taken from COREP's regulatory statements to bring IT into line with best management principles defined by the Basel Committee.

These components are subjected to consolidated verifications at the central level.

The risks associated with outsourced services are incorporated into each component of the Operational Risk system and are the subject of consolidated controls that are centrally communicated. The Crédit Agricole Group's system has been adapted in accordance with the EBA guidelines on outsourcing issued in February 2019, in particular to ensure compliance with the outsourcing stock and to record outsourcing in a dedicated register.

II. Methodology

The main entities of Crédit Agricole S.A. use the advanced measurement approach (AMA): Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, Amundi, LCL, Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance and Agos. The use of the AMA for these entities was approved by the French Regulatory and Resolution Supervisory Authority (ACPR) in 2007. These entities currently represent 65% of the capital requirement for operational risks.

For the entities that use the standardised approach (TSA), the regulatory weighting coefficients used in calculating the capital requirement are those recommended by the Basel Committee (percentage of revenues according to business line).

AMA regulatory capital requirement calculation

The AMA method for calculating capital requirements for operational risk has the following main objectives:

- increase control over the cost of operational risk, and prevent exceptional risks across the various Group entities;
- determine the level of capital needed for the measured risks;
- promote improvements in risk management through the monitoring of action plans.

The systems implemented within the Group aim for compliance with all qualitative criteria (integration of risk measurement into day-to-day management, independence of the Risk function, periodic disclosure of operational risk exposures etc.) and Basel 3 quantitative criteria (99.9% confidence interval over a one-year period; incorporation of internal data, external data, scenario analyses and factors reflecting the environment; incorporation of risk factors that influence the statistical distribution etc.).

The AMA model for calculating capital requirements is based on a unique actuarial model called the **Loss Distribution Approach.**

Internal factors (change in the entity's risk profile) are considered according to:

- changes within the entity (organisational, new business activities etc.);
- changes in risk mapping;
- an analysis of the history of internal losses and the quality of the risk management system, in particular via the permanent controls system.

For external factors, the Group uses:

- the ORX Insight external consortium database to monitor incidents recorded in other institutions;
- the SAS OpRisk and ORX News external public databases for:
  - raising awareness among the entities of the main risks that have impacted other institutions,
  - assisting experts in the valuation of the main Group vulnerabilities (key scenarios).

The model was designed and developed according to the following principles:

- it must form an integral part of the risk policy;
- it must be pragmatic, i.e. the methodology must be applicable to real operating conditions;
- it must have educational value, in order to be endorsed by Executive Management and the business lines;
- it must be robust, i.e. it must be able to provide estimates that are realistic and stable from one financial year to the next.

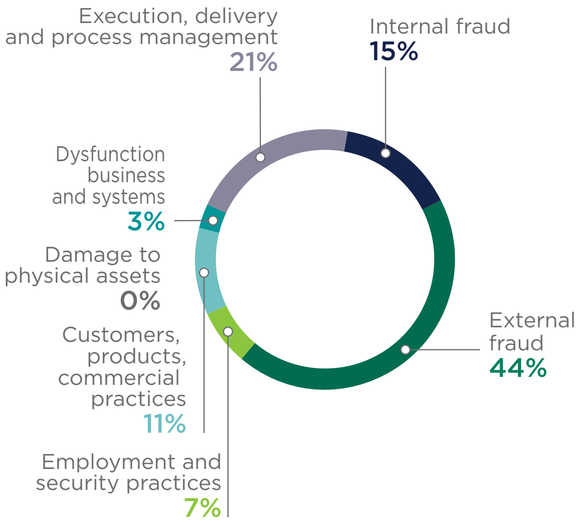
An annual Committee for back-testing the Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA) model analyses the model's sensitivity to changes in the risk profile of the entities. Every year, this Committee identifies areas where improvements are possible, and draws up corresponding action plans.

The operational risk system and methodology have been subject to external audits by the ECB in 2015, 2016 and 2017. These missions made it possible to note the Group's progress, but also to complete the prudential approach relating to emerging risks (cyber risk, compliance/conduct risk).

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

III. Exposure

— Breakdown of operational losses by Basel risk category (2020 to 2022)

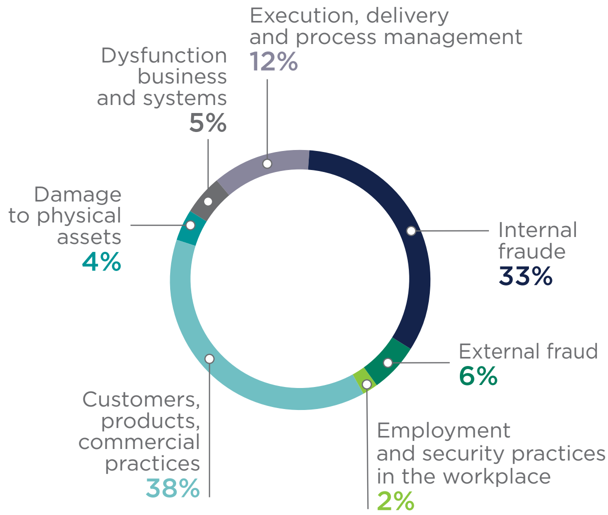


Generally, the exposure profile in terms of operating risks detected in the last three years reflects the principal activities of Crédit Agricole S.A.:

- an exposure to external fraud that remains significant, mainly in connection with credit boundary operational risk (document fraud, fraudulent invoices etc., as well as one-off defaults in 2020 associated with bankruptcies with suspicion of fraud) and payment instruments fraud (bank cards, fraudulent transfers);
- execution and delivery risks, process management risks due to processing errors (absent or incomplete legal documentation, collateral management, litigation with suppliers, input errors etc.). An exceptional incident in 2021 should be noted for CAMCA following the abandoning of an IT project;
- an exposure to the Customer category marked in particular by a regulatory prudential provision for liability risks related to Agos' (CACF Group) settlement of legal disputes in 2020 and a provision following the questioning of unfair terms relating to mortgage loans in Swiss francs at CA Bank Polska in 2022;
- notable in 2020 was the rise in the share of the Internal Fraud category due to one-off incidents, and in the Employment and Safety Practices category due to additional costs connected to the Covid-19 health crisis (health protection kits, cancellation of travelling and events).

Remedial and preventive action plans at local or Group level were introduced to reduce the exposure of Crédit Agricole S.A. to Operational Risk. Periodic monitoring of action plans for incidents with an impact higher than €5 million has been implemented since 2014 within the Group Operational Risk Committee and since 2016 in the Group Risk Committee.

— Breakdown of risk weighted assets by Basel risk category (Q4 2022)



IV. Insurance and coverage of operational risks

Crédit Agricole S.A. has obtained insurance coverage for its operational risks to protect its assets and profits. For high-intensity risks, Crédit Agricole S.A. has taken out insurance policies to cover itself and its subsidiaries with major insurance companies. These policies harmonise the transfer of personal and property risks and the setting up of specific professional liability and fraud insurance programmes for each business line. Lower intensity risks are managed directly by the relevant entities.

In France, third-party civil liability risks are covered by operating civil liability policies. It should be noted that property and casualty insurance for operating assets (property and IT equipment) also includes third-party liability coverage for all property exposed to this risk.

The MRB (*Multirisques Bureaux* – Comprehensive Office), PAB (*Perte d'Activité Bancaire* – Loss of banking business), CYBER and RCJ (*Responsabilité Civile Juristes* – Lawyers' Liability) policies were renewed on 1 January 2023. The RCP (*Responsabilité Civile Professionnelle* – professional liability insurance) and GDB (*Globale de Banque* – Global Bank = All Securities Risks + Fraud) policies expire on 1 May 2023 and will be renewed on that date.

"Basel 2 eligible" policies contribute to reducing the capital requirement for operational risks (within the 20% authorised limit).

High-frequency and low-intensity risks that cannot be insured on satisfactory financial terms are retained in the form of deductibles and represent around 7% of all Group insurance programmes.

2.9 DEVELOPMENTS IN LEGAL RISKS

The main legal and tax proceedings outstanding at Crédit Agricole S.A. and its fully consolidated subsidiaries are described in the management report for the 2021 financial year.

With respect to the litigation and exceptional events reported in this document and updated in the third quarter of 2022 in document A04, the only changes are as follows:

- to the eighth and eleventh paragraphs of the "EURIBOR/LIBOR and other indexes" section;
- to the third and fifth paragraphs of the "SSA Bonds" section;
- to the last paragraph of the "O'Sullivan and Tavera" section;
- to the first, second and third paragraphs of the "CACEIS Germany" section.

Litigation and exceptional events

Strauss/Wolf/Faudem

US citizens and members of their families who were victims of terrorist attacks attributed to Hamas and committed in Israel between 2001 and 2004 have brought proceedings against Crédit Lyonnais and another bank before a New York court.

They claim that these banks gave support to terrorists as they each kept an account opened (in 1990 in the case of Crédit Lyonnais) by a charity providing aid to Palestinians. The plaintiffs allege that the account was used to transfer funds to Palestinian entities accused of financing Hamas. The plaintiffs, who have not put a figure on the damages they have suffered, are claiming compensation for "injury, anguish and emotional pain".

As the matter and the proceedings currently stand, the plaintiffs have not provided proof that the charity was actually linked to terrorists, nor that Crédit Lyonnais was aware that its customer could have been involved (if it were to be proven) in financing terrorism. The Court nonetheless demanded that this be demonstrated by the plaintiffs if they are to win their case. Crédit Lyonnais vigorously denies the plaintiffs' allegations.

Under a ruling made on 28 February 2013, the judge issued a Summary Judgment referring Crédit Lyonnais and the plaintiffs to a jury trial on the merits.

In February 2018, Crédit Lyonnais filed a new motion for summary judgment based on recent case law so that the plaintiffs' claims can be dismissed without such a jury trial.

In January 2019 the plaintiffs tried to modify their briefs in order to add new plaintiffs before their action was time-barred. The judge refused the request and two new actions (Fisher and Miller) were filed in the same court as the one in charge of the Strauss/Wolf proceedings. They are similar to the pending actions, their legal analysis is identical and their result will depend on the outcome of the motion for summary judgement filed by Crédit Lyonnais in February 2018. From a procedural standpoint, they will remain suspended until then.

On 31 March 2019 the court upheld in its entirety the motion for summary judgment filed by Crédit Lyonnais in February 2018. It considered that no reasonable jury could find in favour of the plaintiffs and dismissed all their claims. The plaintiffs appealed against this decision.

On 7 April 2021, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals dismissed the plaintiffs' appeal.

On 3 September 2021, the plaintiffs filed an appeal with the US Supreme Court. On 7 January 2022, the Supreme Court sought the opinion of the US Solicitor General as to whether it was appropriate to examine this appeal. In May 2022, the US Solicitor General recommended that the Supreme Court should refuse to reopen the case. On 27 June 2022, the Supreme Court rejected the plaintiffs' appeal, which means that the rejection of the claims made against Crédit Lyonnais is now definitive.

CIE case (Cheque Image Exchange)

In March 2008, LCL and Crédit Agricole S.A. and ten other banks were served notice of grievances on behalf of France's Competition Council *(Conseil de la concurrence)* (now the French Competition Authority – *Autorité de la concurrence*).

They were accused of colluding to implement and apply interchange fees for cashing cheques, since the switch to the Cheque Image Exchange system, i.e. between 2002 and 2007. In the opinion of the French Competition Authority, these fees constitute anti-competitive price agreements within the meaning of Articles 81 paragraph 1 of the treaty establishing the European Community and Article L.420-1 of the French Commercial Code *(Code de commerce),* and allegedly caused damage to the economy.

In their defences, the banks categorically refuted the anticompetitiveness of the fees and contested the legality of the proceedings.

In a decision published on 20 September 2010, the French Competition Authority stated that the Cheque Image Exchange fee (CEIC) was anti-competitive by its very aim and that it artificially increased the costs borne by remitting banks, which resulted in an unfavourable impact on the prices of banking services. Concerning one of the fees for related services, the fee for cancellation of wrongly cleared transactions (AOCT), the French Competition Authority called on the banks to revise their amount within six months of the decision notification.

The accused banks were sanctioned for a total amount of €384.92 million.

LCL and Crédit Agricole were respectively sentenced to pay €20.7 million and €82.1 million for the CEIC and €0.2 million and €0.8 million for the AOCT.

All of the banks appealed the decision to the Paris Court of Appeal. By a decree of 23 February 2012, the Court overruled the decision, stating that the French Competition Authority had not proven the existence of competition restrictions establishing the agreement as having an anti-competitive purpose.

The French Competition Authority filed an appeal with the Supreme Court on 23 March 2012.

On 14 April 2015, the French Supreme Court *(Cour de cassation)* overruled the Paris Court of Appeal's decision dated 23 February 2012 and remanded the case to the Paris Court of Appeal with a change in the composition of the Court on the sole ground that the Paris Court of Appeal declared the UFC-Que Choisir and ADUMPE's interventions in the proceedings devoid of purpose without having considered their arguments.

The Supreme Court did not rule on the merits of the case and Crédit Agricole has brought the case before the Paris Court of Appeal.

The Paris Court of Appeal issued a decree on 21 December 2017. It confirmed the decision of the French Competition Authority dated 20 September 2010 but reduced from €82,940,000 to €76,560,000 the sanction on Crédit Agricole. LCL's sanction remained unchanged, at an amount of €20,930,000.

As well as the other banks parties to this procedure, LCL and Crédit Agricole filed an appeal with the Supreme Court.

On 29 January 2020, the French Supreme Court *(Cour de cassation)* overruled the Paris Court of Appeal's decision dated 21 December 2017 and referred the case to the same Court with a different composition on the ground that the Paris Court of Appeal had not characterized the existence of restrictions of competition by object.

On 2 December 2021, the Paris Court of Appeal overturned the French Competition Authority's decision and found it unproven that the establishment of the CEIC and the AOCT constituted anti-competition practices either by their aim or by their effects.

The French Competition Authority filed an appeal with the Supreme Court against this judgement on 31 December 2021.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC)

In October 2015, Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiary Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank (Crédit Agricole CIB) reached agreements with the US and New York authorities that had been conducting investigations regarding US dollar transactions with countries subject to US economic sanctions. The events covered by this agreement took place between 2003 and 2008.

Crédit Agricole CIB and Crédit Agricole S.A., which cooperated with the US and New York authorities in connection with their investigations, have agreed to pay a total penalty amount of US$787.3 million (i.e. €692.7 million). The payment of this penalty has been allocated to the pre-existing reserve that had already been taken and, therefore, has not affected the accounts for the second half of 2015.

The agreements with the Board of Governors of the US Federal Reserve (Fed) and the New York State Department of Financial Services (NYDFS) are with Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB. The agreement with the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) of the US Department of the Treasury is with Crédit Agricole CIB. Crédit Agricole CIB also entered into separate deferred prosecution agreements (DPAs) with the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia (USAO) and the District Attorney of the County of New York (DANY), the terms of which are three years. On 19 October 2018, the two deferred prosecution agreements with USAO and DANY ended at the end of the three-year period, Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank having complied with all its obligations under the DPAs.

Crédit Agricole continues to strengthen its internal procedures and its compliance programmes regarding laws on international sanctions and will continue to cooperate fully with the US and New York authorities, with its home regulators, the European Central Bank and the French Regulatory and Resolution Supervisory Authority (ACPR), and with the other regulators across its worldwide network.

In accordance with the agreements reached with the NYDFS and the US Federal Reserve, Crédit Agricole's compliance programme is regularly reviewed to assess its effectiveness. These reviews include a review by an independent consultant appointed by the NYDFS for a term of one year and annual reviews by an independent board approved by the US Federal Reserve.

EURIBOR/LIBOR and other indexes

Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiary Crédit Agricole CIB, in their capacity as contributors to a number of interbank rates, have received requests for information from a number of authorities as part of investigations into: (i) the calculation of the LIBOR (London Interbank Offered Rates) in a number of currencies, the EURIBOR (Euro Interbank Offered Rate) and certain other market indexes; and (ii) transactions connected with these rates and indexes. These demands covered several periods from 2005 to 2012.

As part of its cooperation with the authorities, Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiary Crédit Agricole CIB carried out investigations in order to gather the information requested by the various authorities and in particular the American authorities – the DOJ (Department of Justice) and CFTC (Commodity Future Trading Commission) – with which they are in discussions. It is currently not possible to know the outcome of these discussions, nor the date when they will be concluded.

Furthermore, Crédit Agricole CIB is currently under investigation opened by the Attorney General of the State of Florida on both the LIBOR and the EURIBOR.

Following its investigation and an unsuccessful settlement procedure, on 21 May 2014, the European Commission sent a statement of objection to Crédit Agricole S.A. and to Crédit Agricole CIB pertaining to agreements or concerted practices for the purpose and/or effect of preventing, restricting or distorting competition in derivatives related to the EURIBOR.

In a decision dated 7 December 2016, the European Commission jointly fined Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB €114,654,000 for participating in a cartel in euro interest rate derivatives. Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB are challenging the decision and have asked the European Court of Justice to overturn it. The hearing before the European Court of Justice was held on 17 March 2022 and the date of the judgement is not known at the present time.

The Swiss competition authority, COMCO, has conducted an investigation into the market for interest rate derivatives, including the EURIBOR, with regard to Crédit Agricole S.A. and several Swiss and international banks. This investigation was closed following a settlement under which Crédit Agricole S.A. agreed to pay a penalty of CHF4,465,701 and proceedings costs amounting to CHF187,012, without any admission of guilt.

Moreover, in June 2016 the Korea Fair Trade Commission (KFTC) decided to close the investigation launched in September 2015 into Crédit Agricole CIB and the LIBOR index on various currencies, EURIBOR and TIBOR indices. The investigation into certain foreign exchange derivatives (ABS-NDF) was closed by the KFTC according to a decision notified to Crédit Agricole CIB on 20 December 2018.

Concerning the two class actions in the United States of America in which Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB have been named since 2012 and 2013 along with other financial institutions, both as defendants in one ("Sullivan" for the EURIBOR) and only Crédit Agricole S.A. as defendant in the other ("Lieberman" for LIBOR); the "Lieberman" class action has now been closed, as the plaintiffs have decided to discontinue the proceedings. Concerning the "Sullivan" class action, Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB had introduced a motion to dismiss the plaintiffs' claim, which the US District Court of New York State had upheld in first instance. On 14 June 2019, the plaintiffs had appealed the decision. While awaiting the deliberation on this appeal, the Federal Second Circuit Court of Appeal, in a different case (called Gelboim), delivered a ruling on 31 December 2021 that modified its jurisprudence concerning the personal competence of US jurisdictions with regard to foreign defendants. In order to avoid any possible negative impacts arising from this reversal of jurisprudence concerning the appeal being heard, Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB had negotiated an agreement with the plaintiffs intended to bring the proceedings to a definitive conclusion, providing for the payment of US$55 million to the plaintiffs, which was made in 2022. This agreement, which does not include any admission of guilt on the part of Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB, was approved by the New York court on 15 November 2022, a decision which has not been appealed. In accordance with the standard cooperation commitments made in this type of agreement, a request for the disclosure of documents (confirmatory discovery) could still be made by the plaintiffs in 2023 to Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB, should they need such documents in the context of discussions with other parties that have not yet settled.

Since 1 July 2016, Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB, together with other banks, are also party to a new class action suit in the United States ("Frontpoint") relating to the SIBOR (Singapore Interbank Offered Rate) and SOR (Singapore Swap Offer Rate) indexes. After having granted a first motion to dismiss filed by Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB, the New York Federal District Court, ruling on a new motion by the plaintiffs, excluded Crédit Agricole S.A. from the Frontpoint case on the grounds that it had not contributed to the relevant indexes. The Court considered, however, taking into account recent developments in case law, that its jurisdiction could apply to Crédit Agricole CIB, as well as to all the banks that are members of the SIBOR index panel. The allegations contained in the complaint regarding the SIBOR/USD and SOR indexes were also rejected by the Court, therefore the SIBOR/Singapore dollar index alone is still taken into account. On 26 December 2018, the plaintiffs filed a new complaint aimed at reintroducing into the scope of the Frontpoint case the alleged manipulations of the SIBOR and SOR indexes that affected the transactions in US dollars. Crédit Agricole CIB, alongside the other defendants, objected to this new complaint at the hearing held on 2 May 2019 before the New York Federal District Court. On 26 July 2019, the Federal Court granted the defendants' motion to dismiss. The plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal on 26 August 2019.

On 17 March 2021, a panel of three judges of the Federal Second Circuit Court of Appeal allowed the plaintiffs' appeal, consequently considering the new complaint admissible and referring the case to the New York Federal District Court for continuation of the proceedings. The defendants, including Crédit Agricole CIB, asked the Federal Court of Appeal, sitting in plenary session, to reconsider this decision. This request was rejected by the Court of Appeal on 6 May 2021. Another appeal was filed on 12 May 2021 by the defendants with a view to obtaining the suspension of this return of the case before the first instance court, but this was dismissed on 24 May 2021. On 1 October 2021, the defendants filed an appeal before the US Supreme Court, which decided on 10 January 2022 not to hear the case. A new motion, currently under consideration, was filed by the defendants before the Federal Court with the aim of putting an end to this action.

On 27 May 2022, all 13 defendants signed a transactional agreement with the plaintiffs in order to bring this action to a definitive end. This agreement provides for the payment to the plaintiffs of a one-off sum with a specific sum attributed to each of the plaintiffs. As a result, Crédit Agricole CIB will pay US$7.3 million (8.03% of the total amount). This agreement, which does not include any admission of guilt on the part of Crédit Agricole CIB, was approved by the New York court on 29 November 2022, a decision which has not been appealed.

Bonds SSA

Several regulators requested information to Crédit Agricole S.A. and to Crédit Agricole CIB for investigations relating to the activities of different banks involved in the secondary trading of Bonds SSA (Supranational, Sub-Sovereign and Agencies) denominated in American dollars. Through the cooperation with these regulators, Crédit Agricole CIB proceeded to internal inquiries to gather the required information available. On 20 December 2018, the European Commission issued a Statement of Objections to a number of banks including Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB within its inquiry on a possible infringement of rules of European Competition law in the secondary trading of Bonds SSA denominated in American dollars. Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB became aware of these objections and issued a response on 29 March 2019, followed by an oral hearing on 10-11 July 2019.

In a decision dated 28 April 2021, the European Commission jointly fined Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB €3,993,000 for participating in a cartel on the secondary market for SSA bonds denominated in US dollars. On 7 July 2021, Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB appealed against this decision before the European Court of Justice.

Crédit Agricole CIB was included with other banks in a putative consolidated class action before the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. That action was dismissed on 29 August 2018 on the basis that the plaintiffs failed to allege an injury sufficient to give them standing. However, the plaintiffs were given an opportunity to attempt to remedy that defect. The plaintiffs filed an amended complaint on 7 November 2018. Crédit Agricole CIB as well as the other defendants filed motions to dismiss the amended complaint. An order issued on 30 September 2019 dismissed the class action against Crédit Agricole CIB for lack of jurisdiction and, in a subsequent ruling, the Court held that the plaintiffs had in any event failed to establish a violation of US antitrust law. In June 2020, the plaintiffs appealed against these two decisions. On 19 July 2021, the Second Circuit Court of Appeal confirmed the court's position that the plaintiffs had not succeeded in establishing a violation of US antitrust law. The time limit given to the plaintiffs for contesting this decision before the US Supreme Court expired on 2 December 2021 without the plaintiffs having taken any action in this regard. The plaintiffs then requested authorisation to introduce a motion aiming to annul the judgement of the court of first instance, on the grounds that the judge of this court had not revealed a conflict of interest at the start of the proceedings. The case was allocated to a new judge with a view to examining this application, and said new judge ordered the Parties to submit their observations on this issue. On 3 October 2022, this judge, District Judge Valerie Caproni, issued an opinion and denied the plaintiffs' motion to overturn the judgement, instructing the clerk to close the case. The plaintiffs did not appeal this decision of Judge Caproni.

On 7 February 2019, a second class action was filed against Crédit Agricole CIB and the other defendants named in the class action already pending before the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. In July 2020, the plaintiffs voluntarily discontinued the action but the claim could be revived.

On 11 July 2018, Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB were notified with other banks of a class action filed in Canada before the Ontario Superior Court of Justice. Another action has been filed before the Federal Court of Canada. The action in the Ontario Superior Court of Justice was dismissed on 19 February 2020. Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB have reached an agreement in principle to end the proceedings before the Federal Court. The definitive agreement still has to be negotiated, signed and approved by the Court.

O'Sullivan and Tavera

On 9 November 2017, a group of individuals (or their families or estates), who claimed to have been injured or killed in attacks in Iraq, filed a complaint ("O'Sullivan I") against several banks, including Crédit Agricole S.A., and its subsidiary Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank (Crédit Agricole CIB), in US District Court for the District of New York.

On 29 December 2018, the same group of individuals, together with 57 new plaintiffs, filed a separate action ("O'Sullivan II") against the same defendants.

On 21 December 2018, a different group of individuals filed a complaint ("Tavera") against the same defendants.

All three complaints allege that Crédit Agricole S.A., Crédit Agricole CIB, and other defendants conspired with Iran and its agents to violate US sanctions and engage in transactions with Iranian entities in violation of the US Anti-Terrorism Act and the Justice Against Sponsors of Terrorism Act. Specifically, the complaints allege that Crédit Agricole S.A., Crédit Agricole CIB, and other defendants processed US dollar transactions on behalf of Iran and Iranian entities in violation of sanctions administered by the US Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control, which allegedly enabled Iran to fund terrorist organisations that, as is alleged, attacked plaintiffs. The plaintiffs are seeking an unspecified amount of compensatory damages.

On 2 March 2018, Crédit Agricole CIB and other defendants filed a motion to dismiss the O'Sullivan I complaint. On 28 March 2019, the Court granted defendants' motion to dismiss. On 22 April 2019, plaintiffs filed a motion to amend their complaint. On 20 May 2019, defendants filed an opposition to plaintiffs' motion, and plaintiffs filed a reply brief on 10 June 2019. On 25 February 2020 the plaintiffs' motion to amend their complaint was denied and their original complaint dismissed with prejudice.

On 28 May 2020, the plaintiffs filed a motion requesting that the court enter a final judgement against defendants to allow an appeal. On 11 June 2020, the defendants filed an opposition to plaintiffs' motion, and plaintiffs filed a reply brief on 18 June 2020. On 29 June 2021, the Court dismissed the plaintiffs' motion.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

On 28 July 2021, the Court ordered a stay of proceedings in the “O’Sullivan I” case pending a decision in the appeal in progress in a case Freeman versus HSBC Holdings, PLC, No. 19-3970 (2d. Cir.). (The “O’Sullivan II” and “Tavera” cases had previously been suspended pending the outcome of this appeal). On 20 January 2023, the Court extended the stay of the “O’Sullivan I” and “O’Sullivan II” proceedings pending a decision by the US Supreme Court on Twitter, Inc. v. Tamneh, et al. on the application of the US Anti-Terrorism Act to social media companies. In the “Tavera” case, the parties must decide on a possible extension of the stay of proceedings before 3 February 2023.

Intercontinental Exchange, Inc. (“ICE”)

On 15 January 2019 a class action (“Putnam bank”) was filed in a federal court in New York (US District Court for the Southern District of New York) against the Intercontinental Exchange, Inc. (“ICE”) and a number of banks, including Crédit Agricole S.A., Crédit Agricole CIB and Crédit Agricole Securities-USA. The action was filed by plaintiffs who claimed to have invested in financial instruments indexed to the USD ICE LIBOR. They accused the banks of having collusively set this index at artificially low levels since February 2014 and thus made illegal profits.

On 31 January 2019 a similar action (“Livonia”) has been filed before the US District Court Southern District of New York, against a number of banks including Crédit Agricole S.A., Crédit Agricole CIB and Crédit Agricole Securities-USA. On 1 February 2019, the two class actions were consolidated for pre-trial purposes.

On 4 March 2019, a third class action (Hawaii Sheet Metal Workers retirement funds) was filed against the same banks before the same court and consolidated with the two previous actions on 26 April 2019. On 1 July 2019, the plaintiffs filed a “Consolidated Class Action Complaint”.

On 30 August 2019, the defendants filed a motion to dismiss against this consolidated complaint.

On 26 March 2020, a judgment granted the Defendants Motion to Dismiss. On 24 April 2020, the plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal.

On 30 November 2020, during briefing of the appeal, Plaintiffs’ lawyers informed Defendants that all of the named Plaintiffs wished to withdraw from the case and, on 1 December 2020, Plaintiffs’ counsel filed the motion to stay the appeal, which Defendants opposed. The court denied the motion on 7 December 2020 and Plaintiffs filed their reply brief on 15 December 2020.

On 28 December 2020, DYJ Holdings Inc. filed a motion for leave to intervene to replace the currents named plaintiffs. On 7 January 2021, Defendants filed a brief in opposition to DYJ Holdings’ motion and also filed a motion to dismiss the appeal.

On 6 April 2021, the Court granted DYJ Holdings Inc’s motion for leave to intervene and rejected the defendants’ motion.

On 10 June 2021, the defendants filed a supplementary brief concerning questions of merit relating to the investments of DYJ Holdings Inc.

On 14 February 2022, the Second Circuit court rejected the appeal.

DYJ Holdings did not appeal against the rejection of its claim before the Supreme Court within the legal limit allowed, and the case is therefore now closed.

Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance Nederland B.V.

The conditions for the review of the interest rates of revolving loans marketed by Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance Nederland BV, a wholly owned subsidiary of Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance SA, and its subsidiaries are the subject of borrowers’ claims relating to the criteria for revising these rates and possible overpayments of interests.

On 21 January 2019, in two individual cases concerning two subsidiaries of Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance Nederland B.V., the Appeals Committee of the KIFID (the Financial Services Complaints Authority) in the Netherlands decided that in case the consumers had no or insufficient information on the specific factors that determine the interest rate, the individual interest rate needed to follow the movement of market interest rates on consumer loans.

Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance Nederland BV implemented a compensation plan for the benefit of the borrowers in May 2020 which takes into account the aforementioned decisions of KIFID. Other institutions in the Netherlands implemented compensation plans. The Supervisory Board of Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance Nederland B.V. decided to close this compensation plan on 1 March 2021.

CACEIS Germany

On 30 April 2019, CACEIS Germany received from the Bavarian tax authorities a claim for the repayment of the dividend tax refunded to a number of its customers in 2010.

This claim amounted to €312 million. It was accompanied by a demand for the payment of €148 million of interest (calculated at the rate of 6% per annum).

CACEIS Germany (CACEIS Bank S.A.) strongly contests this claim, which it finds to be totally unfounded. CACEIS Germany has filed appeals with the tax authorities to contest the merits of the claim and to request a stay of execution of the payment pending the outcome of the proceedings on the merits. The stay of enforcement was granted for the payment of €148 million of interests and rejected for the repayment of the amount of €312 million. CACEIS Bank SA contested this rejection decision. As the rejection was enforceable, the sum of €312 million was paid by CACEIS Bank S.A. which, given the appeals lodged, recorded a receivable for an equivalent amount in its accounts. In a decision dated 25 November 2022, the Munich tax authorities rejected CACEIS Bank S.A.’s appeal on the merits. On 21 December 2022, CACEIS Bank S.A. filed a case with the Munich Tax Court contesting the aforementioned decision of the Munich tax authorities and the aforementioned dividend tax repayment claim. Confident in its arguments, CACEIS Bank S.A. has not made any changes to its accounts.

Possible dependencies

Crédit Agricole S.A. does not depend on any industrial, commercial or financial patent, licence or contract.

2.10 NON-COMPLIANCE RISKS

Through its medium-term Smart Compliance for Society project, the Compliance Business Line reaffirms its desire to implement regulations operationally and to promote an ethical culture within the Group. It expresses and implements this commitment through three vectors of usefulness and six goals that are fully in line with Crédit Agricole Group's raison d'être and project.

Useful to society

- Preventing and combating financial crime is an essential investment in order to comply with international sanctions and to combat money laundering, terrorist financing, fraud and market abuses.
- Working towards sustainable finance that respects the Group's social commitments, by developing an ethical approach that complements adherence to regulations, with the aim of preventing and avoiding reputational risks.

Useful to its customers

- Contributing to protecting our customers and differentiating ourselves by respecting their legitimate interests and personal data, through a transparent and fair relationship.
- Promoting the simplicity of our customer relationships by natively integrating regulations into the process through an innovative approach using the potential of new technologies.

Useful to teams

- Strengthening the commitment of the business lines through native implementation of the regulations, which encourages compliant development, optimisation of the necessary efforts, and distribution of useful skills in compliance and ethics.
- Empowering the compliance business line teams even more through an operational approach to regulation, encouraging innovation, initiative, skills development and career development.

Organisation and governance

The non-compliance risk management system is organised around a governance structure that is fully integrated into the Group's internal control framework. The Group Compliance Management Committee, chaired by Executive Management, holds a meeting every month. It makes the decisions required to prevent non-compliance risks and to implement and monitor corrective measures following the reporting of irregularities to the Committee. Non-compliance risks and the decisions taken to control them are regularly presented to the Risk Committees of the Board of Directors and the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A.

The Crédit Agricole Group has defined and implemented an updated, adequate and proportionate non-compliance risk-management system that involves all Group stakeholders (employees, executives and Directors, control functions including Compliance). This system is based in particular on an organisation, procedures, information systems or tools – which may in some cases include an artificial intelligence component – used to identify, assess, monitor and control these risks and, where relevant, to determine and follow up on the necessary corrective action plans.

A dedicated monitoring plan that ensures that control of the risks of non-compliance and their impacts (financial losses, or legal, administrative or disciplinary sanctions) is minimised, with the ongoing target to preserve the Group's reputation.

The control of non-compliance risks is in particular based on permanent indicators and controls deployed within the entities, supervised at Group level by the Group Compliance department (including analyses of compliance failures). These indicators (including KPIs, KRIs, control results) and the evaluation of the quality of the system are the subject of regular reporting to the steering and governance bodies of the entities and the Group.

The system is structured and deployed by the Crédit Agricole Group's Compliance business line. It is placed under the authority of the Group Head of Compliance, who reports directly to the Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A., responsible for ensuring the coherence and effectiveness of the internal controls. To develop the integration of the business line and ensure the independence of its roles, the Compliance Officers of Crédit Agricole SA subsidiaries report hierarchically to the Group Head of Compliance, unless prevented by local law. The Compliance Officers of the Regional Banks have a functional link with the Compliance department.

The workforce of the Group Compliance business line has almost doubled in seven years, reaching more than 1,900 positions at end-2022. 49% of these positions are dedicated to Financial Security, 20% to Customer Protection, 8% to Fraud Prevention and the remaining 23% to activities such as training, market integrity, management and personal data protection. Retail Banking in France and abroad accounts for 42% of this workforce, while 26% are involved in Large Customer and Private Banking activities. The Group has also significantly strengthened its governance and teams located in the United States, in particular with a 70% increase in local compliance staff. Lastly, in 2022, the Group Compliance department strengthened its Human Resources management in order to facilitate career development and increase the attractiveness of the Compliance business line within the Group.

The Group Compliance department of Crédit Agricole S.A. establishes Group policies pertaining to compliance with regulations and legislation and ensures that these are properly disseminated and applied throughout the Group entities. To this end, it has teams specialised by area of expertise: financial market integrity and transparency, financial security, international sanctions and asset freezing, customer protection, fraud and corruption prevention.

In the context of the entry into force of the European General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), the Group Data Protection Officer (DPO) reports directly to the Head of Group Compliance and is in charge of managing the DPO division of Crédit Agricole.

The Group Compliance department also leads and supervises the Compliance business line. Launched in 2021 and enhanced in 2022, the *Smart Supervision* system is intended to strengthen the supervision of the entities through a uniform, structured and consolidated methodology. The methodology aims, via a risk-based approach, to prioritise supervision issues by entity and ensure tighter management of the entities according to the identified shortcomings. This method relies on automated dashboards and optimised and rationalised risk sensors. Thus, numerous actions to strengthen the system for combating financial crime, in particular with regard to combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism, were carried out in 2022. In addition, the Compliance department continued to strengthen the asset freezing system, with particular attention paid to the supervision of the Consolidated Surveillance Perimeter in the context of the applicability of asset freezing standards.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Financial crime

The measures aimed at combating financial crime through customer knowledge, anti-money laundering systems and the prevention of the financing of terrorism are the subject of ongoing action plans to take into account changes in risks, regulatory requirements and supervisory authorities.

Know Your Customer (KYC)

The year 2022 was a continuation of the preceding year with the deployment throughout the Group, and to all its customers, of indicators for managing the customer knowledge approach. This pertained, in particular, to the periodic review, both from a quantitative point of view (progress rate) and from a qualitative point of view (results of level 2 controls). At the same time, the Group's KYC-standard was completed and clarified for certain customer segments, with particular attention paid to the riskiest customers in terms of the fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism, as well as to the 2.2.c control body for entry into relegation. The Group is also fully committed to involving customers in this process, in particular through the widespread use of *Selfcare* solutions.

Anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism

The Group's system is based on (i) classification of AML/CFT risks, (ii) KYC with assessment of the risk profile, (iii) detection of unusual transactions and, where applicable, reporting them to financial information units, and (iv) intragroup exchanges of AML/CFT information. The Crédit Agricole Group is particularly mindful of developing its system to continually adapt to new risks and the expectations of regulators.

In 2022, this resulted in particular in work aimed at strengthening the tools for detecting atypical transactions with regard to combating money laundering and terrorist financing, notably by using artificial intelligence:

- in retail banking, work was carried out to develop a new tool and prepare for its deployment in 2023, which should allow (i) a greater agility and performance in creating or developing detection scenarios (simulation and short-cycle development capacities), (ii) better adaptation of the parameters to the risk of each customer, (iii) better detection of small-value transactions in a context of terrorist financing;
- in 2022, Crédit Agricole CIB deployed a new detection tool specifically adapted to correspondent banks, based on an innovative approach using artificial intelligence.

International sanctions

The invasion of Ukraine last February led to an avalanche of restrictive measures against Russia, taken mainly by the European Union, the United States, the United Kingdom and Switzerland. This sanctions programme, the largest and most complex ever issued, mobilised numerous resources within the Compliance department to implement these measures throughout the Group, to assist the entities and also to ensure support of customers and sales staff.

Faced with sanctions of a totally novel nature, a crisis mechanism was implemented, in particular through the creation of a crisis unit with the Group entities most affected, the definition of operational guides to implement the regulations, and very regular exchanges with the competent authorities and specialised law firms.

As an example, this system made it possible to define which luxury goods were subject to the export ban, to identify the customers affected by deposit limits and restrictions on securities, to apply the freezing measure imposed on the Russian Central Depository (NSD), and to implement measures to limit the price of oil products.

When new sanctions are communicated by the authorities, the Group carries out two types of checks, using local tools:

- the identification of third parties that are subject to international sanctions in the databases of Crédit Agricole Group entities ("screening"). These are customers and their related parties (in particular major shareholders, executives, beneficial owners, agents), as well as other types of third parties (suppliers in particular);
- the verification of Financial Messages (mainly SWIFT and SEPA) ("filtering") in order to detect transactions that are potentially precluded by the International Sanctions, in order to cancel and reject them, freeze the associated funds, report these and/or take any other action in accordance with the International Sanctions.

The effectiveness of these mechanisms therefore depends on updating the lists published by the authorities in a timely manner. In order to integrate the lists as quickly as possible, an on-call duty system was organised within the teams from the start of the conflict.

Market transparency

Market transparency relies on investors having equal access to the same information on listed companies. In this regard, Crédit Agricole Group has a global system for centralising all Group entity holdings that allows any threshold breach to be declared within the statutory time limits.

Market integrity

Through the systems implemented, the Group contributes to the fairness, efficiency and integrity of the financial markets by combating abuses or attempted market abuses. The Group also ensures respect for the primacy of customers' interests through its system for the prevention, detection and management of conflicts of interest. These systems, made obligatory by the MAR, MIF and DDA regulations, are based on regularly updated policies, procedures, tools and training programmes.

Over the last financial year, the tools for detecting market abuses and potential conflicts of interest underwent major changes that improved their efficiency. The procedures are regularly reviewed, and the most recent major project was the review of the permanent framework for insider information at Group level, which is essential for the prevention and detection of market abuses.

Fight against fraud

To protect customers and the Bank's interests, a structured fraud prevention system has been deployed in all Crédit Agricole Group entities since 2018. A dedicated unit for coordinating the fight against fraud has been created at Group level, within the Group Compliance department, as well as equivalent units in each Group entity. A head of Coordination of Fraud Prevention has been appointed in all Regional Banks and all French and international subsidiaries, and an umbrella Fraud Prevention Committee meets regularly, bringing together the other support functions concerned by fraud issues (IT, payments service etc.) and the main Group entities.

There is a high level of governance in the entities with significant involvement of management and the creation of units specialising in handling fraud reports (experts, specific tools) in many entities. In each entity, a dedicated committee (Internal Control Committee or Fraud Prevention Coordination Committee) has been established notably to manage action plans appropriate to each entity.

IT tools have been deployed at Group level to detect cases of fraud in payment instruments and in fraudulent transfers, as well as in the area of loans and credit facilities. Work has also been carried out to optimise the detection of forged documents, and a partnership is currently being finalised with the services of the French Ministry of the Interior (Agence Nationale des Titres Sécurisés – National Agency for Secured Documents).

Fight against corruption

In accordance with national and international anti-corruption directives, and in an extension of the measures taken by Crédit Agricole for many years, since 2018 (implementation of the Sapin II law) the Group has strengthened its anti-corruption system. This system is now deployed in all Group entities in France and abroad, regardless of the nature of their activities (retail banking, investment banking, consumer finance, insurance, real estate etc.).

Thus, the Group has procedures and operating methods based on committed governance, a dedicated anti-corruption code, a whistleblowing system, accounting controls and training programmes for all employees. Taking the most recent recommendations of the French anti-corruption authority (Agence française anticorruption) into account, the corruption risk mapping processes have been updated. After the effective implementation of a supplier assessment system, work is currently being done to optimise the assessment of customers and intermediaries with regard to corruption risks.

Crédit Agricole is thus one of the first French banks to have obtained ISO 37001 certification for its anti-corruption management system. This international certification was renewed in 2022, attesting to the strength of the system and the overall commitment of Crédit Agricole.

Whistleblower rights

In the context of its anti-corruption system, in 2019 Crédit Agricole set up an online whistleblowing platform that allows any employee or any person from outside the company (service providers or suppliers in particular) to securely report any situation that they deem irregular (corruption, fraud, harassment, discrimination etc.).

Administered by qualified experts, the platform guarantees the strict confidentiality of the whistleblower, the facts reported, the persons involved and the exchanges between the whistleblower and the person in charge of processing the alert. It also guarantees anonymity, if this option is chosen by the whistleblower.

The roll-out of this online platform was completed in 2020 across the entire Crédit Agricole Group, covering more than 300 entities and almost 150,000 people. To date, nearly 400 alerts have been reported and processed through this new system.

This whistleblower scheme immediately incorporated the provisions of the Waserman law of 21 March 2022, aimed at strengthening the protection of whistleblowers and the implementing Decree of 3 October 2022.

Fight against tax avoidance

The fight against tax avoidance involves a number of regulations, including FATCA (Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act), EAI (Automatic Exchange of Information) QI (Qualified Intermediary) and DAC6 (European Directive on the Reporting of Cross-border Arrangements). Crédit Agricole Group has set up procedures to implement these regulations and the resulting reporting obligations within its entities.

In 2022, several actions were undertaken at the level of the Regional Banks in order to comply, natively, with the FATCA and EAI regulations (digitalisation of self-certification for qualified major clients). Lastly, ad hoc actions to collect tax information (self-certifications of tax residence and/or tax identification numbers in the context of FATCA and EAI) were carried out in retail banking in 2022.

Protecting our customers and their data

Compliance helps to protect our customers, their legitimate interests and their personal data through a transparent and fair relationship and advice focused on customer needs and satisfaction.

Customer protection

Customer protection is a firm priority for the Crédit Agricole Group. It is completely central to the “Excellence in Customer Relation” and “Societal commitment” components of the Group Project. In 2022 the Crédit Agricole Group furthered its actions within a continuous improvement approach with regard to the transparency and loyalty of customer journeys. Thus, several measures have been strengthened in terms of the duty to advise, with the integration of customers’ ESG preferences in the development of sustainable finance and the strengthening of the system of free choice of loan insurance with the rapid implementation of the Lemoine Law.

In the context of strains on purchasing power and the impact of the climate transition on household budgets, the support system for financially vulnerable customers remains a high priority, in particular with the implementation of an artificial intelligence solution enabling early detection of weak signals of financial vulnerability.

Quality of service and transparency towards customers, pricing

Crédit Agricole Group has implemented a system to reduce the reasons for customer dissatisfaction as part of its Excellence in Customer Relations approach by identifying and addressing customer complaints. This approach is based in particular on the complaints handling process, the improvement of the information contained in the documentation on financial savings products and customer advice. Crédit Agricole has amended its advisory processes to integrate its clients’ ESG preferences. In this regard, the Group Compliance department participates in the project to deploy the rules of sustainable finance, particularly on the component relating to the publication of information on the integration of sustainability risks in investment and insurance advice. Lastly, with regard to pricing, the Group Compliance department is closely associated with the work carried out by the Group on transparency of charges and banking inclusion.

Priority of customer interests through the prevention of conflicts of interest

The system for preventing conflicts of interest was updated in 2022 to incorporate regulatory changes. In addition, a new tool to detect conflicts of interest with optimised detection algorithms was deployed at Group level in 2022.

Protection of privacy and personnal data

In terms of personal data protection, the Group established an ethical framework in 2017 by adopting a Personal Data Charter jointly developed with a panel of customers. It is based on five key principles (data security, usefulness and fairness, ethics, transparency and education, control and monitoring by customers). The commitments made in this Charter are fully consistent with the European General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) which came into force in 2018: minimisation of data collection, data protection policy published on the Group’s websites (example: Data protection policy), information to third parties in case of data leaks concerning them, notification of incidents to the authorities, strengthened IT security policy (e.g. strong authentication, SécuriPass), clear retention policy, notification of the use of data for legal obligations and purging of personal data.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Since then, all Crédit Agricole entities have adopted a set of procedures, tools and controls to improve the management and protection of personal data, including that of their employees and third parties (suppliers, agents etc.). The body of standards was fully updated during 2022 to incorporate new regulations (e.g. cookie management), case law from regulators and use cases encountered by the Group. In the same spirit, the mandatory training on personal data protection has been completely revamped. The information document on the collection and use of personal data, which is made available to all stakeholders via the Regional Banks' website, has been greatly expanded in order to better meet our requirement for transparency. Finally, diagnostics and control simulations are becoming widespread in the entities in order to measure the maturity of the personal data protection control system and, if necessary, to draw up action plans to strengthen the system.

More generally, the protection of personal data is a priority addressed by the Group's highest decision-making bodies, such as the Data Coordination Committee and the Group Security Committee. Particular attention is paid to the proper use of customers' personal data and the minimisation of data collection, data security, and the proper exercise of people's rights (access, deletion etc.) with regard to the protection of privacy and individual freedoms.

Culture of ethics

The system for controlling non-compliance risks is based primarily on the dissemination of a solid culture of ethics and compliance among all Group employees, directors and executives. The ethics and compliance culture is based on a reference framework consisting of:

- the Ethics Charter distributed in 2017, common to all Group entities, which promotes the values of proximity, responsibility and solidarity held by the Group;
- a Code of Conduct specific to each entity, which is the operational expression of the Ethics Charter and which aims to guide daily actions, decisions and behaviour by integrating behavioural rules in the face of ethical problems that each person may encounter in the course of their professional and extra-professional missions. As part of the approach to controlling the risks of non-compliance, it also includes a specific anti-corruption component in application of the obligations arising from the Sapin II law relating to the prevention of corruption and influence peddling;
- the Fides Corpus, which brings together all the procedures that reflect regulatory changes in the area of compliance;
- other texts, such as charters (Personal Data Protection Charter, Responsible Lobbying Charter, Responsible Purchasing Charter etc.) and sector policies (armaments policy etc.), give substance to the Group's ethical commitments.

The spreading of this culture of ethics also relies on awareness-raising and training activities with regard to the challenges and risks of non-compliance that strongly mobilise all Group stakeholders: employees, executives and directors.

In addition, training modules and materials – general or intended for employees who are at a higher risk of exposure – cover all areas of day-to-day compliance, fraud prevention and detection, personal data protection, anti-money laundering and combating terrorist financing, as well as compliance with international sanctions.

In 2022, with a focus on preventing the risk of misconduct, ethics awareness actions were structured with the creation of a community of Group ethics advisors and stepped up with publications (newsletter, comic strips, a hybrid course including videos and podcasts, interviews with Crédit Agricole S.A. employees) and the renewal of the "Ethics and You" quiz.

Training plan

Five mandatory courses ("Everyday compliance", "Combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism LAB-FT", "International sanctions", "Prevention of external fraud" and "Combating corruption") make up the basic requirements that must be taken by all Group employees.

As at 31 December 2022, 97% of Group employees were trained in the "Everyday compliance" module. This course will be supplemented in 2023 so as to accompany the Ethics Project, intended to create awareness of and acculturation to ethical behaviour among all Group employees. In this same regard, an awareness course is made available to all Group entities. The first two topics, "Ethics and social media" and "Ethics and diversity", were made available to the employees in 2022, and the next two topics will become available in 2023. At the end of the year, a test on ethics will round off the plan and measure the acculturation of employees.

Finally, and in accordance with the guidelines of the European Banking Authority and the provisions of the French Monetary and Financial Code, all members of the Board of Directors are trained in current regulatory issues, with training materials tailored to whether they are newly appointed or already sitting members of the Board. In addition to the compliance of the Group's operations with regulations, the dissemination of a culture of ethics and anti-corruption among Directors and employees is a powerful vector of growth for the Group.

Innovation and technology

Within the Compliance department, the Native Compliance team is responsible for assisting entities with their innovative projects and new customer journeys in order to natively integrate regulatory compliance requirements and innovative solutions proposed by Fintechs.

In addition, Native Compliance represents Crédit Agricole Group in industry projects, such as the digital identity wallet supported by the new European regulation project eIDAS2, euro-digital and digital assets. Native Compliance is in charge of assisting Group entities with these major regulatory and technological changes.

Furthermore, the innovation laboratory dedicated to "Compliance Valley", established in 2019, which relies on a community of more than 100 employees from all Group entities, is driven to transform compliance through innovation. In 2022, Compliance Valley organised an event around current issues and new technologies on digital assets and digital identity, bringing employees together to be educated on the subject.

3. Pillar 3 Disclosures

— Key phased-in metrics at Crédit Agricole S.A. level (EU KM1)

The key metrics table below provides information required by Articles 447 (a to g) and 438-(b) of CRR2. It presents an overview of the institution's solvency, leverage and liquidity regulatory prudential ratios as well as their related input components and minimum requirements.

Note that the amounts composing the solvency and leverage regulatory prudential ratios shown below take into account the transitional provisions related to the application of IFRS 9 and the transitional provisions concerning hybrid debt instruments. They also include retained earnings for the period. Lastly, the leverage ratio exposure and minimum leverage ratio requirement as at 31 March 2022 and 31 December 2021 take into account the effect of the temporary neutralisation of Central Bank exposures, applicable until 1 April 2022.

	EU KM1 – Phased-in Key metrics *(in millions of euros)*	**31/12/2022**	**30/09/2022**	**30/06/2022**	**31/03/2022**	**31/12/2021**
	Available own funds *(amounts)*					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	40,615	41,420	41,839	42,247	44,859
2	Tier 1 capital	46,865	48,128	48,214	48,307	49,779
3	Total capital	63,073	64,535	64,806	65,086	66,971
	Risk-weighted exposure amounts					
4	Total risk-weighted exposure amount	361,269	377,360	370,014	385,412	377,432
	Capital ratios *(as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)*					
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio *(%)*	11.24%	10.98%	11.31%	10.96%	11.89%
6	Tier 1 ratio *(%)*	12.97%	12.75%	13.03%	12.53%	13.19%
7	Total capital ratio *(%)*	17.46%	17.10%	17.51%	16.89%	17.74%
	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage *(as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)*					
EU 7a	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage *(%)*	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%
EU 7b	of which: to be made up to CET1 capital *(percentage points)*	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84
EU 7c	of which: to be made up to Tier 1 capital *(percentage points)*	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13
EU 7d	Total SREP own funds requirements *(%)*	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%
	Combined buffer and overall capital requirement *(as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)*					
8	Capital conservation buffer *(%)*	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
EU 8a	Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State *(%)*	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer *(%)*	0.06%	0.03%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%
EU 9a	Systemic risk buffer *(%)*	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer *(%)*	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EU 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer *(%)*	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
11	Combined buffer requirement *(%)*	2.56%	2.53%	2.52%	2.52%	2.52%
EU 11a	Overall capital requirements *(%)*	12.06%	12.03%	12.02%	12.02%	12.02%
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements *(%)*	5.85%	5.63%	5.91%	5.41%	6.06%
	Leverage ratio					
13	Total exposure measure	1,302,587	1,420,719	1,353,179	1,153,277	1,075,244
14	Leverage ratio *(%)*	3.60%	3.39%	3.56%	4.19%	4.63%
	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage *(as a percentage of total exposure amount)*					
EU 14a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage *(%)*	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EU 14b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital *(percentage points)*	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EU 14c	Total SREP leverage ratio requirements *(%)*	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.18%	3.18%
	Leverage ratio buffer and overall leverage ratio requirement *(as a percentage of total exposure measure)*					
EU 14d	Leverage ratio buffer requirement *(%)*	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EU 14e	Overall leverage ratio requirement *(%)*	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.18%	3.18%

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

EU KM1 – Phased-in Key metrics *(in millions of euros)*		31/12/2022	30/09/2022	30/06/2022	31/03/2022	31/12/2021
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value – average)	373,224	381,598	384,092	382,186	371,154
EU 16a	Cash outflows – Total weighted value	343,448	343,712	337,359	332,469	320,025
EU 16b	Cash inflows – Total weighted value	89,929	84,858	80,065	78,536	77,487
16	Total net cash outflows *(adjusted value)*	253,519	258,854	257,294	253,934	242,539
17	Liquidity coverage ratio *(%)*	147.87%	147.82%	149.75%	151.04%	153.68%
	Net Stable Funding Ratio					
18	Total available stable funding	954,532	931,283	936,056	989,419	971,856
19	Total required stable funding	835,815	803,651	805,023	806,503	793,500
20	NSFR ratio *(%)*	114.20%	115.88%	116.28%	122.68%	122.48%

Note: the average LCRs reported in the table above now correspond to the arithmetic mean of the last 12 month-end ratios reported over the observation period, in compliance with the requirements of the European CRR2 regulation.

— Impact of the application of the IFRS 9 transitional provisions

IFRS 9 transitional provisions were applied for the first time from the Decree of 30 June 2020.

		Comparison of institutions' own funds and capital and leverage ratios with and without the application of transitional arrangements for IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs				
(in millions of euros)		31/12/2022	30/09/2022	30/06/2022	31/03/2022	31/12/2021
	Available capital *(amounts)*					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	40,615	41,420	41,839	42,247	44,859
2	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	39,857	40,451	40,935	41,488	43,683
3	Tier 1 capital	46,865	48,128	48,214	48,307	49,779
4	Tier 1 capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	46,107	47,159	47,311	47,548	48,602
5	Total capital	63,073	64,535	64,806	65,086	66,971
6	Total capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	62,315	63,566	63,903	64,327	65,794
	Risk-weighted assets *(amounts)*					
7	Total risk-weighted assets	361,269	377,360	370,014	385,412	377,432
8	Total risk-weighted assets as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	361,026	377,019	369,708	385,145	376,925
	Capital ratios					
9	Common Equity Tier 1 *(as a percentage of risk exposure amount)*	11.24%	10.98%	11.31%	10.96%	11.89%
10	Common Equity Tier 1 *(as a percentage of risk exposure amount)* as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	11.04%	10.73%	11.07%	10.77%	11.59%
11	Tier 1 *(as a percentage of risk exposure amount)*	12.97%	12.75%	13.03%	12.53%	13.19%
12	Tier 1 *(as a percentage of risk exposure amount)* as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	12.77%	12.51%	12.80%	12.35%	12.89%
13	Total capital *(as a percentage of risk exposure amount)*	17.46%	17.10%	17.51%	16.89%	17.74%
14	Total capital *(as a percentage of risk exposure amount)* as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	17.26%	16.86%	17.28%	16.70%	17.46%
	Leverage ratio					
15	Leverage ratio total exposure measure	1,302,587	1,420,719	1,353,179	1,153,277	1,075,244
16	Leverage ratio	3.60%	3.39%	3.56%	4.19%	4.63%
17	Leverage ratio as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	3.54%	3.32%	3.50%	4.13%	4.53%

Crédit Agricole S.A. did not apply the temporary treatment described in Article 468 of regulation No. 2020/873 and was not impacted by any change related to this provision during the period. Crédit Agricole S.A.'s capital and capital and leverage ratios already reflect the full impact of unrealised gains and losses measured at their fair value through other comprehensive income.

3.1 COMPOSITION AND MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

Within the framework of Basel 3 agreements, Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 (the Capital Requirements Regulation, or “CRR”), as amended by CRR No. 2019/876 (“CRR2”), requires relevant financial institutions (notably credit institutions and investment firms) to disclose quantitative and qualitative information on their risk management activities. The risk management system and exposure levels of Crédit Agricole S.A. are presented in this section and in the section entitled “Risk management”.

The Basel 3 agreements are categorised into three pillars:

- **Pillar 1** sets the minimum capital adequacy requirements and level of ratios in accordance with the current regulatory framework;
- **Pillar 2** completes the regulatory approach with the quantification of a capital requirement covering the major risks to which the bank is exposed, on the basis of internal approaches (see section on “Economic Capital Adequacy”);
- **Pillar 3** introduces standards for financial disclosure to the market, with the requirement to give details of the regulatory capital components and risk assessments, both for the regulations applied and the business during the period.

Crédit Agricole S.A. has chosen to disclose its Pillar 3 information in a separate section from its Risk Factors and Risk Management in order to isolate the items that meet the regulatory prudential publication requirements.

The main purpose of solvency management is to assess Crédit Agricole S.A.’s equity and to verify that this is sufficient to cover the risks to which Crédit Agricole S.A. is or could be exposed, given its activities. The objective is to secure its customers’ deposits and allow the Group access to the financial markets under the desired conditions.

To achieve this objective, the Group measures regulatory capital requirements (Pillar 1) and conducts regulatory capital management, by relying on both short- and medium-term prospective measures that are consistent with the budgetary projections, based on a central economic scenario.

Moreover, the Group relies on an internal process, named ICAAP (Internal Capital Adequacy and Assessment Process), which has been developed in accordance with the interpretation of the regulatory texts specified below. More specifically, the ICAAP includes:

- the governance of capital management, adapted to the specificities of the Group’s subsidiaries, which enables centralised and coordinated monitoring at Group level;
- a measurement of economic capital requirements based on the risk identification process and quantification of capital requirements using an internal approach (Pillar 2);
- conducting ICAAP *stress test* exercises that aim to simulate the destruction of capital after a three-year adverse economic scenario;
- the management of economic capital (see section on “Economic Capital Adequacy”);
- a qualitative ICAAP mechanism that formalises, amongst other items, the major areas for risk management improvement.

The ICAAP is highly integrated within the Group’s other strategic processes, such as the ILAAP (Internal Liquidity Adequacy and Assessment Process), the risk appetite framework, the budgetary process, the recovery plan and the risk identification process.

In addition to solvency, Crédit Agricole S.A. also manages resolution ratios (MREL & TLAC) on behalf of Crédit Agricole Group.

Lastly, the solvency and resolution ratios are an integral part of the risk appetite framework applied within Crédit Agricole Group (described in the chapter on “Risk management”).

3.1.1 Applicable regulatory framework

Tightening up the regulatory framework, Basel 3 agreements enhanced the quality and level of regulatory capital required and added new risk categories to the regulatory framework.

In addition, a specific regulatory framework, allowing an alternative to bank default, has entered into force following the 2008 financial crisis.

The legislation concerning the regulatory prudential requirements applicable to credit institutions and investment firms was published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* on 26 June 2013. It includes Directive 2013/36/EU (Capital Requirements Directive, known as “CRD 4”) and regulation 575/2013 (Capital Requirements Regulation, known as “CRR”) and entered into force on 1 January 2014, in accordance with the transitional provisions specified in the legislation.

Directive 2014/59/EU, the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (known as “BRRD”), was published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* on 12 June 2014 and has been in effect in France since 1 January 2016. The European Single Resolution Mechanism Regulation (known as “SRMR”, regulation 806/2014) was published on 15 July 2014 and came into effect on 19 August 2016, in accordance with the transitional provisions specified in the legislation.

On 7 June 2019, four pieces of legislation constituting the banking package were published in the *Official Journal of the European Union:*

- **CRR2:** Regulation (EU) 2019/876 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 amending Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013;
- **SRMR2:** Regulation (EU) 2019/877 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 amending Regulation (EU) No. 806/2014;
- **CRD 5:** Directive (EU) 2019/878 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 amending Directive 2013/36/EU;
- **BRRD2:** Directive (EU) 2019/879 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 amending Directive 2014/59/EU.

Regulations SRMR2 and CRR2 came into force 20 days after their publication, i.e. on 27 June 2019 (although not all the provisions are immediately applicable). The CRD 5 and BRRD2 Directives were both transposed into French law on 21 December 2020 by Decrees 2020-1635 and 2020-1636 and came into force seven days after their publication, i.e., on 28 December 2020.

Regulation 2020/873, known as “Quick Fix”, was published on 26 June 2020 and came into force on 27 June 2020, amending regulations 575/2013 (“CRR”) and 2019/876 (“CRR2”).

Under the CRR2/CRD 5 regime, four levels of capital requirements are calculated:

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

A phasing-in period of calculation for these ratios shall permit to take into account:

- the transition from Basel 2 calculation rules to Basel 3 rules (the transitional provisions applied to own funds until 1 January 2018 and until 1 January 2022 for hybrid debt instruments);
- the eligibility criteria defined by CRR2 (until 28 June 2025 as capital instruments are concerned);
- the impacts related to the application of the IFRS 9 accounting standard.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

In addition, two ratios are used to assess the adequacy of loss absorption and recapitalisation capacities in the context of bank resolution. These two requirements are applicable at Crédit Agricole Group level:

- the TLAC (Total Loss Absorbing Capacity) ratio, defined for Global Systemically Important Institutions (G-SII) and applicable in the European Union through its integration into the CRR2;
- the MREL (Minimum Requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities) ratio, applicable to all banking institutions in the European Union and defined in the BRRD.

3.1.2 Supervision and regulatory scope

Credit institutions and certain investment activities referred to in Annex 1 of Directive 2004/39/EC are subject to solvency ratios, resolution ratios and large exposure ratios on an individual, and where applicable, sub-consolidated basis.

The French Regulatory and Resolution Supervisory Authority (ACPR) has accepted that certain subsidiaries of the Group may benefit from individual exemption or, as necessary, on a sub-consolidated basis under the conditions specified by Article 7 of the CRR. Accordingly, Crédit Agricole S.A. has been exempted by the ACPR from application on an individual basis.

The transition to single supervision on 4 November 2014 by the European Central Bank did not call into question the individual exemptions previously granted by the ACPR.

The detailed list of entities concerned by a difference between the accounting and prudential scopes is detailed in the part on "Appendix to the regulatory capital".

3.1.3 Capital policy

The Capital Management Committee, chaired by the Deputy Chief Executive Officer in charge of the Steering and Control functions, meets quarterly and includes the Chief Risk Officer, the Head of Group Finance, the Head of Financial Communications and the Head of Treasury and Funding.

This Committee has the following main tasks:

- to review the short- and medium-term solvency, leverage ratio and resolution projections for Crédit Agricole Group and for Crédit Agricole S.A. as well as the ratios monitored by rating agencies;
- to approve the structuring assumptions with an effect on solvency in line with the Medium-Term Plan;
- to set the rules for capital management and distribution within the Group;
- to decide on liability management transactions (subordinated debt management);
- to keep up to date with the latest supervision and regulatory news;
- to examine the relevant problems relating to the subsidiaries and to the Regional Banks;
- to prepare the decisions to be submitted if necessary to the Asset-Liability Management Committee and the Board of Directors;
- to study any other subject affecting solvency and resolution ratios at Group level.

The management of regulatory capital is performed using a process called capital planning.

Capital planning is designed to provide projections for capital and rare resource consumption (risk-weighted assets and size of the balance sheet) over the current Medium-Term Plan, covering both scopes of consolidation (the listed entity Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole Group, a global systemically important institution), with a view to determining the trajectories for solvency ratios (CET1, Tier 1, total ratio and leverage ratio) and resolution ratios (MREL and TLAC, if applicable).

It covers the budgetary components of the financial trajectory, including organisational transaction projects, regulatory accounting and prudential changes, as well as model effects against risk bases. It also reflects the issuance policy (subordinated debts and eligible TLAC and MREL debts) and distribution with regard to the capital structure targets defined in line with the Group's strategy.

It determines the leeway available to the Group for development. It is also used to set various risk thresholds used for risk appetite. It thus ensures compliance with the various regulatory prudential requirements and is used to calculate the Maximum Distributable Amount (MDA), as defined by regulations.

Capital planning is submitted to various governance bodies and is communicated to the competent authorities, either in the context of regular discussions or for specific transactions (such as authorisation requests).

The subsidiaries subject to regulatory prudential requirement compliance and the Regional Banks also perform this forecast exercise at a sub-consolidated level.

At the Investor Day on 22 June 2022, the Group unveiled its financial trajectory for the "Ambitions 2025" Medium-Term Plan, which builds on the previous Plan, whose financial targets were achieved a year early:

- the CET1 solvency ratio targets at the end of 2025 for the Crédit Agricole Group and Crédit Agricole S.A. are well above the regulatory requirements. Crédit Agricole Group is indeed the most solid of the European G-SIBs. The mutual model has enabled organic CET1 capital generation of 60 basis points per year at the Crédit Agricole Group level between 2015 and 2021;
- the CET1 target for the Crédit Agricole Group by 2025 is greater than or equal to 17%. The TLAC target is greater than or equal to 26%, excluding eligible preferred senior debt;
- the Group's efficient and flexible structure makes it possible to set an optimised CET1 ratio target of 11% for Crédit Agricole S.A. over the entire duration of the Medium-Term Plan, and a minimum of 250 basis points above the SREP requirements at all times (with a strategy of optimising the AT1 compartment). Revenue growth is expected to outpace growth in risk-weighted assets (RWAs) for Crédit Agricole S.A., and the impact of Basel 4 should be neutral by 2025 for Crédit Agricole S.A.;
- lastly, the Crédit Agricole S.A. target dividend payout is 50% in cash, even if the CET1 ratio fluctuates around the target set in the Medium-Term Plan. This strikes the right balance between attractive returns and funding of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s growth. In 2023, Crédit Agricole S.A. intends to submit, for the approval of the General Meeting of Shareholders, the additional payment of €0.20 per share of the 2019 dividend that was not distributed. The capital increases reserved for employees should also be combined with share buybacks (subject to the Supervisor's approval) to offset their dilutive effect.

Through their financial structure, the Regional Banks have a strong ability to generate capital by retaining most of their earnings. Capital is also strengthened by the issuance of mutual shares by the Local Banks.

Subsidiaries under Crédit Agricole S.A.'s exclusive control and subject to compliance with capital requirements are capitalised at a consistent level, taking into account among other things the local regulatory requirements and the capital requirements necessary to finance their development.

3.1.4 Financial conglomerate

3.1.4.1 Overall system

The European Directive of 16 December 2002 imposes supplementary consolidated supervision on “financial conglomerates”, in particular for those carrying out both banking and insurance activities.

This Directive notably requires the financial conglomerates to have appropriate risk management procedures and internal control systems for overall risk monitoring.

The conglomerate approach is appropriate to the Crédit Agricole Group, as it corresponds to the Group’s natural scope, which combines banking and insurance activities, as well as to its internal governance (reflected in particular through the Risk Appetite framework). The ICAAP approach of Crédit Agricole Group is also based on a conglomerate approach to define both the economic capital requirement and the internal capital available at Group level to cover this requirement (see section on “Economic capital adequacy”).

For supervision of the financial conglomerate, the Crédit Agricole Group and Crédit Agricole S.A. rely on three regulatory scopes:

- the banking scope (Basel 3) – *banking ratios;*
- the insurance scope (Solvency 2[1]) – *insurance solvency ratio;*
- the conglomerate scope – financial conglomerate ratio.

$$\textbf{Financial conglomerate ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Conglomerate Own Funds}}{\text{Banking requirements} + \text{Insurance requirements}} > 100\%$$

The conglomerate ratio is defined as the ratio of the phased-in total conglomerate own funds to the sum of banking and insurance capital requirements:

- a restatement is made, in both the numerator and the denominator for the intragroups related to equity investments;
- the financial conglomerate’s own funds include the insurance subsidiary’s own funds raised outside of the consolidation scope;
- the denominator includes the banking and insurance activities according to their respective regulatory solvency requirements, thus taking into account the actual specific risks related to each of these two business sectors.

The conglomerate ratio must at all times be greater than 100%. The 100% threshold remains a binding requirement, the non-compliance with which would be detrimental: in the event of non-compliance or risk of non-compliance with the financial position of a conglomerate, the necessary measures must be taken to address the situation as soon as possible (as defined in the European FICOD Directive 2002/87).

— Financial conglomerates – information on own funds and the adequacy ratio of own funds (EU INS2)

The table below provides information required by Article 438-(g) of CRR2.

Financial conglomerates information on own funds and capital adequacy ratio (EU INS2)	31/12/2022
Supplementary own fund requirements of the financial conglomerate *(amount)*	30,470
CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO OF THE FINANCIAL CONGLOMERATE *(%)*	**156%**

At 31 December 2022, the phased-in financial conglomerate ratio of Crédit Agricole S.A., which includes the Solvency 2 requirement for the equity investment in Crédit Agricole Assurances, was 156%, far above the minimum regulatory requirement of 100%. The level of Crédit Agricole S.A.’s phased-in financial conglomerate ratio as at 31 December 2022 corresponds to a surplus of own funds of the financial conglomerate of Crédit Agricole S.A. of €30.5 billion.

This situation follows logically from compliance with the solvency requirements of each of the two sectors, banking and insurance.

3.1.4.2 Regulatory prudential requirements with respect to insurance in banking ratios

Financial conglomerates may, with the authorisation of the competent authority, use the option not to deduct their equity holdings in insurance companies from their prudential own funds but to treat them as risk-weighted assets. This provision, known as the “Danish compromise” (or Article 49-(1) of the CRR) has not been amended by CRR2 (Regulation (EU) 2019/876 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 amending Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013).

On 18 October 2013, Crédit Agricole Group and Crédit Agricole S.A. received the authorisation from the ACPR to apply this treatment to Crédit Agricole Assurances Group entities.

Risk-weighted assets include the equity-accounted value of insurance investments for the validated conglomerate scope, pursuant to Article 49-(1) of the CRR. Due to the unlisted status of Crédit Agricole Assurances (CAA), the weighting given to this value is 370%.

The table below shows the amount of holdings covered under Article 49-(1) of the CRR.

— Insurance participations (EU INS1)

The table below provides information required by Article 438-(f) of CRR2.

Insurance participations (EU INS1) *(in millions of euros)*	Exposure value	Risk exposure amount
Own fund instruments held in insurance or re-insurance undertakings or insurance holding company not deducted from own funds	5,273	19,511

(1) Solvency 2 is a European regulatory reform of the insurance industry.

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

3.1.5 Regulatory capital

3.1.5.1 Regulatory capital

Basel 3 defines three levels of capital:

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

All the tables and remarks below include the retained earnings of the period.

3.1.5.1.1 Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)

This includes:

- share capital;
- reserves, including share premiums, retained earnings, income net of tax after dividend payments as well as accumulated other comprehensive income, including unrealised capital gains and losses on financial assets held for collection and sale purposes and translation adjustments;
- non-controlling interests, which are partially derecognised, or even excluded, depending on whether or not the subsidiary is an eligible credit institution; this partial derecognition corresponds to the excess capital compared to the amount required to cover the subsidiary's capital requirements and applies to each tier of capital;
- deductions, which mainly include the following items:
  - CET1 instruments held under market-making agreements and share buyback programmes,
  - intangible assets, including start-up costs and goodwill,
  - prudent valuation, which consists of adjusting the amount of the institution's assets and liabilities if, in accounting terms, it does not reflect a valuation that is deemed to be prudent by the regulations (see details in the EU PV1 table in the next section),
  - deferred tax assets (DTA) that rely on future profitability arising from tax losses carryforwards,
  - expected losses shortfall in relation to the credit exposures monitored using the internal ratings-based (IRB) approach, as well as anticipated losses related to equity exposures,
  - capital instruments held in financial sector equity investments of less than or equal to 10% (non-significant investments), for the amount exceeding a ceiling of 10% of the CET1 capital of the subscribing institution, up to the proportion of CET1 instruments in the total capital instruments held; items not deducted are included in risk-weighted assets (variable weighting depending on the nature of instruments and the Basel methodology),
  - deferred tax assets (DTAs) that rely on future profitability arising from temporary differences for the amount exceeding an individual ceiling of 10% of the institution's CET1 capital; items not deducted are included in risk-weighted assets (weighting at 250%),
  - CET1 instruments held in financial sector equity investments of more than 10% (significant investments) for the amount exceeding an individual ceiling of 10% of the institution's CET1 capital; items not deducted are included in risk-weighted assets (weighting at 250%),
  - the total of deferred tax assets (DTAs) dependent on future profitability related to temporary differences and CET1 instruments held in financial sector equity investments greater than 10% ("significant investments") for the amount exceeding an individual ceiling of 17.65% of the institution's CET1 capital; components not deducted are included in risk-weighted assets (weighting at 250%).

3.1.5.1.2 Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital

This includes:

- eligible AT1 capital, which consists of perpetual debt instruments without any requirements or incentives to redeem (in particular step-up clauses);
- direct deductions of AT1 instruments (including market making);
- deductions of capital instruments held in financial sector equity investments of less than or equal to 10% (non-significant investments), for the amount exceeding a ceiling of 10% of the CET1 capital of the subscribing institution, up to the proportion of AT1 instruments in the total capital instruments held; items not deducted are included in risk-weighted assets (variable weighting depending on the nature of instruments and the Basel methodology);
- deductions of AT1 instruments held in equity investments in the financial sector of more than 10% (significant investments);
- other AT1 capital components or other deductions (including AT1 eligible non-controlling interests).

AT1 instruments eligible under CRR No. 575/2013 as amended by CRR No. 2019/876 (CRR2) include a bail-in mechanism that is triggered when the CET1 ratio is below a threshold that must be set at no lower than 5.125% (or 7% for the CET1 ratio of the Crédit Agricole Group). Instruments may be converted into equity or suffer a reduction in their par value. Payments must be totally flexible: no automatic compensation mechanisms and/or suspension of coupon payments at the issuer's discretion are permitted.

The amount of AT1 instruments used in fully loaded ratios corresponds to the Additional Tier 1 capital instruments eligible under CRR 575/2013 as amended by CRR 2019/876 (CRR2).

The AT1 instruments issued by Crédit Agricole S.A. have two loss absorption mechanisms that are triggered when at least one of these two following conditions is met:

- Crédit Agricole S.A.'s CET1 ratio drops below 5.125%;
- Crédit Agricole Group's CET1 ratio drops below 7%.

At 31 December 2022, the phased-in CET1 ratios of Crédit Agricole S.A. and of Crédit Agricole Group were 11.2% and 17.6%, respectively. These ratios represent capital buffers of €22.1 billion for Crédit Agricole S.A. and €60.6 billion for the Crédit Agricole Group relative to the loss absorption thresholds of 5.125% and 7%, respectively.

At 31 December 2022, there were no applicable restrictions on the payment of coupons.

At the same date, the distributable items of Crédit Agricole S.A. totalled €42.9 billion, including €29.5 billion in distributable reserves and €13.4 billion in share premiums.

The CRR2 regulation adds eligibility criteria. For example, instruments issued by an institution established in the European Union that are subject to the law of a third country must include a bail-in clause in order to be eligible. These provisions apply to each category of AT1 and Tier 2 capital instruments.

These instruments are published on the internet[(1)] in the Appendix "Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities instruments (EU CCA)" and correspond to deeply subordinated notes (TSS).

3.1.5.1.3 Tier 2 capital

This includes:

- subordinated debt instruments, which must have a minimum maturity of five years and for which:
  - early redemption incentives are prohibited,
  - a haircut applies during the five-year period prior to their maturity date;
- deductions of directly held Tier 2 instruments (including market making);
- the surplus provisions relative to expected eligible losses determined in accordance with the internal ratings-based (IRB) approach, limited to 0.6% of risk-weighted assets under IRB;
- deductions of capital instruments held in financial sector equity investments of less than or equal to 10% (non-significant investments), for the amount exceeding a ceiling of 10% of the CET1 capital of the subscribing institution, up to the proportion of Tier 2 instruments in the total capital instruments held; items not deducted are included in risk-weighted assets (variable weighting depending on the nature of instruments and the Basel methodology);
- deductions of Tier 2 instruments held in financial sector equity investments of more than 10% (significant investments), predominantly in the insurance sector;
- Tier 2 capital components or other deductions (including Tier 2 eligible non-controlling interests).

The amount of Tier 2 instruments used in fully loaded ratios corresponds to the Tier 2 capital instruments eligible under CRR No. 575/2013, as amended by CRR No. 2019/876 (CRR2).

These instruments are published on the internet[(1)] in the Appendix "Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities instruments (EU CCA)". They correspond to undated subordinated notes (*titres subordonnés à durée indéterminée* – TSDI), equity investments (*titres participatifs* – TP) and dated subordinated notes (*titres subordonnés remboursables* – TSR).

3.1.5.1.4 Transitional implementation

To facilitate compliance by credit institutions with CRR2/CRD 5, less stringent transitional provisions have been provided for, notably with the gradual introduction of new prudential treatment of capital components.

All these transitional provisions ended on 1 January 2018; those relating to hybrid debt instruments ended on 1 January 2022.

CRR2 introduced a new grandfather clause: non-eligible instruments issued before 27 June 2019 will remain eligible under transitional provisions until 28 June 2025.

During the transitional phase, the amount of Tier 1 included in the ratios corresponds to the sum of:

- Additional Tier 1 capital eligible under CRR2 (AT1);
- Additional Tier 1 capital instruments eligible for CRR issued before 27 June 2019.

During the transitional phase, the amount of Tier 2 included in the ratios corresponds to the sum of:

- Tier 2 capital eligible under CRR2;
- CRR eligible Tier 2 capital instruments issued before 27 June 2019.

Finally, the "Quick Fix" regulation of 26 June 2020 extended until 2024 the transitional provisions set out in the CRR, by allowing inclusion of the impacts associated with the application of the IFRS 9 accounting standard in the solvency ratios. Crédit Agricole S.A. and the Crédit Agricole Group had not opted for this provision when IFRS 9 was first applied in 2018. Following the publication of the "Quick Fix" regulation, it was decided to opt for this provision as from 30 June 2020.

During the transitional phase (until 2024), the impacts related to the application of the IFRS 9 accounting standard can be included in the CET1 equity, according to a calculation composed of several components:

- a static component making it possible to neutralise, in shareholders' equity, part of the impact of the first-time application of IFRS 9. In 2022, neutralisation is achieved on the basis of a rate of 25%;
- a dynamic component, making it possible to neutralise part of the net increase in provisions recorded between 1 January 2018 and 1 January 2020 on performing outstandings (Stages 1 and 2 of IFRS 9). In 2022, neutralisation is achieved on the basis of a rate of 25%;
- a second dynamic component, making it possible to neutralise part of the net increase in provisions recorded between 1 January 2020 and the balance sheet date on performing loans (compartments 1 and 2 of IFRS 9). In 2022, neutralisation is achieved on the basis of a rate of 75%.

(1) https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/finance/finance/financial-publications

3.1.5.1.5 Position at 31 December 2021

— Simplified regulatory capital

Simplified regulatory capital *(in millions of euros)*	31/12/2022 phased-in	31/12/2022 fully-loaded	31/12/2021 phased-in	31/12/2021 fully-loaded
Share capital and reserves	29,603	29,603	28,495	28,495
Consolidated reserves	34,527	34,527	32,227	32,227
Other comprehensive income	(4,934)	(4,934)	1,650	1,650
Net income (loss) for the year	5,437	5,437	5,844	5,844
EQUITY – GROUP SHARE	**64,633**	**64,633**	**68,217**	**68,217**
(-) AT1 instruments accounted as equity	(5,989)	(5,989)	(4,888)	(4,888)
Eligible minority interests	4,467	4,467	4,464	4,464
(-) Expected dividend	(3,175)	(3,175)	(3,176)	(3,176)
(-) Prudential filters	(64)	(64)	(1,206)	(1,206)
o/w: Prudent valuation	*(1,159)*	*(1,159)*	*(991)*	*(991)*
(-) Regulatory adjustments	(18,911)	(18,911)	(19,337)	(19,337)
Goodwills and intangible assets	*(18,571)*	*(18,571)*	*(18,478)*	*(18,478)*
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences	*(141)*	*(141)*	*(493)*	*(493)*
Shortfall in adjustments for credit risk relative to expected losses under the internal ratings-based approach	*(200)*	*(200)*	*(367)*	*(367)*
Amount exceeding thresholds	-	-	-	-
Other CET1 components	(346)	(1,104)	787	(390)
COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 (CET1)	**40,615**	**39,857**	**44,859**	**43,683**
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) instruments	6,467	4,711	5,107	3,435
Other AT1 components	(217)	(217)	(187)	(187)
TOTAL TIER 1	**46,865**	**44,351**	**49,779**	**46,931**
Tier 2 instruments	16,190	14,364	18,168	15,768
Other Tier 2 components	18	18	(976)	(976)
TOTAL CAPITAL	**63,073**	**58,733**	**66,971**	**61,723**
TOTAL RISK-WEIGHTED EXPOSURE AMOUNT (RWA)	**361,269**	**361,026**	**377,432**	**376,925**
CET1 RATIO	11.24%	11.04%	11.89%	11.59%
TIER 1 RATIO	12.97%	12.28%	13.19%	12.45%
TOTAL CAPITAL RATIO	17.46%	16.27%	17.74%	16.38%

For clarity, the full tables of the composition of capital (EU CC1 and EU CC2) are available directly on the internet[1] .

— Value adjustments for the purpose of prudent valuation, PVA (EU PV1)

The table below provides information required by Article 436-(e) of CRR2.

	Risk category					Valuation uncertainty				
(in millions of euros)	Equity	Interest Rates	Foreign exchange	Credit	Commodities	Unearned credit spreads AVA	Investment and funding costs AVA	Total post-diversification	Of which: trading book	Of which: banking book
Market price uncertainty	63	215	17	31	0	10	5	162	146	17
Close-out cost	58	238	28	9	0	6	3	165	162	3
Concentrated positions	14	39	-	16	-	-	-	69	49	20
Early termination	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	-
Model risk	53	366	4	-	0	195	29	347	347	-
Operational risk	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	0
Future administrative costs	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	43	43	-
TOTAL ADDITIONAL VALUATION ADJUSTMENTS (AVAS)								**1,159**	**747**	**412**

(1) https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/finance/finance/ financial-publications

Changes during the period

Phased-in Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital stood at €40.6 billion at 31 December 2022, showing a decrease of €4.2 billion compared to year-end 2021. This change was attributable to, among other things, the decrease in unrealised gains and/or losses linked to the rise in long-term interest rates, totalling -€6.6 billion, which was not fully absorbed by the retained earnings of €2.3 billion for the year.

Phased-in Tier 1 capital was €46.9 billion, down €2.9 billion from 31 December 2021, with an increase in Additional Tier 1 capital of €1.3 billion driven by the issuance of an Additional Tier 1 capital instrument for an equivalent of €1.1 billion in January 2022 (US$1.25 billion) and a favourable foreign exchange impact of +€0.2 billion for the year.

Phased-in Tier 2 capital was €16.2 billion, down €1 billion compared to 31 December 2021. This change is explained as follows:

- issues over the period (an equivalent of +€0.3 billion at 31 December 2022) net of redemptions, haircuts and foreign exchange impact (-€2.3 billion) resulted in a -€2 billion decrease in Tier 2 instruments, which reached €16.2 billion;
- on the other hand, Tier 2 capital benefited from a €0.9 billion decrease in the deduction of subordinated debt of banks and insurance companies, following the redemption of subordinated debt securities issued by Crédit Agricole Assurances and held by Crédit Agricole S.A. in December 2022.

In all, phased-in total capital stood at €63.1 billion, down €3.9 billion compared to 31 December 2021. This regulatory capital does not take into account the senior non-preferred debt issuances, which are discussed in the “Resolution ratios” section below.

3.1.6 Capital adequacy

The regulatory perspective of capital adequacy is ensured through the monitoring of solvency, leverage and resolution ratios. Each of these ratios reports the amount of regulatory capital and/or, when applicable, eligible instruments, to the risk or leverage exposures. These exposures are defined and calculated in section “Composition of and changes in risk-weighted assets”. The regulatory perspective is supplemented by the economic internal perspective of capital adequacy, which is ensured by the monitoring of the economic capital requirements’ coverage ratio.

3.1.6.1 Solvency ratios

Solvency ratios are intended to check the adequacy of the various categories of capital (CET1, Tier 1 and total capital) to cover risk-weighted assets arising as a result of credit risk, market risk and operational risk. These risk-weighted assets are computed using either a standardised approach or an internal approach (see section “Composition of and changes in risk-weighted assets”).

3.1.6.1.1 Regulatory prudential requirements

The CRR regulation governs the requirements with regard to Pillar 1. The supervisor also sets, on a discretionary basis, the minimum requirements within the framework of Pillar 2.

The overall capital requirement is as follows:

SREP own funds requirement	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Pillar 1 minimum CET1 requirement	4.50%	4.50%
CET1 additional Pillar 2 requirement (P2R)	0.84%	0.84%
Combined buffer requirement	2.56%	2.52%
CET1 REQUIREMENT	**7.90%**	**7.86%**
Pillar 1 minimum AT1 requirement	1.50%	1.50%
AT1 component of P2R	0.28%	0.28%
Pillar 1 minimum Tier 2 requirement	2.00%	2.00%
Tier 2 component of P2R	0.38%	0.38%
OVERALL CAPITAL REQUIREMENT	**12.06%**	**12.02%**

Minimum requirements with regard to Pillar 1

The Pillar 1 capital requirements include a minimum CET1 capital ratio of 4.5%, a minimum Tier 1 capital ratio of 6% and a minimum overall capital ratio of 8%.

Minimum requirements with regard to Pillar 2

The European Central Bank (ECB) annually notifies Crédit Agricole Group and Crédit Agricole S.A. of their minimum capital requirements following the results of the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP):

- a Pillar 2 Requirement (P2R) of 1.5%, which applies to each level of capital; failure to comply with this requirement automatically results in restrictions on distributions (additional Tier 1 capital instrument coupons, dividends, variable compensation); accordingly, this requirement is public. The P2R is at least met with 75% Tier 1 capital including as a minimum 75% CET1 capital;
- a Pillar 2 Guidance (P2G), which is not public and must be fully met with Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Combined capital buffer requirement and restriction on distributions threshold

Regulations provide for the establishment of capital buffers, fully covered with CET1 capital and for which the overall capital requirement works out as follows:

Combined buffer requirement	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Phased-in capital conservation buffer	2.50%	2.50%
Phased-in systemic buffer	0.00%	0.00%
Countercyclical buffer	0.06%	0.02%
COMBINED BUFFER REQUIREMENT	**2.56%**	**2.52%**

More specifically:

- the capital conservation buffer (2.5% of risk-weighted assets since 1 January 2019) aims to absorb losses in a situation of intense economic stress;
- the countercyclical buffer (a rate set within a range of 0% to 2.5%) aims to prevent excessive credit growth. The rate is set by the competent authorities from each country (the *Haut Conseil de stabilité financière* or HCFS/High Council for Financial Stability in the case of France) and the buffer applying at the institution's level therefore results from the weighted average of the buffers defined for each country in which the institution operates applied to the relevant exposures at default (EAD); when the countercyclical buffer rate is calculated by one of the national authorities, the application date should be no later than 12 months from the publication date, except in exceptional circumstances;
- the systemic risk buffer (0% to 3% in general, up to 5% after agreement from the European Commission and more exceptionally above that figure) is designed to prevent or attenuate the non-cyclical risk dimension. It is set by the competent authorities from each country (the *Haut Conseil de stabilité financière* or HCFS/High Council for Financial Stability in the case of France) and depends on the structural characteristics of the banking industry, in particular its size, level of concentration and its share in financing the economy;
- the buffers for systemically important institutions (0% to 3% in general, up to 5% after agreement from the European Commission and more exceptionally above that figure); for global systemically important institutions (G-SII), between 0% and 3.5%, or for other systemically important institutions (O-SII), between 0% and 2%. These buffers are not cumulative, and in general, with some exceptions, the highest buffer rate applies. Only Crédit Agricole Group is a G-SII and has a buffer of 1% since 1 January 2019. Crédit Agricole S.A. is not subject to these requirements. When an institution is subject to a buffer for systemically important institutions (G-SII or O-SII) and a buffer for systemic risk, the two buffers are combined.

To date, countercyclical buffers have been activated in 12 countries by the relevant national authorities. With respect to Crédit Agricole S.A.'s exposures in these countries, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s countercyclical buffer rate was 0.06%at 31 December 2022.

In addition, the *Haut Conseil de stabilité financière* (HCSF – High Council for Financial Stability) recognises the reciprocal application of the sectoral systemic risk buffers activated by Germany, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Belgium, Norway and Estonia. With respect to the methods for applying these buffers and the materiality of the exposures held by Crédit Agricole S.A., the systemic risk buffer rate was 0% at 31 December 2022.

The tables below provide information required by Article 440 (a and b) of CRR2.

— Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer (EU CCYB2)

	Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer (EU CCYB2)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
1	Total risk exposure amount	361,269	377,432
2	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	0.06%	0.02%
3	**INSTITUTION SPECIFIC COUNTERCYCLICAL CAPITAL BUFFER REQUIREMENT**	**202**	**63**

— Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer (EU CCYB1)

	31/12/2022 *(in millions of euros)*	General credit exposures		Relevant credit exposures – Market risk				Own fund requirements						
		Exposure value under the standardised approach	Exposure value under the IRB approach	Sum of long and short positions of Trading Book exposures for SA	Value of Trading Book exposures for internal models	Securitisation exposures Exposure value for non-trading book	Total exposure value	Relevant credit risk exposures – Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures – Market risk	Relevant credit exposures – Securitisation positions in the non-trading book	Total	Risk-weighted exposure amounts	Own fund requirements weights *(%)*	Countercyclical buffer rate *(%)*
1	**BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY:**													
2	Australia	4,487	17,007	-	-	2,905	24,398	670	-	31	701	8,757	3.20%	0.00%
3	Belgium	27	5,094	-	-	-	5,121	71	-	-	71	885	0.32%	0.00%
4	Bulgaria	5,897	3,798	-	-	21	9,715	195	-	1	195	2,440	0.89%	0.00%
5	Croatia	1	0	-	-	-	1	0	-	-	0	1	0.00%	1.00%
6	Czech Republic	2	1	-	-	-	3	0	-	-	0	1	0.00%	0.00%
7	Denmark	232	1,033	-	-	70	1,335	34	-	1	35	433	0.16%	2.00%
8	Estonia	1	27	-	-	-	27	0	-	-	0	2	0.00%	1.00%
9	France	30,075	257,295	164	1,839	26,095	315,467	9,663	160	367	10,191	127,384	46.50%	0.00%
10	Germany	138	5,595	-	-	179	5,912	100	-	3	103	1,286	0.47%	1.00%
11	Hong Kong	70	5,046	-	-	81	5,196	82	-	1	83	1,034	0.38%	0.00%
12	Iceland	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0.00%	2.00%
13	Ireland	30	0	-	-	22	53	2	-	1	3	41	0.01%	0.00%
14	Lithuania	2,591	17,968	-	-	5,084	25,642	578	-	2	580	7,253	2.65%	0.50%
15	Luxembourg	3	2,074	-	-	104	2,181	44	-	1	45	561	0.20%	2.00%
16	Netherlands	1,664	8,401	-	-	1,120	11,185	371	-	15	386	4,821	1.76%	0.00%
17	Norway	36	132	-	-	-	168	9	-	-	9	111	0.04%	1.50%
18	Romania	6	36	-	-	-	41	2	-	-	2	29	0.01%	0.50%
19	Slovakia	1,481	17,667	-	-	3,027	22,174	531	-	42	574	7,174	2.62%	1.00%
20	Sweden	3	3	-	-	-	6	0	-	-	0	4	0.00%	1.00%
21	United Kingdom	97	2,216	-	-	46	2,359	82	-	0	82	1,026	0.37%	1.00%
22	Other countries*	60,721	163,051	0	-	27,793	251,565	8,495	0	360	8,855	110,693	40.41%	0.00%
23	**TOTAL**	**107,560**	**506,443**	**164**	**1,839**	**66,546**	**682,552**	**20,929**	**160**	**825**	**21,915**	**273,937**	**100%**	**0.06%**

* *For which no countercyclical buffer has been defined by the competent authority.*

3.1.6.1.2 Position at 31 December 2022

The transposition of Basel regulations into European law (CRD) has established a distribution restriction mechanism applicable to dividends, AT1 instruments and variable compensation. The principle of the Maximum Distributable Amount (MDA), the maximum amount that a bank can allocate to distributions, aims at restricting distributions where they would result in non-compliance with the combined capital buffer requirement.

The distance to the MDA trigger is the lowest of the respective distances to the SREP requirements in CET1 capital, Tier 1 capital and total capital.

	CET1 SREP requirement	Tier 1 SREP requirement	Overall capital SREP requirement
Pillar 1 minimum requirement	4.50%	6.00%	8.00%
Pillar 2 requirement (P2R)	0.84%	1.13%	1.50%
Conservation buffer	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Systemic risk buffer	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Countercyclical buffer	0.06%	0.06%	0.06%
SREP REQUIREMENT (A)	**7.90%**	**9.68%**	**12.06%**
31/12/2022 PHASED-IN SOLVENCY RATIOS (B)	**11.24%**	**12.97%**	**17.46%**
Distance to SREP requirement (b-a)	334 pb	329 pb	540 pb
DISTANCE TO MDA TRIGGER THRESHOLD		**329 PB (€12bn)**	

At 31 December 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. had a buffer of 329 basis points above the MDA trigger, i.e. approximately €12 billion in CET1 capital.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

— Changes in CET1 over 2022

The CET1 ratio decreased by 0.7 percentage points over the year 2022, mainly impacted by largely reversible cyclical effects, linked on the one hand to the impact of the rise in long-term rates on insurance unrealised gains and/or losses (for -0.88 percentage points) and on the other hand to the impact of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict on RWA (for -0.12 percentage points). Organic capital generation for the year came to +0.56 percentage points, taking into account a provision calculated based on a payout ratio of 50% of 2022 earnings. Furthermore, this distribution at the usual payout ratio was supplemented by an additional dividend related to the catch-up of the 2019 dividend and by the share buyback aimed at offsetting the dilutive effect of the 2022 employee capital increase for a total of -0.21 percentage points.

3.1.6.2 Leverage ratio

3.1.6.2.1 Regulatory framework

The objective of the leverage ratio is to help preserve financial stability by acting as a safety net to supplement risk-based capital requirements and by limiting the accumulation of excessive leverage in times of economic recovery. The Basel Committee, in the context of Basel 3 agreements, defined the leverage ratio rule, which was transposed into European law via Article 429 of the CRR, amended by Delegated Act 62/2015 of 10 October 2014 and published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* on 18 January 2015.

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

Since the publication of European regulation CRR2 in the *Official Journal of the European Union* on 7 June 2019, the leverage ratio has been subject to a minimum Pillar 1 requirement applicable as from 28 June 2021:

- the minimum leverage ratio requirement is 3%;
- from 1 January 2023, a leverage ratio buffer, defined as half of the entity's systemic buffer, will be added to this level for global systemically important institutions (G-SII), i.e. for Crédit Agricole Group;
- lastly, failure to comply with the leverage ratio buffer requirement will result in a distribution restriction and the calculation of a maximum distributable amount (L-MDA).

Regulation CRR2 stipulates that certain Central Bank exposures may be excluded from the overall leverage ratio exposure if macroeconomic circumstances so justify. If this exemption is applied, the institutions must satisfy an adjusted leverage ratio requirement of over 3%. On 18 June 2021, the European Central Bank declared that credit institutions under its supervision could apply this exclusion in light of the exceptional circumstances existing since 31 December 2019; this measure remained applicable until 31 March 2022 inclusive. Crédit Agricole S.A. applied this provision and had to comply with a leverage ratio requirement of 3.18% during this period.

As of 1 January 2015 publication of the leverage ratio is mandatory at least once a year; institutions can choose to publish a fully loaded ratio or a phased-in ratio. 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.

Crédit Agricole S.A. has opted to publish a phased-in leverage ratio.

3.1.6.2.2 Position at 31 December 2022

The information below provide information required by article 451 of CRR2.

Disclosure of qualitative information on the leverage ratio (EU LRA)

The leverage ratio of Crédit Agricole S.A. was 3.6% on a phased-in Tier 1 basis.

The leverage ratio was down by 1 percentage point over the year 2022, mainly due to the end of the neutralisation of Central Bank exposures. Apart from that, the leverage ratio fell by 0.3 percentage points, in line with the drop in Tier 1 capital over the year and with an increase in exposures though limited by the partial repayment of TLTROs at the end of the year. The leverage ratio remained at a high level, 0.6 percentage points above the requirement.

The leverage ratio is not sensitive to risk factors and, on this basis, is considered to be a measurement that supplements the solvency (solvency ratio/resolution ratio) and liquidity risk management, which already limit the size of the balance sheet. Under the excessive leverage monitoring framework, the Group controls and sets limits on the size of the balance sheet and on the leverage exposure for businesses with low consumption of risk-weighted assets

— LRCom: Leverage ratio – common disclosure (EU LR2)

LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure (EU LR2) *(in millions of euros)*		31/12/2022	30/06/2022
	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral)	1,501,609	1,493,479
2	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided, where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the applicable accounting framework	4,837	6,273
3	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	(28,089)	(28,718)
4	(Adjustment for securities received under securities financing transactions that are recognised as an asset)	-	-
5	(General credit risk adjustments to on-balance sheet items)	-	-
6	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	(18,897)	(19,050)
7	**TOTAL ON-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES (EXCLUDING DERIVATIVES AND SFTS)**	**1,459,461**	**1,451,983**
	Derivative exposures		
8	Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	35,788	35,044
EU-8a	Derogation for derivatives: replacement costs contribution under the simplified standardised approach	-	-
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions	52,423	54,916
EU-9a	Derogation for derivatives: Potential future exposure contribution under the simplified standardised approach	-	-
EU-9b	Exposure determined under Original Exposure Method	-	-
10	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (SA-CCR)	(2,841)	(2,651)
EU-10a	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (simplified standardised approach)	-	-
EU-10b	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (Original Exposure Method)	-	-
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	15,008	14,769
12	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	(4,803)	(4,909)
13	**TOTAL DERIVATIVES EXPOSURES**	**95,575**	**97,169**
	Securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures		
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sales accounting transactions	250,774	360,295
15	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	(120,963)	(219,567)
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	5,109	9,945
EU-16a	Derogation for SFTs: Counterparty credit risk exposure in accordance with Articles 429e-(5) and 222 CRR	-	-
17	Agent transaction exposures	-	-
EU-17a	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared SFT exposure)	-	-
18	**TOTAL SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTION EXPOSURES**	**134,920**	**150,674**
	Other off-balance sheet exposures		
19	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	325,671	330,110
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(151,320)	(168,952)
21	(General provisions deducted in determining Tier 1 capital and specific provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures)	-	-
22	**OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES**	**174,351**	**161,158**
	Excluded exposures		
EU-22a	(Exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a-(1) CRR)	(467,899)	(418,928)
EU-22b	(Exposures exempted in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a-(1) CRR (on and off balance sheet))	(80,946)	(75,369)
EU-22c	(Excluded exposures of public development banks (or units) – Public sector investments)	-	-
EU-22d	(Excluded exposures of public development banks (or units) – Promotional loans)	-	-
EU-22e	(Excluded passing-through promotional loan exposures by non-public development banks (or units))	-	-
EU-22f	(Excluded guaranteed parts of exposures arising from export credits)	(12,876)	(13,508)
EU-22g	(Excluded excess collateral deposited at triparty agents)	-	-
EU-22h	(Excluded CSD related services of CSD/institutions in accordance with point (o) of Article 429a-(1) CRR)	-	-
EU-22i	(Excluded CSD related services of designated institutions in accordance with point (p) of Article 429a-(1) CRR)	-	-
EU-22j	(Reduction of the exposure value of pre-financing or intermediate loans)	-	-
EU-22K	**(TOTAL EXEMPTED EXPOSURES)**	**(561,720)**	**(507,805)**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure (EU LR2) *(in millions of euros)*		31/12/2022	30/06/2022
	Capital and total exposure measure		
23	**TIER 1 CAPITAL**	**46,865**	**48,214**
24	**TOTAL EXPOSURE MEASURE**	**1,302,587**	**1,353,179**
	Leverage ratio		
25	**LEVERAGE RATIO** *(%)*	**3.60%**	**3.56%**
EU-25	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of the exemption of public sector investments and promotional loans) *(%)*	3.60%	3.56%
25a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) *(%)*	3.60%	3.56%
26	Regulatory minimum leverage ratio requirement *(%)*	3.00%	3.00%
EU-26a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage *(%)*	0.00%	0.00%
EU-26b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital	0.00%	0.00%
27	Leverage ratio buffer requirement *(%)*	0.00%	0.00%
EU-27a	Overall leverage ratio requirement *(%)*	3.00%	3.00%
	Choice on transitional arrangements and relevant exposures		
EU-27b	Choice on transitional arrangements for the definition of the capital measure	Transitory	Transitory
	Disclosure of mean values		
28	Mean of daily values of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivable	150,536	N/A
29	Quarter-end value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	129,811	N/A
30	Total exposure measure (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	1,323,312	N/A
30a	Total exposure measure (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	1,323,312	N/A
31	Leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	3.54%	N/A
31a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	3.54%	N/A

— LRSum: Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures (EU LR1)

Applicable amount *(in millions of euros)*		31/12/2022
1	Total assets as per published financial statements	2,167,621
2	Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of prudential consolidation	(383,463)
3	(Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference)	(15)
4	(Adjustment for temporary exemption of exposures to central banks (if applicable))	-
5	(Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the applicable accounting framework but excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (i) of Article 429a-(1) CRR)	-
6	Adjustment for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	-
7	Adjustment for eligible cash pooling transactions	-
8	Adjustment for derivative financial instruments	(359,620)
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	(115,853)
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (ie conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	174,363
11	(Adjustment for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced Tier 1 capital)	-
EU-11a	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a-(1) CRR)	(467,899)
EU-11b	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a-(1) CRR)	(80,946)
12	Other adjustments	368,400
13	**TOTAL EXPOSURE MEASURE**	**1,302,587**

— LRSpl: Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures) (EU LR3)

CRR leverage ratio exposures *(in millions of euros)*		31/12/2022
EU-1	**TOTAL ON-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES (EXCLUDING DERIVATIVES, SFTS, AND EXEMPTED EXPOSURES), OF WHICH:**	**945,757**
EU-2	Trading book exposures	33,019
EU-3	Banking book exposures, of which:	912,739
EU-4	Covered bonds	6,077
EU-5	Exposures treated as sovereigns	304,205
EU-6	Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE, not treated as sovereigns	10,621
EU-7	Institutions	38,730
EU-8	Secured by mortgages of immovable properties	124,827
EU-9	Retail exposures	112,211
EU-10	Corporates	230,569
EU-11	Exposures in default	11,847
EU-12	Other exposures (eg equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	73,653

3.1.6.3 Resolution ratios

The TLAC and MREL requirements described below are applicable at the level of the Crédit Agricole Group.

3.1.6.3.1 TLAC ratio

The Financial Stability Board (FSB) has defined the calculation of a ratio aimed at estimating the adequacy of the loss absorbing and recapitalisation capacity of Globally Systemically Important Banks (G-SIB). The Total Loss Absorbing Capacity (TLAC) ratio provides resolution authorities with the means to assess whether G-SIBs have sufficient loss absorption and recapitalisation capacity before and during resolution. This ratio applies to global systemically important financial institutions, and therefore to the Crédit Agricole Group.

The Group's regulatory capital, as well as eligible subordinated debt and senior non-preferred debt with a residual maturity of more than one year issued by Crédit Agricole SA, are eligible for the TLAC ratio numerator.

The TLAC ratio requirement has been transposed into European Union law via CRR2 and has been applicable since 27 June 2019. The Crédit Agricole Group must meet the following TLAC ratio requirements at all times:

- a TLAC ratio above 18% of risk-weighted assets (RWA), plus – in accordance with CRD 5 – a combined capital buffer requirement (including, for the Crédit Agricole Group, a capital conservation buffer of 2.5%, a G-SIB buffer of 1% and a countercyclical buffer set at 0.05% for the Crédit Agricole Group at 31 December 2022). Considering the combined capital buffer requirement, the Crédit Agricole Group must comply with a TLAC ratio of above 21.5%;
- a TLAC ratio of above 6.75% of the Leverage Ratio Exposure (LRE).

The 2025 target of the Crédit Agricole Group is to maintain a TLAC ratio greater than or equal to 26% of RWA excluding eligible senior preferred debt.

At 31 December 2022, the Crédit Agricole Group TLAC ratio was 27.2% of RWA and 7.8% of leverage exposure, excluding eligible preferred senior debt, i.e. well above the requirements. The Group thus has a TLAC ratio excluding eligible preferred senior debt of 560 basis points, i.e. €32 billion, above the currently required 21.5% of RWA.

In 2022, an equivalent of €5.9 billion was issued in the market (senior non-preferred debt and Tier 2). The amount of senior non-preferred debt of the Crédit Agricole Group taken into account in the calculation of the TLAC ratio is €27.6 billion.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

— Key metrics – Capital requirement and eligible liabilities requirement applicable to G-SIIs (EU KM2)

The table below provides information required by Article 447-(h) of CRR2 and Article 45i-3 (a and c) of BRRD2. It presents an overview of the ratios and components of the TLAC requirement applicable to global systemically important institutions, and therefore to the Crédit Agricole Group.

	EU KM2: Own funds and eligible liabilities, ratios and components *(in millions of euros)*	**31/12/2022**	**30/09/2022**	**30/06/2022**	**31/03/2022**	**31/12/2021**
1	Own funds and eligible liabilities[1]	156,263	156,134	154,601	153,329	154,060
2	Total risk exposure amount of the resolution group (TREA)[2]	574,595	588,643	579,519	591,960	585,441
3	**OWN FUNDS AND ELIGIBLE LIABILITIES AS A PERCENTAGE OF TREA**	**27.20%**	**26.52%**	**26.68%**	**25.90%**	**26.32%**
4	Total exposure measure of the resolution group[2]	2,004,273	2,111,884	2,044,773	1,844,129	1,765,793
5	**OWN FUNDS AND ELIGIBLE LIABILITIES AS PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL EXPOSURE MEASURE**	**7.80%**	**7.39%**	**7.56%**	**8.31%**	**8.72%**
6a	Does the subordination exemption in Article 72b-(4) of the CRR apply? (5% exemption)	No	No	No	No	No
6b	Pro-memo item – Aggregate amount of permitted non-subordinated eligible liabilities instruments if the subordination discretion as per Article 72b-(3) CRR is applied (max 3.5% exemption)[3]	0	0	0	0	0
6c	Pro-memo item: If a capped subordination exemption applies under Article 72b-(3) CRR, the amount of funding issued that ranks *pari passu* with excluded liabilities and that is recognised under row 1, divided by funding issued that ranks *pari passu* with excluded Liabilities and that would be recognised under row 1 if no cap was applied *(%)*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

(1) *Total loss absorbing capacity.*

(2) *For the purpose of computing resolution ratios, the Total Exposure Risk Amount (TREA) of the resolution group is equivalent to the Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) at Crédit Agricole Group level; the Total Exposure Measure (TEM) of the resolution group is equivalent to the Leverage Ratio Exposure (LRE) at Crédit Agricole Group level.*

(3) *As part of its annual resolvability assessment, Crédit Agricole Group has chosen to waive the possibility offered by Article 72b-(3) of the Capital Requirements Regulation to use senior preferred debt for compliance with its TLAC requirements in 2022.*

— Composition of the TLAC at the level of the resolution group (EU-TLAC1)

The table below provides information required by Article 437a (a, c and d) of CRR2 and Article 45i-3-(b) of BRRD2. It presents the composition of own funds and liabilities eligible for the TLAC requirement applicable to global systematically important institutions, and therefore to the Crédit Agricole Group.

EU TLAC1 – Composition – G-SII Requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities *(in millions of euros)*		31/12/2022
	Own funds and eligible liabilities and adjustments	
1	Common Equity Tier capital (CET1)	100,861
2	Additional Tier capital (AT1)	6,203
6	Tier 2 capital (T2)	16,951
11	**OWN FUNDS FOR THE PURPOSE OF ARTICLES 92A CRR**	**124,016**
	Own funds and eligible liabilities: Non-regulatory capital elements	
12	Eligible liabilities instruments issued directly by the resolution entity that are subordinated to excluded liabilities (not grandfathered) [(1)]	27,642
EU-12a	Eligible liabilities instruments issued by other entities within the resolution group that are subordinated to excluded liabilities (not grandfathered)	0
EU-12b	Eligible liabilities instruments that are subordinated to excluded liabilities, issued prior to 27 June 2019 (subordinated grandfathered)	0
EU-12c	Tier 2 instruments with a residual maturity of at least one year to the extent they do not qualify as Tier 2 items	4,605
13	Eligible liabilities that are not subordinated to excluded liabilities (not grandfathered pre-cap)[(2)]	N/A
EU-13a	Eligible liabilities that are not subordinated to excluded liabilities issued prior to 27 June 2019 (pre-cap)[(2)]	N/A
14	Amount of non subordinated instruments eligible, where applicable after application of Article 72b-(3) CRR[(2)]	0
17	**ELIGIBLE LIABILITIES ITEMS BEFORE ADJUSTMENTS**	**32,247**
EU-17a	of which subordinated	32,247
	Own funds and eligible liabilities: Adjustments to non-regulatory capital elements	
18	Own funds and eligible liabilities items before adjustments	156,263
19	(Deduction of exposures between MPE resolution groups)	N/A
20	(Deduction of investments in other eligible liabilities instruments)	0
22	**OWN FUNDS AND ELIGIBLE LIABILITIES AFTER ADJUSTMENTS**	**156,263**
EU-22a	of which own funds and subordinated	156,263
	Risk-weighted exposure amount and leverage exposure measure of the resolution group	
22	**TOTAL RISK EXPOSURE AMOUNT (TREA)[(3)]**	**574,595**
23	**TOTAL EXPOSURE MEASURE (TEM)[(3)]**	**2,004,273**
	Ratio of own funds and eligible liabilities	
25	**OWN FUNDS AND ELIGIBLE LIABILITIES** *(as a percentage of TREA)*	**27.20%**
EU-25a	of which own funds and subordinated	27.20%
26	**OWN FUNDS AND ELIGIBLE LIABILITIES** *(as a percentage of TEM)*	**7.80%**
EU-26a	of which own funds and subordinated	7.80%
27	CET1 (as a percentage of TREA) available after meeting the resolution group's requirements[(4)]	9.20%
28	Institution-specific combined buffer requirement	3.55%
29	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%
30	of which: countercyclical buffer requirement	0.05%
31	of which: systemic risk buffer requirement	0.00%
EU-31a	of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer	1.00%
	Memorandum items	
EU-32	Total amount of excluded liabilities referred to in Article 72a(2) CRR	814,373

(1) Senior non preferred debt instruments.
(2) As part of its annual resolvability assessment, Crédit Agricole Group has chosen to waive the possibility offered by Article 72b-(3) of the Capital Requirements Regulation to use senior preferred debt for compliance with its TLAC requirements in 2022.
(3) For the purpose of computing resolution ratios, the Total Exposure Risk Amount (TREA) of the resolution group is equivalent to the Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) at Crédit Agricole Group level; the Total Exposure Measure (TEM) of the resolution group is equivalent to the Leverage Ratio Exposure (LRE) at Crédit Agricole Group level.
(4) CET1 available after meeting Pillar 1, Pillar 2 requirement and resolution requirements as of 31 December 2022.

Crédit Agricole Group's TLAC items, which rank from the most senior to the most junior, include senior non-preferred debt securities, subordinated securities not recognised as prudential capital (prudentially amortised portion), Tier 2 instruments, additional Tier 1 items and common equity Tier 1 capital items.

All these eligible liability items and their features can be consulted in Appendix II, "Main features of regulatory own funds instruments and eligible liabilities instruments (EU CCA)", available at https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/finance/finance/financial-information.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

— Ranking in the creditor hierarchy at the level of the Crédit Agricole S.A. resolution entity (EU-TLAC3)

The table below provides information required by Article 437a (a and b) of CRR2 and Article 45i-3-(b) of BRRD2. It presents, at the level of the resolution entity Crédit Agricole S.A., the breakdown of own funds and liabilities based on their maturities and TLAC-eligibility, as well as their ranking in the creditor hierarchy in normal insolvency proceedings.

EU TLAC3: creditor ranking at the level of the resolution entity Crédit Agricole SA

31/12/2022
(in millions of euros)

		Insolvency ranking (by increasing order of seniority)				
1	**Description of insolvency rank**	**Equity[1]**	**Deeply subordinated notes[2]**	**Subordinated notes[3]**	**Senior non-preferred unsecured claims[4]**	**Total**
2	**LIABILITIES AND OWN FUNDS**	**56,194**	**6,499**	**21,174**	**31,887**	**115,754**
3	*of which excluded liabilities*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
4	Liabilities and own funds less excluded liabilities	56,194	6,499	21,174	31,887	115,754
5	**SUBSET OF ROW 4 THAT ARE OWN FUNDS AND LIABILITIES POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR MEETING TLAC[5]**	**56,194**	**6,497**	**20,715**	**27,927**	**111,333**
6	*of which residual maturity ≥1 year <2 years*	*0*	*0*	*707*	*3,154*	*3,861*
7	*of which residual maturity ≥2 year <5 years*	*0*	*0*	*10,804*	*15,548*	*26,352*
8	*of which residual maturity ≥5 years <10 years*	*0*	*0*	*5,495*	*8,254*	*13,748*
9	*of which residual maturity ≥10 years, but excluding perpetual securities*	*0*	*0*	*3,710*	*971*	*4,680*
10	*of which perpetual securities*	*56,194*	*6,497*	*0*	*0*	*62,692*

(1) Equity excluding Fund for General Banking Risk.
(2) Deeply subordinated claims issued before 28 December 2020 which are or have been recognized as Additional Tier 1 instruments, as well as deeply subordinated claims issued since 28 December 2020 which are fully or partially recognized as Additional Tier 1.
(3) Subordinated claims issued before 28 December 2020 which are or have been recognized as Tier 2 instruments, as well as subordinated claims issued since 28 December 2020 which are fully or partially recognized as Tier 2.
(4) Senior non preferred claims in accordance with article L613-30-3-I-4° of the Monetary and Financial Code.
(5) Instruments with a residual maturity below one year, as well as instruments issued towards entities within the resolution group are not included in eligible liabilities for meeting TLAC.

3.1.6.3.2 MREL ratio

The MREL (Minimum Requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities) ratio is defined in the European Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD). This Directive establishes a framework for the resolution of banks throughout the European Union, with the aim to provide resolution authorities with instruments and common powers to prevent the occurrence of banking crises, preserve financial stability and reduce taxpayers' exposure to losses. Directive (EU) 2019/879 of 20 May 2019, known as "BRRD2", amended the BRRD and was transposed into French law by Decree 2020-1636 of 21 December 2020.

The MREL ratio corresponds to an own funds and eligible liabilities buffer required to absorb losses in the event of resolution. Under BRRD2, the MREL ratio is calculated as the amount of own funds and eligible liabilities expressed as a percentage of risk-weighted assets (RWA) and as a percentage of leverage exposure (LRE). The total regulatory capital of the Group, in addition to the eligible liabilities issued by the Central body and its affiliated entities, i.e. the subordinated notes, senior non-preferred debt and some senior preferred debt with a residual maturity of more than one year, qualify for inclusion in the MREL ratio numerator.

The required minimum levels are determined in the decisions taken by the resolution authorities and communicated to each institution, then revised periodically. As of 1 January 2022, the Crédit Agricole Group must comply with a total minimum MREL requirement of:

- 21.04% of RWA, plus – in accordance with CRD 5 – a combined capital buffer requirement (including, for the Crédit Agricole Group, a capital conservation buffer of 2.5%, a G-SIB buffer of 1% and a countercyclical buffer set at 0.05% for the Crédit Agricole Group at 31 December 2022). Considering the combined capital buffer requirement, the Crédit Agricole Group must comply with a MREL ratio of above 24.6%;
- 6.02% of LRE.

At 31 December 2022, the Crédit Agricole Group had an estimated MREL ratio of 31.6% of RWA and 9.1% leverage exposure, well above the total MREL requirement.

An additional subordination requirement to TLAC ("subordinated MREL") is also defined by the resolution authorities and expressed as a percentage of RWA and of LRE, from which the senior debt instruments are excluded, similarly to the TLAC, whose ratio is equivalent to that of the subordinated MREL for the Crédit Agricole Group. Since 1 January 2022, the subordinated MREL requirement did not exceed the TLAC requirement for the Crédit Agricole Group.

The distance to the maximum distributable amount trigger related to the MREL requirements (M-MDA) is, for the G-SIBs, the lower of the respective distances to the MREL, subordinated MREL and TLAC requirements expressed in terms of RWA.

At 31 December 2022, the Crédit Agricole Group thus has a buffer of 560 basis points above the M-MDA trigger, considering the TLAC requirement applicable as of 31 December 2022, i.e. €32 billion in CET1 capital.

3.1.6.4 Economic Capital Adequacy

In order to assess and permanently maintain the adequate capital level to cover the risks to which it is (or may be) exposed, the Group supplements its framework for the regulatory perspective of capital adequacy with an economic internal perspective. Economic capital requirement (Pillar 2) therefore supplements regulatory capital requirement (Pillar 1). Economic capital requirement is based on the risks identification process and on an evaluation using internal approaches. The economic capital requirement must be covered by internal capital which is the Group's internal view of its available own funds.

The assessment of the economic capital requirement is one of the ICAAP components, which also covers the *stress test* programme – with the objective to introduce a forward-looking view of the impact of more unfavourable scenarios on the Group's risk level and solvency.

The monitoring and management of the economic perspective of capital adequacy has been developed in accordance with the interpretation of the main regulatory texts:

- Basel agreements;
- CRD 5 through its transposition into French regulations by the Decree of 21 December 2020;
- the guidelines of the European Banking Authority;
- the guide to the ICAAP and ILAAP and the harmonised collection of information on the subject.

ICAAP is first and foremost an internal process, and it is up to each institution to implement it in a proportionate way. The implementation as well as the update of ICAAP process are the responsibility of each subsidiary.

ICAAP information (EU OVC)

The items below provide information required by Article 438 (a and c) of CRR2.

The Group's approach for measuring economic capital requirement has been implemented at Crédit Agricole Group, Crédit Agricole S.A., and within the Group's main French and foreign entities.

The primary aim of the risk identification process is to accurately identify all major risks that are likely to impact the Group's balance sheet, income statement, regulatory prudential ratios, or the reputation of an entity or the Group and to apply a Group-wide, standard approach to placing them in categories and sub-categories. As a second stage, the risk identification aims to assess the importance of these risks in a systematic and exhaustive manner in order to establish the final list of major risks.

The risk identification process brings together several sources: an internal analysis based on the information gathered from the Risk department and other control functions, and an additional analysis based on information obtained from external sources. The process is formalised by each entity; for the Group it is coordinated by the Risk department and approved by the Board of Directors.

For each of the major risks, the economic capital requirement is quantified as follows:

- the risk measurements already covered by Pillar 1 are reviewed and, where necessary, completed by economic capital adjustments;
- the risks absent from Pillar 1 are subject to a specific calculation of economic capital needs, based on internal approaches;
- generally, the measures for economic capital needs are carried out with a calculation horizon of one year, and with a quantile (probability of default occurrence) for which the level is set on the basis of the Group's appetite in terms of external rating;
- lastly, the economic capital needs measurement takes into account, with caution, the impacts of diversification resulting from the broad spread of business activities within the same Group, including between banking and insurance.

A specific governance within the Group ensures the coherence of all risk quantification methodologies for the economic capital requirement.

The measurement of the economic capital requirement is supplemented by a projection over the current year, consistent with capital planning forecasts at that date, in order to integrate the impact of changes in activity on the risk profile.

At 31 December 2022, all the major risks identified during the risk identification process were taken into account for assessing economic capital requirement. The Group notably measures: interest rate risk on the banking portfolio, issuer risk, business and strategic risk, credit risk, and liquidity price risk.

The Group ensures that its internal capital covers the economic capital requirements (an internal view of own funds) defined in a conglomerate approach given the importance of the Group's insurance businesses and considering the going concern principle. At the Crédit Agricole Group level, internal capital covered approximately 180% of the economic capital requirement at 31 December 2022.

Crédit Agricole S.A. entities subject to the requirement to measure their economic capital requirement are responsible for doing so in accordance with standards and methodologies defined by the Group. In particular, they must ensure that their ICAAP approach is appropriately organised and governed. The economic capital requirement computed 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 that supplements the calculation of the economic capital requirement with indicators of the business lines' exposure to risk and their permanent controls. The qualitative component meets three targets:

- evaluation of the risk management system and the control of entities within the scope of deployment along different axes, this assessment is a component of the risk identification system;
- if required, identification and formalising of points for improvement of the risk management and permanent control system, in the form of an action plan formalised by the entity;
- identification of any elements that are not adequately captured in quantitative ICAAP measures.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

3.1.7 Appendix regarding regulatory capital (EU LIA - see also sections 3.2 and 3.3 below)

3.1.7.1 Differences in the treatment of equity exposures between the accounting and regulatory scopes

Exposure type	Accounting treatment	Fully loaded Basel 3 regulatory treatment
Subsidiaries with financial operations	Fully consolidated	Full consolidation generating capital requirements for the subsidiary's operations.
Jointly held subsidiaries with financial operations	Equity method	Proportional consolidation.
Subsidiaries with insurance operations	Fully consolidated	Regulatory treatment of these equity investments using equity accounting method, since the Group is identified as being a "financial conglomerate": ■ CET1 instruments weighted at 370% (for non-listed entities), with expected loss calculation at 2.4%, subject to approval by the banking supervisor; otherwise, deduction of the subsidiary's CET1 financial instruments from the Group's total CET1 instruments; ■ AT1 and Tier 2 instruments deducted from the total of corresponding financial instruments of the Group. In turn, as in previous years, Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole Group are subject to additional capital requirements and capital adequacy ratios applying to financial conglomerates.
Equity investments of >10% with operations that are financial in nature	■ Equity method ■ 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 of CET1, is common to the non-deducted portion of deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability arising from temporary differences. ■ AT1 and Tier 2 instruments deducted from the corresponding class of instruments of the Group.
Equity investments of ≤ 10% with financial or insurance operations	Equity investments and securities held for collection and sale	Deduction of CET1, AT1 and Tier 2 instruments, beyond an exemption threshold of 10% of CET1.
Investments ≤10% in a global systemically important institution (G-SII)	Financial assets	Deduction of eligible elements, or where not available in a sufficient quantity, deduction of Tier 2 instruments, beyond an exemption threshold of 10% of CET1 (for global systemically important institutions).
ABCP (Asset-backed commercial paper) business securitisation vehicles	Fully consolidated	Risk weighting of the equity-accounted value and commitments on these structures (liquidity facilities and letters of credit).

3.1.7.2 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 notes to the consolidated financial statements, "Scope of consolidation at 31 December 2022".

— Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and correspondence between financial statements and regulatory risk categories (LI1)

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
			Carrying values of items				
31/12/2022 *(in millions of euros)*	**Carrying values as reported in published financial statements**	**Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation**	**Subject to credit risk framework**	**Subject to counterparty credit risk framework**	**Subject to the securitisation framework**	**Subject to the market risk framework**	**Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital**
ASSETS							
Cash, Central Banks	207,648	208,037	208,037	-	-	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets	249,248	249,490	-	222,992	-	145,859	-
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	182,840	6,239	6,028	211	-	-	-
Hedging derivative instruments	31,867	32,158	-	32,158	-	-	-
Accounted debt's instruments at fair value through recyclable own funds	204,002	31,051	25,971	2,534	2,545	-	1
Accounted own funds' instruments at fair value through non recyclable own funds	2,768	2,654	2,655	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	567,642	563,910	549,941	13,969	-	-	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	489,757	501,505	495,775	5,730	-	-	-
Held-to-maturity financial assets	87,206	76,033	72,297	3,735	-	-	-
Revaluation adjustment on interest rate hedged portfolios	7,410	7,164	-	-	-	-	7,164
Deferred tax assets	7,290	6,259	6,259	-	-	-	-
Accruals, prepayments and sundry assets	71,598	66,761	61,849	4,692	-	597	221
Non-current assets held for sale	134	2	2	-	-	-	-
Deferred participation benefits	16,767	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in equity-accounted entities	8,723	8,525	6,782	-	-	-	1,743
Investment property	7,812	172	172	-	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	6,023	5,940	5,940	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	3,204	3,049	-	-	-	-	3,049
Goodwill	15,682	14,695	-	-	-	-	14,695
TOTAL ASSETS	**2,167,621**	**1,783,644**	**1,441,708**	**286,020**	**2,545**	**146,456**	**26,873**
LIABILITIES							
Central Banks	59	73	-	-	-	-	73
Available-for-sale financial liabilities	238,708	239,514	-	81,700	-	-	157,814
Financial liabilities at fair value through options	40,665	39,671	-	-	-	-	39,671
Hedging derivative instruments	45,636	45,034	-	-	-	-	45,034
Due to credit institutions	284,167	267,435	-	4,598	-	-	262,837
Due to customers	827,977	851,066	-	2,049	-	-	849,017
Debt securities	212,538	188,020	-	-	-	-	188,020
Revaluation adjustment on interest rate hedged portfolios	7,811	7,865	-	-	-	-	7,865
Current and deferred tax liabilities	2,409	3,036	2,696	-	-	-	340
Accruals, deferred income and sundry liabilities	55,293	47,098	8,272	-	-	-	38,826
Liabilities associated with non-current assets held for sale	205	27	-	-	-	-	27
Insurance company technical reserves	351,780	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	3,523	3,710	-	-	-	-	3,710
Subordinated debt	23,370	19,243	-	-	-	-	19,243
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**2,094,140**	**1,711,790**	**10,968**	**88,347**	**-**	**-**	**1,612,475**
EQUITY	**73,480**	**71,854**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**71,854**
Equity, Group share	**64,633**	**64,869**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**64,869**
Share capital and reserves	29,603	29,603	-	-	-	-	29,603
Consolidated reserves	34,527	34,710	-	-	-	-	34,710
Other comprehensive income	(4,937)	(4,938)	-	-	-	-	(4,938)
Other comprehensive income on non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	3	3	-	-	-	-	3
Net income/(loss) for the year	5,437	5,490	-	-	-	-	5,490
Non-controlling interests	**8,847**	**6,986**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,986**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	**2,167,621**	**1,783,644**	**10,968**	**88,347**	**-**	**-**	**1,684,329**

The carrying amounts for the regulatory scope of consolidation (column b) are not equal to the sum of their breakdown by the risk (columns c to g) as an exposure may be subject to several types of risk.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

3.2 MAIN SOURCES OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN REGULATORY EXPOSURE AMOUNTS AND CARRYING AMOUNTS IN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (LI2)

		a	b	c	d	e
			Items subject to:			
31/12/2022 *(in millions of euros)*		**Total**	**Credit risk framework**	**Counterparty credit risk framework**	**Securitisation framework**	**Market risk framework**[1]
1	**ASSET CARRYING VALUE AMOUNT UNDER THE SCOPE OF REGULATORY CONSOLIDATION (AS PER TEMPLATE EU LI1)**[2]	**1,756,771**	**1,441,708**	**286,020**	**2,545**	**146,456**
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under the regulatory scope of consolidation (as per template EU LI1)	99,315	10,968	88,347	-	-
3	**TOTAL NET AMOUNT UNDER THE REGULATORY SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION**	**1,657,456**	**1,430,740**	**197,673**	**2,545**	**146,456**
4	Off-balance-sheet amounts[3]	710,915	142,852	-	58,008	
5	Differences in valuations	59,363	13,097	46,266	-	
6	Differences in netting rules	(165,666)	-	(165,666)	-	
7	Difference due to consideration of provisions	8,563	8,563	-	-	
8	Differences due to the use of credit risk mitigation techniques (CRMs)	(29,220)	(29,220)	-	-	
9	Differences due to credit conversion factors	(111,941)	-	-	-	
10	Differences due to Securitisation with risk transfer	-	-	-	-	
11	Other adjustments	(20,683)	(26,776)	6,086	7	
12	**EXPOSURE AMOUNT CONSIDERED FOR REGULATORY PURPOSES**	**1,684,174**	**1,539,255**	**84,358**	**60,560**	

(1) Exposures related to market risk include the exposures subject to the calculation of counterparty risk on the derivatives.
(2) The "Total" column includes the assets deductible from the prudential capital.
(3) In line item "Off-balance sheet amounts", the amounts shown in the Total column, which relates to exposures pre-CCF, do not equal the sum of the amounts shown in the remaining columns, as these are post-CCF.

3.3 OUTLINE OF THE DIFFERENCES IN THE SCOPES OF CONSOLIDATION (LI3: ENTITY BY ENTITY)[1]

		Method of regulatory consolidation			
Name of the entity	Method of accounting[1]	Full consolidation	Proportional consolidation	Equity method	Description of the entity
Crédit Agricole – Group Infrastructure Platform	EM		X		Information and communication
Crédit Agricole Immobilier Corporate et Promotion	EM		X		Real-estate activities
Crédit Agricole Immobilier	EM		X		Specialised, scientific and technology activities
Crédit Agricole Immobilier Promotion	EM		X		Construction activities
Credit Agricole Services Immobiliers	EM		X		Real-estate activities
SO.GI.CO	EM		X		Real-estate activities
Crédit Agricole Immobilier Services	EM		X		Real-estate activities
BforBank S.A.	EM		X		Financial and insurance activities - activities of financial services, excluding insurance and pension funds
L'IMMOBILIER D'À CÔTÉ	EM		X		Real-estate activities
NORMANDIE SEINE IMMOBILIER	EM		X		Real-estate activities
SQUARE HABITAT TOULOUSE 31	EM		X		Real-estate activities
SQUARE HABITAT FRANCHE-COMTE	EM		X		Real-estate activities
SQUARE HABITAT CREDIT AGRICOLE	EM		X		Real-estate activities
ADIMMO	EM		X		Real-estate activities
SAS SQUARE HABITAT PROVENCE CO	EM		X		Real-estate activities
CABINET ESPARGILIERE	EM		X		Real-estate activities
SQUARE HABITAT CENTRE OUEST	EM		X		Real-estate activities
NEIGE ET SOLEIL VDSP	EM		X		Real-estate activities
LIEUTAUD GESTION	EM		X		Real-estate activities
LIEUTAUD	EM		X		Real-estate activities
MATHIEU IMMOFICE	EM		X		Real-estate activities
GEST'HOME	EM		X		Real-estate activities
SCI D2 CAM	EM		X		Real-estate activities
Uni-medias	FC			X	Information and communication
Crédit Agricole Assurances (CAA)	FC			X	Financial and insurance activities - Insurance
Crédit Agricole Life Insurance Company Japan Ltd.	FC			X	Financial and insurance activities - Insurance
CA ASSICURAZIONI	FC			X	Financial and insurance activities - Insurance
Crédit Agricole Créditor Insurance (CACI)	FC			X	Financial and insurance activities - auxililiary activities of financial and insurance services
Spirica	FC			X	Financial and insurance activities - Insurance
Crédit Agricole Assurances Solutions	FC			X	Financial and insurance activities - activities of financial services, excluding insurance and pension funds
PREDICA	FC			X	Financial and insurance activities - Insurance
PACIFICA	FC			X	Financial and insurance activities - Insurance
CREDIT AGRICOLE ASSURANCES RETRAITE	FC			X	Financial and insurance activities - activities of financial services, excluding insurance and pension funds
IRIS HOLDING FRANCE	FC			X	Real-estate activities
HOLDING EUROMARSEILLE	FC			X	Real-estate activities
Crédit Agricole Life Insurance Europe	FC			X	Financial and insurance activities - Insurance
CDT AGRI ZYCIE TU	FC			X	Financial and insurance activities - activities of financial services, excluding insurance and pension funds
MUDUM SEGUROS	FC			X	Financial and insurance activities - Insurance
Crédit Agricole Life	FC			X	Financial and insurance activities - Insurance
Crédit Agricole Vita S.p.A.	FC			X	Financial and insurance activities - Insurance
VAUGIRARD INFRA S.L.	FC			X	Financial and insurance activities - activities of financial services, excluding insurance and pension funds

(1) The scope of consolidation is described in full in Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements. UCITS, UL and SCI (non-trading real estate investment company) funds held by the insurance entities and detailed in Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements follow the same accounting in regulatory treatment as their holding entity.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Name of the entity	Method of accounting[1]	Method of regulatory consolidation			Description of the entity
		Full consoli-dation	Propor-tional consoli-dation	Equity method	
SAS ALTA VAI HOLDCO P	FC			X	Real-estate activities
Predica Infrastructure S.A.	FC			X	Financial and insurance activities - activities of financial services, excluding insurance and pension funds
UBAF	EM		X		Financial and insurance activities - activities of financial services, excluding insurance and pension funds
CAIRS Assurance S.A.	FC			X	Financial and insurance activities - Insurance
Atlantic Asset Securitization LLC	FC			X	Financial and insurance activities - activities of financial services, excluding insurance and pension funds
LMA S.A.	FC			X	Financial and insurance activities - activities of financial services, excluding insurance and pension funds
Héphaïstos Multidevises FCT	FC			X	Financial and insurance activities - activities of financial services, excluding insurance and pension funds
Eucalyptus FCT	FC			X	Financial and insurance activities - activities of financial services, excluding insurance and pension funds
Pacific USD FCT	FC			X	Financial and insurance activities - activities of financial services, excluding insurance and pension funds
Pacific EUR FCC	FC			X	Financial and insurance activities - activities of financial services, excluding insurance and pension funds
Pacific IT FCT	FC			X	Financial and insurance activities - activities of financial services, excluding insurance and pension funds
Triple P FCC	FC			X	Financial and insurance activities - activities of financial services, excluding insurance and pension funds
La Fayette Asset Securitization LLC	FC			X	Financial and insurance activities - activities of financial services, excluding insurance and pension funds
La Route Avance	FC			X	Financial and insurance activities - activities of financial services, excluding insurance and pension funds
L&E Services	FC			X	Financial and insurance activities - activities of financial services, excluding insurance and pension funds
Santander CACEIS Latam Holding 1,S.L.	EM		X		Financial and insurance activities - activities of financial services, excluding insurance and pension funds
Santander CACEIS Brasil Participações S.A.	EM		X		Financial and insurance activities - activities of financial services, excluding insurance and pension funds
Banco Santander CACEIS México, S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple	EM		X		Financial and insurance activities - activities of financial services, excluding insurance and pension funds
SANTANDER CACEIS COLOMBIA S.A, SOCIEDAD FIDUCIARIA	EM		X		Financial and insurance activities - activities of financial services, excluding insurance and pension funds
Santander CACEIS Latam Holding 2,S.L.	EM		X		Financial and insurance activities - activities of financial services, excluding insurance and pension funds
Santander CACEIS Brasil D.T.V.M., S.A.	EM		X		Financial and insurance activities - activities of financial services, excluding insurance and pension funds
FCA Bank S.P.A	EM		X		Financial and insurance activities - activities of financial services, excluding insurance and pension funds
CREDIT AGRICOLE MOBILITY	FC			X	Financial and insurance activities - activities of financial services, excluding insurance and pension funds
CACI Reinsurance Ltd.	FC			X	Financial and insurance activities - auxililiary activities of financial and insurance services
SPACE HOLDING (IRELAND) LIMITED	FC			X	Financial and insurance activities - activities of financial services, excluding insurance and pension funds
SPACE LUX	FC			X	Financial and insurance activities - activities of financial services, excluding insurance and pension funds
CACI LIFE LIMITED	FC			X	Financial and insurance activities - activities of financial services, excluding insurance and pension funds
CACI NON LIFE LIMITED	FC			X	Financial and insurance activities - activities of financial services, excluding insurance and pension funds
FCT compartiment LCL	FC			X	Financial and insurance activities - activities of financial services, excluding insurance and pension funds

(1) EM : equity method, FC : Full consolidation

3.4 COMPOSITION AND CHANGES IN RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS

3.4.1 Summary of risk weighted assets

3.4.1.1 Overview of total risk exposure amounts (OV1)

The risk-weighted assets in respect of credit risk, market risks and operational risk were €361.3 billion at 31 December 2022 vs. €377.4 billion at 31 December 2021.

31/12/2022		Total risk exposure amounts (RWA)			Total own funds requirements
		31/12/2022	30/09/2022	31/12/2021	31/12/2022
1	**Credit risk (excluding CCR)**	**276,225**	**283,353**	**295,869**	**22,098**
2	Of which the standardised approach	95,093	100,184	97,203	7,607
3	Of which the Foundation IRB (F-IRB) approach	31,213	31,236	27,081	2,497
4	Of which slotting approach	-	-	-	-
EU-4a	Of which equities under the simple risk weighted approach	31,845	29,183	57,585	2,548
5	Of which the Advanced IRB (A-IRB) approach	112,650	117,686	109,144	9,012
6	**Counterparty credit risk – CCR**	**24,061**	**31,355**	**22,739**	**1,925**
7	Of which the standardised approach	3,286	4,974	3,776	263
8	Of which internal model method (IMM)	11,855	15,813	10,134	948
EU-8a	Of which exposures to a CCP	184	464	435	15
EU-8b	Of which credit valuation adjustment – CVA	4,936	5,869	4,602	395
9	Of which other CCR	3,800	4,235	3,792	304
15	**Settlement risk**	**93**	**105**	**15**	**7**
16	**Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)**	**10,260**	**11,020**	**10,473**	**821**
17	Of which SEC-IRBA approach	3,409	3,451	3,180	273
18	Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	5,631	6,090	5,895	450
19	Of which SEC-SA approach	1,213	1,479	1,399	97
EU-19a	Of which 1250%	7	-	-	1
20	**Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (market risk)**	**14,279**	**15,108**	**12,609**	**1,142**
21	Of which the standardised approach	3,004	3,579	5,199	240
22	Of which IMA	11,274	11,529	7,409	902
EU-22a	**Large exposures**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
23	**Operational risk**	**36,352**	**36,419**	**35,728**	**2,908**
EU-23a	Of which basic indicator approach	-	-	-	-
EU-23b	Of which standardised approach	12,885	13,065	12,201	1,031
EU-23c	Of which advanced measurement approach	23,467	23,355	23,527	1,877
24	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	10,868	10,864	10,179	869
29	**TOTAL**	**361,269**	**377,360**	**377,432**	**28,902**

Information on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s approach to risk management is discussed in Chapter 5, Part 2 "Risk management" (EU OVA) of this document:

- for a concise statement on risks, see Section 2.1 "Risk appetite, Governance and organisation of risk management", in the paragraph titled "Concise statement on risks";
- for a risk governance structure for each type of risk, see Section 2.1 "Risk appetite, Governance and organisation of risk management", in the paragraph titled "Organisation of risk management";
- for review and approval by the management body of the risk management and control systems and their consistency, see Chapter 3 "Corporate Governance", in Section 1 "Report of the Board of Directors";
- for the scope and nature of risk reporting and/or assessment systems, see Section 2.4 "Credit risks";
- for the main features of the information and risk assessment systems, see, respectively, Sections 2.4.II.2 "Risk measurement methods and systems", 2.5.III "Market risk measurement and management methodology", 2.6 "Asset and liability management", 2.7 "Insurance sector risks" and 2.8 "Operational risks", 2.1 "Risk appetite, Governance and organisation of risk management" and the paragraphs that discuss the robustness of the information system and the overall consolidation of risks (BCBS 239) in the section "Organisation of risk management";
- for the risk management strategies and processes in place for each separate risk category, see, respectively Section 2.3.III "Specific internal control systems and risk control and monitoring systems of Crédit Agricole S.A." and the description of the main types of risk in Part 2 "Risk management";

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

- for risk management, hedging and mitigation strategies and processes, monitoring of the effectiveness of hedges and mitigation techniques, see, respectively, Section 2.3.II "Principles for the organisation of the internal control system", the description of the main types of risks in Part 2 "Risk management" and Section 3.4.2.4.1 "Credit risk mitigation techniques".

Information on the Crédit Agricole S.A. approach to corporate governance (EU OVB) is discussed in Chapter 3, "Corporate Governance" and in Chapter 5, Part 2, "Risk management" of this document:

- for the number of management positions held by members of the management body, see Chapter 3, Part 3 "Information on executives and management bodies" in Section 3.1 "Information on executives";
- for the recruitment policy for the selection of members of the management body and their knowledge, skills and expertise, see Chapter 3, Part 1 "Report of the Board of Directors" in Section 1.3.7 "Appointments and Governance Committee" and in Section 1.2.1 "Board activity" in the paragraph "The Board's relations with management bodies and succession planning for key functions";
- for the diversity policy applicable to the selection of members of the management body, see Chapter 3, Part 1 "Report of the Board of Directors" in Section 1.1.3 "Governance and diversity policy";
- for the Risk Committee and frequency of its meetings, see Chapter 3, Part 1 "Report of the Board of Directors" in Section 1.3.1 "Operating principles of the Committees" in paragraph 1.3.2 "Risk Committee";
- for the flow to the management body of information on risks, see Chapter 5, Part 2 "Risk management" in Section 2.1 "Risk appetite, Governance and organisation of risk management" in the paragraph "Organisation of risk management".

3.4.1.2 Operating segment information

31/12/2022 *(in millions of euros)*	Credit risk								
	Standardised approach	Weighting approach IRB	IRB Approach(1)	Contributions to a CCP default fund	Credit risk	Credit valuation adjustment risk	Operational risk	Market risk	Total risk-weighted assets
French Retail Banking	4,866	2,167	42,227	-	49,261	4	2,866	7	52,138
International Retail Banking	32,448	1,367	7,484	-	41,300	32	4,803	46	46,181
Asset Gathering and Insurance	6,924	20,581	839	-	28,345	404	7,811	104	36,663
Specialized Financial Services	33,864	2,736	18,288	-	54,889	153	3,866	12	58,920
Large customers	14,746	1,398	91,166	263	107,573	4,343	15,775	11,815	139,507
Corporate Centre	7,588	9,019	7,729	-	24,336	-	1,231	2,294	27,861
TOTAL RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS	**100,437**	**37,269**	**167,734**	**263**	**305,703**	**4,936**	**36,352**	**14,279**	**361,269**

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

31/12/2021 *(in millions of euros)*	Credit risk								
	Standardised approach	Weighting approach IRB	IRB Approach(1)	Contributions to a CCP default fund	Credit risk	Credit valuation adjustment risk	Operational risk	Market risk	Total risk-weighted assets
French Retail Banking	8,735	1,962	36,718	-	47,414	9	2,837	3	50,264
International Retail Banking	36,653	935	8,650	-	46,238	114	4,713	299	51,365
Asset Gathering and Insurance	7,552	47,574	921	-	56,047	514	7,590	111	64,261
Specialized Financial Services	29,412	1,783	18,583	-	49,777	52	3,819	3	53,652
Large customers	14,895	1,649	86,561	245	103,350	3,913	15,701	9,193	132,158
Corporate Centre	5,665	8,539	7,462	-	21,666	-	1,068	2,999	25,733
TOTAL RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS	**102,912**	**62,441**	**158,895**	**245**	**324,493**	**4,602**	**35,728**	**12,609**	**377,432**

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

3.4.1.3 Changes in risk weighted assets

The table below shows the changes in Crédit Agricole S.A.'s risk weighted assets in 2022:

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2021	Foreign exchange	Organic change and optimisation	Equity-accounted value Insurance	Scope	Method and regulatory changes	Total variation 2022	31/12/2022
Credit risk	324,493	709	10,266	(27,163)	(4,054)	1,453	(18,790)	305,703
of which Equity risk	*62,441*	-	*1,769*	*(27,163)*	*222*	-	*(25,173)*	*37,269*
CVA	4,602	-	333	-	-	-	333	4,936
Market risk	12,609	-	1,670	-	-	-	1,670	14,279
Operational risk	35,728	-	1,124	-	(500)	-	624	36,352
TOTAL	**377,432**	**709**	**13,393**	**(27,163)**	**(4,554)**	**1,453**	**(16,163)**	**361,269**

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s phased-in risk weighted assets amounted to €361.3 billion at end-December 2022, down -€16.2 billion compared to 31 December 2021. The organic growth of the business lines generated an increase in risk weighted assets of +€14.1 billion (impact in particular of a rating effect on Russian/ Ukrainian exposures). Conversely, mergers and acquisitions freed up -€4.6 billion of risk weighted assets (impact in particular of the sale of Crédit du Maroc), while insurance contributed to a drop in risk weighted assets of -€27.2 billion, divided between -€21 billion from unrealised gains and/ or losses (impacted in particular by the rise in interest rates) and -€6 billion from the equity-accounted value (impacted by the dividend increase from Crédit Agricole Assurance). Finally, methodological effects generated +€1.5 billion of additional risk weighted assets in 2022, notably under the effect of TRIM.

3.4.2 Credit and counterparty risk

Definitions:

- **probability of default (PD):** the probability that a counterparty will default within a period of one year;
- **exposure at default (EAD):** the 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 experienced on an exposure on a counterparty at default and the size of the exposure at default;
- **gross exposure:** amount of the exposure (balance sheet + off-balance sheet), after the impacts of offsetting 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 at default. 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.

A general overview of the change in credit and counterparty risk can be found in Part 1, followed by a more detailed look at credit risk in Part 2, by regulatory approach: the standardised method and using the IRB approach. Counterparty risk is covered in Part 3 followed by Part 4, which covers the credit and counterparty risk mitigation techniques.

General qualitative information on credit risk (EU CRA) is discussed in Chapter 5, Part 2 "Risk management" of this document:

- for a concise statement on risks, see Section 2.1 "Risk appetite, Governance and organisation of risk management", in the paragraph titled "Overall risk profile";
- for the credit risk management strategy and process and risk mitigation policy, see, respectively, Sections 2.4.II.1 "General principles of risk-taking" and 2.4.II.4 "Credit risk mitigation mechanisms";
- for information on the structure and organisation of the risk management function, see Section 2.3.III, the paragraph titled "Risk management and Permanent Controls function";
- for other risk management provisions, see Section 2.3.II, the paragraph titled "Three business lines operating throughout the Group".

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

3.4.2.1 General overview of credit and counterparty risk

3.4.2.1.1 Exposures by type of risk

The table below shows Crédit Agricole S.A.'s exposure to global risk (credit, counterparty, dilution and settlement and delivery) by exposure class for the standardised and Internal Ratings-Based approaches at 31 December 2022 and at 31 December 2021.

The exposure classes under the Standardised Approach are grouped together to ensure the presentation aligns with the IRB exposures.

— Overall risk exposure (credit, counterparty, dilution, settlement and delivery) at 31 December 2022

	Standardised				IRB				Total				
31/12/2022 *(in billions of euros)*	Gross exposure(1)	Gross exposure after CRM(2)	EAD	RWA	Gross exposure(1)	Gross exposure after CRM(2)	EAD	RWA	Gross exposure(1)	Gross exposure after CRM(2)	EAD	RWA	Capital requirement
Central governments or Central Banks	74.7	81.0	80.8	7.8	332.2	354.5	350.7	2.5	406.9	435.4	431.5	10.3	0.8
Institutions	43.1	70.2	65.8	10.0	507.5	515.8	510.1	13.1	550.6	585.9	576.0	23.1	1.9
Corporates	125.6	97.1	64.4	49.9	374.1	317.3	270.5	97.5	499.7	414.5	334.9	147.4	11.8
Retail customers	41.0	30.4	27.7	18.2	230.0	230.0	226.7	45.5	271.0	260.4	254.4	63.7	5.1
Loans to individuals	23.0	19.5	18.2	12.7	187.0	187.0	186.1	32.9	210.0	206.5	204.4	45.6	3.6
o/w secured by real estate assets	2.2	2.1	2.1	0.8	113.9	113.9	113.9	9.5	116.1	116.0	116.0	10.3	0.8
o/w revolving	2.1	2.0	1.0	0.8	12.4	12.4	11.8	3.9	14.5	14.4	12.8	4.7	0.4
o/w other	18.7	15.4	15.1	11.1	60.7	60.7	60.4	19.4	79.4	76.1	75.5	30.6	2.4
Loans to small and medium businesses	18.0	10.9	9.5	5.5	43.0	43.0	40.5	12.7	61.0	53.9	50.0	18.1	1.4
o/w secured by real estate assets	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	7.6	7.6	7.6	1.7	8.3	8.2	8.1	1.9	0.2
o/w other	17.3	10.3	9.0	5.3	35.4	35.4	32.9	11.0	52.7	45.7	41.9	16.2	1.3
Shares	1.3		1.3	1.5	9.3		9.3	31.8	10.6		10.6	33.4	2.7
Securitisations	5.8		5.1	1.2	55.5		55.5	9.0	61.2		60.6	10.3	0.8
Assets other than credit obligation	14.3		14.2	11.7	-		-	-	14.3		14.2	11.7	0.9
TOTAL	**305.8**		**259.3**	**100.3**	**1,508.5**		**1,422.7**	**199.6**	**1,814.3**		**1,682.0**	**299.9**	**24.0**

(1) Initial gross exposure.
(2) Gross exposure after credit risk mitigation (CRM).

— Overall risk exposure (credit, counterparty, dilution, settlement and delivery) at 31 December 2021

	Standardised				IRB				Total				
31/12/2021 *(in billions of euros)*	Gross exposure(1)	Gross exposure after CRM(2)	EAD	RWA	Gross exposure(1)	Gross exposure after CRM(2)	EAD	RWA	Gross exposure(1)	Gross exposure after CRM(2)	EAD	RWA	Capital requirement
Central governments or Central Banks	113.3	114.6	114.5	8.6	308.8	323.9	321.5	1.9	422.1	438.5	436.0	10.5	0.8
Institutions	37.8	62.5	58.9	8.4	464.6	478.9	469.0	9.2	502.4	541.4	527.9	17.6	1.4
Corporates	119.0	92.4	69.1	52.8	353.8	308.9	253.2	95.3	472.9	401.2	322.2	148.1	11.9
Retail customers	36.9	31.9	29.5	18.7	216.7	216.7	215.1	43.4	253.6	248.7	244.6	62.2	5.0
Loans to individuals	22.5	21.2	19.8	13.1	178.6	178.6	177.5	31.9	201.1	199.7	197.2	45.1	3.6
o/w secured by real estate assets	4.2	4.1	4.1	1.5	111.6	111.6	111.6	9.2	115.8	115.7	115.6	10.8	0.9
o/w revolving	2.5	2.3	1.1	0.9	12.0	12.0	10.9	3.6	14.5	14.3	12.1	4.5	0.4
o/w other	15.9	14.8	14.5	10.7	55.0	55.0	55.0	19.2	70.8	69.7	69.5	29.9	2.4
Loans to small and medium businesses	14.4	10.7	9.7	5.6	38.2	38.2	37.6	11.5	52.5	48.9	47.3	17.1	1.4
o/w secured by real estate assets	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.2	7.7	7.7	7.7	1.7	8.5	8.4	8.3	1.9	0.2
o/w other	13.6	10.1	9.1	5.4	30.4	30.4	29.9	9.8	44.1	40.5	39.1	15.2	1.2
Shares	1.2		1.2	1.4	16.3		16.2	57.6	17.5		17.4	59.0	4.7
Securitisations	6.3		5.0	1.4	49.5		49.5	9.1	55.8		54.5	10.5	0.8
Assets other than credit obligation	14.5		14.3	11.5	-		-	-	14.5		14.3	11.5	0.9
TOTAL	**329.0**		**292.5**	**102.9**	**1,409.8**		**1,324.4**	**216.5**	**1,738.8**		**1,616.9**	**319.4**	**25.6**

(1) Initial gross exposure.
(2) Gross exposure after credit risk mitigation (CRM).

Measured in terms of gross exposure, the Group's total outstanding amounts were up 4.3%, reflecting the favourable business climate in the main business lines.

The main portfolio remains the "Institutions" category with total gross exposure of €550.6 billion. This included €444.9 billion in exposures linked to Crédit Agricole Group internal transactions at 31 December 2022 (€402.2 billion at 31 December 2021).

Excluding these internal transactions, gross exposure for the total loan portfolio was €1,369.4 billion at 31 December 2022, up +2.5% compared to end-2021.

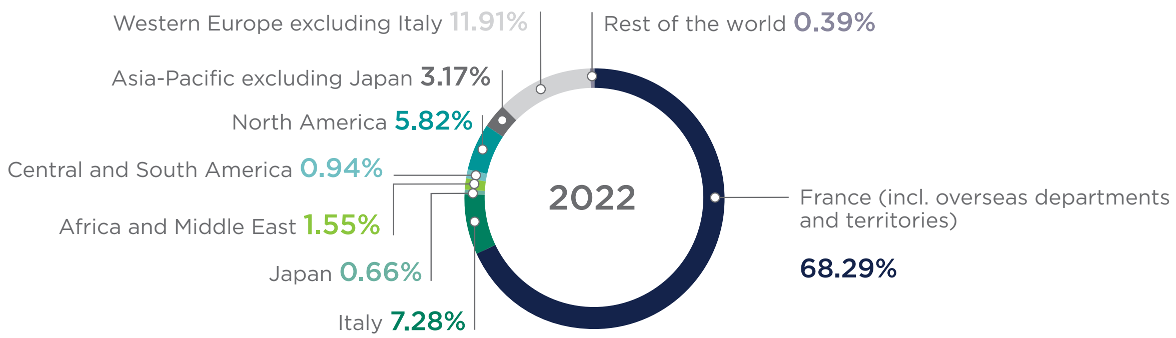
The "Central governments and Central Banks" portfolio fell by -3.6% due mainly to the decline in Central Bank deposits.

RWA density (defined as the ratio of risk weighted assets/EAD) was 25.0% on average for Retail customers and 44.0% for Corporates at 31 December 2022.

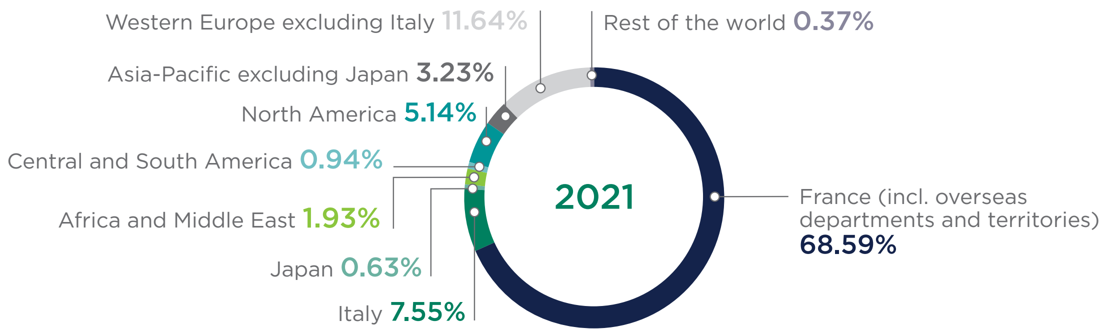
3.4.2.1.2 Exposures by geographic area

The breakdown by geographic area is calculated based on the total gross carrying amount from the first column of the CQ4 (on- and off-balance sheet amounts are aggregated to present a single % by geographic area) for Crédit Agricole S.A.

— At 31 December 2022



— At 31 December 2021

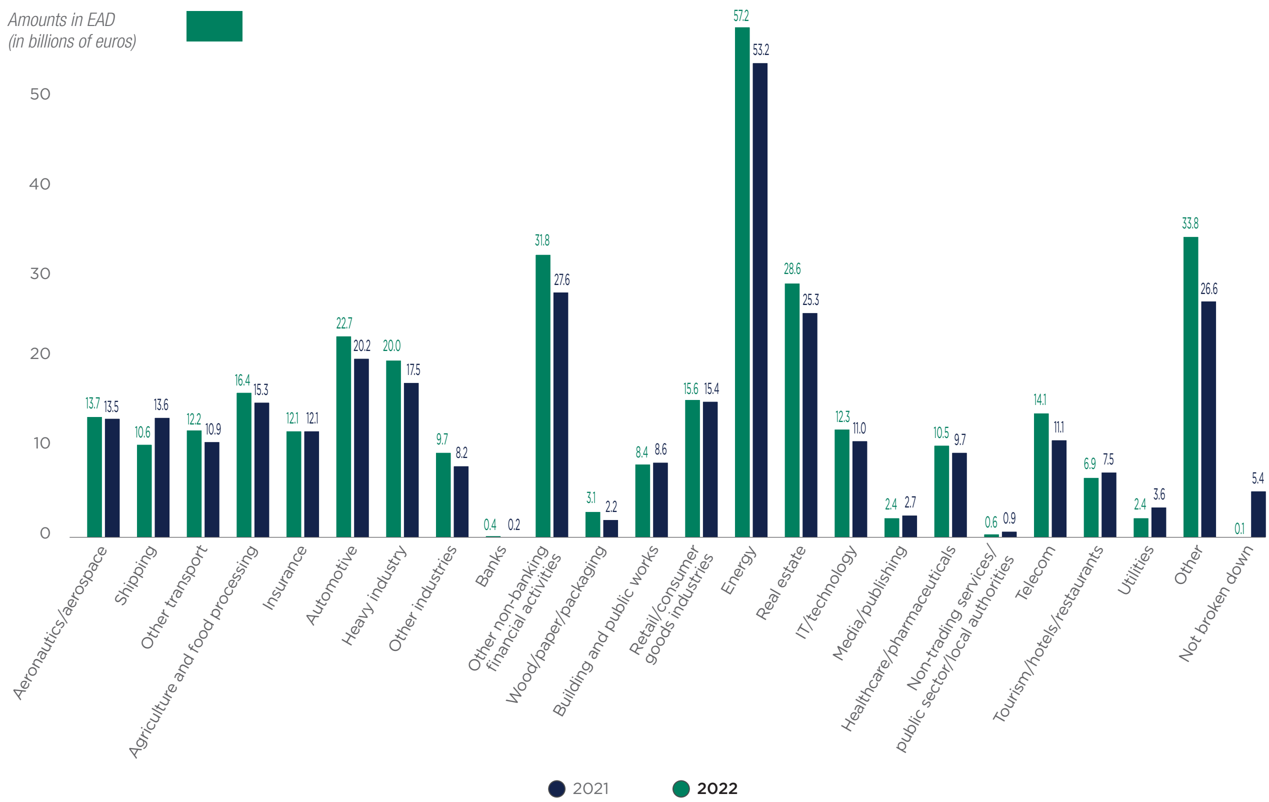


Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

3.4.2.1.3 Exposures by business sector

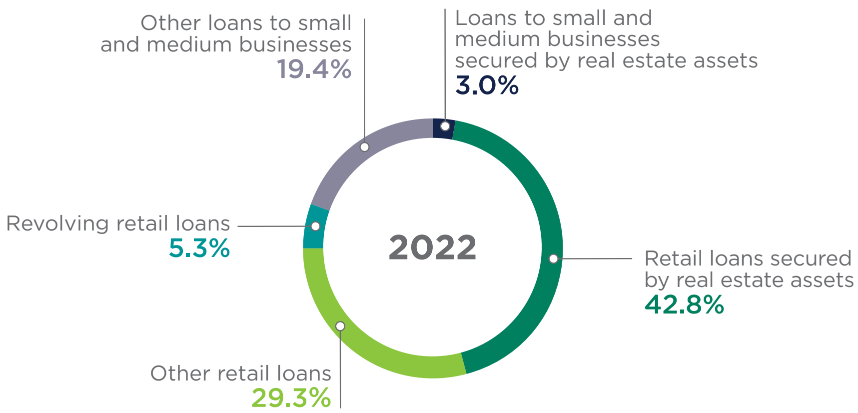
A focus on the Corporate portfolio is shown below. A breakdown of the Retail customers portfolio is also provided by Basel sub-portfolio (home loans, revolving credit, other loans to microenterprises, farmers and professional customers, other loans to individuals).

— Breakdown of the Corporate portfolio

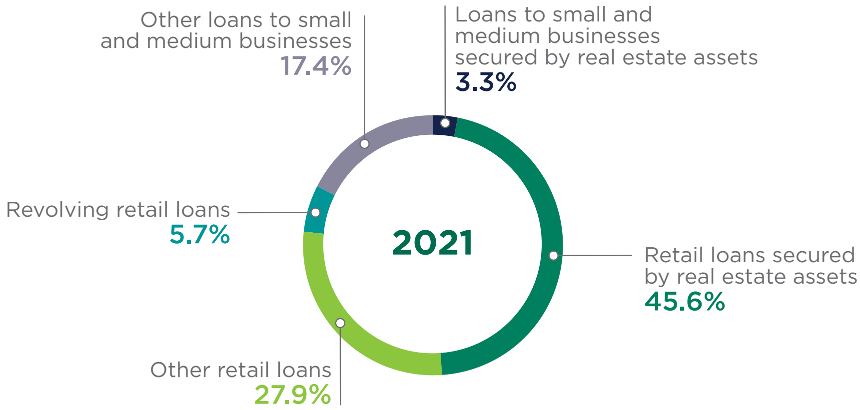


The breakdown of EAD amounts by economic sector remained stable overall with good diversification by sector.

— Retail customers at 31 December 2022



— Retail customers at 31 December 2021



Breakdown of the Retail customers portfolio

The chart above shows a breakdown of the initial gross on- and off-balance sheet exposures for Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Retail customers by Basel sub-portfolio (outstanding amounts of €271.0 billion at 31 December 2022 compared with €253.6 billion at 31 December 2021, an increase of +6.8% on an annual basis).

Within the "Retail customers" portfolio, the relative share of "loans to individuals secured by real estate assets" remains the largest (42.8% in 2022, compared with 45.6% in 2021).The share of "revolving exposures to individuals" fell further in 2022 to 5.3% of outstanding Retail customer loans from 5.7% in 2021.

3.4.2.1.4 Loans and receivables and debt securities by maturity

— Maturity of exposures (CR1-A)

31/12/2022 *(in millions of euros)*		Net exposure value on balance sheet					
		On demand	≤1 year	>1 year ≤5 years	>5 years	No stated maturity	Total
1	Loans and advances	413	432,847	483,999	244,393	692	1,162,344
2	Debt securities	-	43,145	45,052	38,177	2,061	128,436
3	**TOTAL**	**413**	**475,992**	**529,052**	**282,570**	**2,753**	**1,290,780**

31/12/2021 *(in millions of euros)*		Net exposure value on balance sheet					
		On demand	≤1 year	>1 year ≤5 years	>5 years	No stated maturity	Total
1	Loans and advances	148	426,858	422,140	212,070	2,801	1,064,017
2	Debt securities	-	41,010	64,891	40,233	4,029	150,164
3	**TOTAL**	**148**	**467,869**	**487,032**	**252,303**	**6,830**	**1,214,181**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

3.4.2.1.5 Default exposures and value adjustments

— Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions (CR1)

31/12/2022 *(in millions of euros)*	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions						Accumulated partial write-off	Collateral and financial guarantees received	
	Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures			Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions				On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
		Of which Stage 1	Of which Stage 2		Of which Stage 2	Of which Stage 3		Of which Stage 1	Of which Stage 2		Of which Stage 2	Of which Stage 3			
005 Cash balances at Central Banks and other demand deposits	**216,152**	**216,145**	**6**	**18**	**-**	**18**	**(6)**	**(3)**	**(3)**	**(18)**	**-**	**(18)**	**-**	**46**	**-**
010 Loans and advances	**1,051,847**	**995,046**	**56,499**	**14,128**	**96**	**14,026**	**(3,349)**	**(1,047)**	**(2,302)**	**(6,593)**	**(81)**	**(6,513)**	**-**	**234,589**	**4,166**
020 Central Banks	1,620	1,589	31	-	-	-	(15)	-	(15)	-	-	-	-	-	-
030 General governments	10,607	9,800	807	161	3	158	(11)	(7)	(3)	(37)	-	(37)	-	3,757	110
040 Credit institutions	553,530	553,438	92	481	-	481	(46)	(41)	(4)	(370)	-	(370)	-	5,938	-
050 Other financial corporations	17,673	17,372	293	376	-	376	(23)	(12)	(11)	(345)	-	(345)	-	2,263	8
060 Non-financial corporations	280,245	238,641	41,443	9,136	87	9,049	(2,137)	(591)	(1,546)	(3,864)	(80)	(3,784)	-	116,995	3,312
070 Of which SMEs	68,016	57,583	10,433	3,321	7	3,314	(620)	(213)	(408)	(1,643)	(1)	(1,642)	-	35,357	1,097
080 Households	188,171	174,206	13,833	3,974	6	3,963	(1,118)	(395)	(723)	(1,978)	(1)	(1,976)	-	105,636	735
090 Debt Securities	**109,285**	**106,473**	**683**	**63**	**-**	**59**	**(78)**	**(71)**	**(8)**	**(52)**	**-**	**(52)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
100 Central Banks	5,907	5,634	274	-	-	-	(9)	(8)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
110 General governments	61,250	60,951	299	-	-	-	(48)	(45)	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
120 Credit institutions	24,001	23,994	-	1	-	1	(11)	(11)	-	(1)	-	(1)	-	-	-
130 Other financial corporations	10,409	8,276	20	-	-	-	(2)	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140 Non-financial corporations	7,718	7,618	90	62	-	58	(9)	(5)	(4)	(51)	-	(51)	-	-	-
150 Off-balance sheet exposures	**708,937**	**691,217**	**17,720**	**1,978**	**3**	**1,976**	**(669)**	**(253)**	**(417)**	**(294)**	**-**	**(294)**		**27,962**	**183**
160 Central Banks	274,361	274,361	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
170 General governments	17,981	17,181	800	-	-	-	(5)	(2)	(3)	-	-	-		2,382	-
180 Credit institutions	93,687	93,549	138	34	-	34	(17)	(17)	(1)	(23)	-	(23)		179	-
190 Other financial corporations	104,934	102,925	2,009	878	-	878	(17)	(9)	(8)	(5)	-	(5)		832	-
200 Non-financial corporations	198,342	184,505	13,836	1,033	3	1,030	(556)	(197)	(359)	(255)	-	(255)		19,772	174
210 Households	19,632	18,696	936	34		34	(73)	(28)	(45)	(11)	-	(11)		4,797	9
220 TOTAL	**2,086,220**	**2,008,881**	**74,908**	**16,186**	**99**	**16,078**	**(4,102)**	**(1,374)**	**(2,728)**	**(6,958)**	**(81)**	**(6,877)**	**-**	**262,597**	**4,350**

31/12/2021 *(in millions of euros)*	**Gross carrying amount/nominal amount**						**Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions**						**Accumulated partial write-off**	**Collateral and financial guarantees received**	
	Performing exposures			**Non-performing exposures**			**Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions**			**Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions**				**On performing exposures**	**On non-performing exposures**
		Of which Stage 1	**Of which Stage 2**		**Of which Stage 2**	**Of which Stage 3**		**Of which Stage 1**	**Of which Stage 2**		**Of which Stage 2**	**Of which Stage 3**			
005 Cash balances at Central Banks and other demand deposits	**245,659**	**245,659**	**-**	**17**	**-**	**17**	**(2)**	**(2)**	**-**	**(17)**	**-**	**(17)**	**-**	**20**	**-**
010 Loans and advances	**958,686**	**906,237**	**52,300**	**12,610**	**77**	**12,527**	**(3,118)**	**(1,132)**	**(1,986)**	**(6,344)**	**(11)**	**(6,333)**	**-**	**236,194**	**3,629**
020 Central Banks	672	672	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
030 General governments	9,966	9,024	942	52	-	52	(12)	(7)	(4)	(30)	-	(30)	-	3,601	16
040 Credit institutions	490,777	490,722	56	419	-	419	(36)	(35)	(1)	(366)	-	(366)	-	3,935	-
050 Other financial corporations	22,055	21,304	743	524	-	524	(21)	(13)	(8)	(428)	-	(428)	-	10,893	16
060 Non-financial corporations	254,104	214,290	39,814	7,554	36	7,517	(1,801)	(550)	(1,250)	(3,357)	(2)	(3,354)	-	115,104	2,937
070 Of which: SMEs	63,661	52,624	11,037	2,982	31	2,951	(639)	(209)	(429)	(1,494)	(2)	(1,492)	-	35,760	1,098
080 Households	181,111	170,226	10,746	4,062	40	4,015	(1,250)	(527)	(723)	(2,164)	(8)	(2,155)	-	102,661	660
090 Debt Securities	**117,685**	**113,985**	**926**	**53**	**-**	**49**	**(69)**	**(59)**	**(10)**	**(44)**	**-**	**(44)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
100 Central Banks	4,851	4,416	434	-	-	-	(3)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
110 General governments	65,483	65,142	341	-	-	-	(46)	(43)	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
120 Credit institutions	27,346	27,293	-	1	-	1	(12)	(12)	-	(1)	-	(1)	-	-	-
130 Other financial corporations	10,399	7,675	13	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140 Non-financial corporations	9,606	9,459	137	52	-	48	(8)	(2)	(5)	(44)	-	(44)	-	-	-
150 Off-balance sheet exposures	**729,538**	**712,312**	**17,226**	**1,784**	**17**	**1,767**	**(721)**	**(258)**	**(462)**	**(348)**	**(6)**	**(342)**		**28,529**	**161**
160 Central Banks	299,349	299,349	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
170 General governments	16,074	15,195	879	-	-	-	(6)	(2)	(4)	-	-	-		2,426	-
180 Credit institutions	104,207	104,176	32	21	-	21	(12)	(12)	-	(21)	-	(21)		158	-
190 Other financial corporations	84,566	82,324	2,242	658	-	658	(97)	(29)	(68)	(18)	-	(18)		901	-
200 Non-financial corporations	205,889	192,757	13,132	1,035	-	1,035	(543)	(180)	(363)	(273)	-	(273)		20,606	155
210 Households	19,452	18,511	941	70	17	53	(63)	(35)	(27)	(36)	(6)	(29)		4,438	6
220 TOTAL	**2,051,568**	**1,978,193**	**70,452**	**14,464**	**94**	**14,360**	**(3,910)**	**(1,452)**	**(2,458)**	**(6,753)**	**(17)**	**(6,736)**	**-**	**264,743**	**3,790**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

— Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and receivables (CR2)

31/12/2022 *(in millions of euros)*		Gross carrying amount
1	**Initial stock of non-performing loans and advances (31/12/2021)**	**12,610**
2	Inflows to non-performing portfolios	5,646
3	Outflows from non-performing portfolios	(4,128)
4	Outflows due to write-offs	
5	Outflow due to other situations	
6	**Final stock of non-performing loans and advances (31/12/2022)**	**14,128**

— Credit quality of renegotiated exposures (CQ1)

31/12/2022 *(in millions of euros)*		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		Collateral received and financial guarantees received on forborne exposures	
		Performing forborne	Non-performing forborne			On performing forborne exposures	On non-performing forborne exposures		Of which collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures
				Of which defaulted	of which impaired				
005	**Cash balances at Central Banks and other demand deposits**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
010	**Loans and advances**	**3,102**	**5,429**	**5,367**	**5,367**	**(212)**	**(2,210)**	**3,473**	**1,475**
020	Central Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
030	General governments	37	3	3	3	(1)	(3)	-	-
040	Credit institutions	-	46	46	46	-	(26)	-	-
050	Other financial corporations	3	33	33	33	-	(22)	4	1
060	Non-financial corporations	2,462	3,914	3,864	3,864	(160)	(1,511)	2,839	1,256
070	Households	600	1,432	1,421	1,421	(50)	(647)	630	218
080	**Debt Securities**	**-**	**4**	**4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
090	**Loan commitments given**	**269**	**49**	**42**	**42**	**(13)**	**(9)**	**129**	**8**
100	**TOTAL**	**3,372**	**5,481**	**5,414**	**5,410**	**(225)**	**(2,219)**	**3,602**	**1,483**

31/12/2021 *(in millions of euros)*		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		Collateral received and financial guarantees received on forborne exposures	
		Performing forborne	Non-performing forborne			On performing forborne exposures	On non-performing forborne exposures		Of which collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures
				Of which defaulted	of which impaired				
005	**Cash balances at Central Banks and other demand deposits**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
010	**Loans and advances**	**4,006**	**5,757**	**5,647**	**5,647**	**(320)**	**(2,389)**	**4,481**	**1,936**
020	Central Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
030	General governments	38	3	3	3	(2)	(3)	22	-
040	Credit institutions	-	46	45	45	-	(26)	-	-
050	Other financial corporations	6	49	49	49	(1)	(37)	12	6
060	Non-financial corporations	3,005	4,047	4,023	4,023	(235)	(1,643)	3,613	1,699
070	Households	956	1,612	1,526	1,526	(82)	(681)	834	231
080	**Debt Securities**	**-**	**4**	**4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
090	**Loan commitments given**	**233**	**66**	**61**	**61**	**(9)**	**(20)**	**105**	**28**
100	**TOTAL**	**4,239**	**5,827**	**5,712**	**5,708**	**(329)**	**(2,409)**	**4,586**	**1,964**

— Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by number of past due days (CQ3)

	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount											
	Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures								
31/12/2022 *(in millions of euros)*		**Not past due or past due ≤30 days**	**Past due >30 days ≤90 days**		**Unlikely to pay that are not past-due or past-due ≤90 days**	**Past due >90 days ≤180 days**	**Past due >180 days ≤1 year**	**Past due >1 year ≤2 years**	**Past due >2 year ≤5 years**	**Past due >5 years ≤7 years**	**Past due >7 years**	**Of which defaulted**
005 Cash balances at Central Banks and other demand deposits	**216,152**	**216,152**	**-**	**18**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**17**	**-**	**-**	**18**
010 Loans and advances	**1,051,847**	**1,049,451**	**2,396**	**14,128**	**5,737**	**810**	**2,277**	**1,021**	**1,930**	**487**	**1,866**	**14,026**
020 Central Banks	1,620	1,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
030 General governments	10,607	10,568	39	161	8	3	112	1	12	-	25	158
040 Credit institutions	553,530	553,529	1	481	46		1				434	481
050 Other financial corporations	17,673	17,658	14	376	49	1	3	4	22	2	295	376
060 Non-financial corporations	280,245	278,461	1,785	9,136	4,089	481	1,345	556	1,399	356	910	9,049
070 Of which SMEs	68,016	67,639	378	3,321	1,421	134	407	315	484	188	371	3,314
080 Households	188,171	187,614	557	3,974	1,545	325	815	460	498	130	202	3,963
090 Debt Securities	**109,285**	**109,266**	**20**	**63**	**37**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**26**	**63**
100 Central Banks	5,907	5,907	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110 General governments	61,250	61,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120 Credit institutions	24,001	24,001	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
130 Other financial corporations	10,409	10,389	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140 Non-financial corporations	7,718	7,718		62	37	-	-	-	-	-	25	62
150 Off-balance sheet exposures	**708,937**			**1,978**								**1,976**
160 Central Banks	274,361			-								-
170 General governments	17,981			-								-
180 Credit institutions	93,687			34								34
190 Other financial corporations	104,934			878								878
200 Non-financial corporations	198,342			1,033								1,030
210 Households	19,632			34								34
220 TOTAL	**2,086,220**	**1,374,868**	**2,415**	**16,186**	**5,774**	**810**	**2,277**	**1,021**	**1,948**	**487**	**1,892**	**16,082**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

31/12/2021 *(in millions of euros)*	**Gross carrying amount/nominal amount**												
	Performing exposures			**Non-performing exposures**									
		Not past due or past due ≤30 days	**Past due >30 days ≤90 days**		**Unlikely to pay that are not past-due or past-due ≤90 days**	**Past due >90 days ≤180 days**	**Past due >180 days ≤1 year**	**Past due >1 year ≤2 years**	**Past due >2 year ≤5 years**	**Past due >5 years ≤7 years**	**Past due >7 years**	**Of which defaulted**
005 Cash balances at Central Banks and other demand deposits	**245,659**	**245,659**	**-**	**17**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**16**	**-**	**-**	**17**
010 Loans and advances	**958,686**	**956,608**	**2,078**	**12,610**	**5,070**	**595**	**1,089**	**1,539**	**2,105**	**802**	**1,411**	**12,527**
020 Central Banks	672	672	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
030 General governments	9,966	9,864	102	52	3	-	-	1	24	-	24	52
040 Credit institutions	490,777	490,777	-	419	5	-	-	-	-	296	118	419
050 Other financial corporations	22,055	21,710	344	524	176	1	3	3	9	20	311	524
060 Non-financial corporations	254,104	252,934	1,170	7,554	3,192	346	325	1,127	1,466	338	758	7,517
070 Of which SMEs	63,661	63,316	345	2,982	1,134	80	240	196	865	162	305	2,951
080 Households	181,111	180,650	461	4,062	1,694	247	760	408	606	148	200	4,015
090 Debt Securities	**117,685**	**117,672**	**13**	**53**	**26**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**27**	**53**
100 Central Banks	4,851	4,851	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110 General governments	65,483	65,483	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120 Credit institutions	27,346	27,346	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
130 Other financial corporations	10,399	10,387	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140 Non-financial corporations	9,606	9,606	-	52	26	-	-	-	-	-	26	52
150 Off-balance sheet exposures	**729,538**			**1,784**								**1,767**
160 Central Banks	299,349			-								-
170 General governments	16,074			-								-
180 Credit institutions	104,207			21								21
190 Other financial corporations	84,566			658								658
200 Non-financial corporations	205,889			1,035								1,035
210 Households	19,452			70								53
220 TOTAL	**2,051,568**	**1,319,940**	**2,091**	**14,464**	**5,096**	**595**	**1,089**	**1,539**	**2,122**	**802**	**1,438**	**14,364**

— Quality of non-performing exposures by geographic location (CQ4)

31/12/2022 *(in millions of euros)*	Gross carrying/nominal amount				Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance-sheet commitments and financial guarantees given	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
		Of which non-performing		Of which subject to impairment			
			Of which defaulted				
ON BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES	1,175,322	14,190	14,089	1,172,881	(10,073)		-
Europe	**1,055,631**	**11,199**	**11,097**	**1,053,251**	**(8,267)**		**-**
France	815,591	5,516	5,516	813,690	(3,480)		-
Italy	113,534	3,242	3,233	113,275	(2,451)		-
Germany	26,349	380	380	26,346	(319)		-
Luxembourg	17,428	107	107	17,283	(79)		-
United Kingdom	13,649	45	45	13,719	(79)		-
Spain	7,799	101	101	7,799	(118)		-
Switzerland	9,534	42	42	9,533	(55)		-
Netherland	10,107	120	120	10,106	(165)		-
Poland	10,527	370	358	10,389	(375)		-
Other European countries	31,113	1,275	1,196	31,111	(1,145)		-
Asia and Oceania	**45,911**	**677**	**677**	**45,887**	**(320)**		**-**
Japan	7,669	183	183	7,669	(39)		-
Other Asia and Oceania	38,242	494	494	38,218	(282)		-
North America	**37,979**	**311**	**311**	**37,946**	**(242)**		**-**
USA	30,678	229	229	30,645	(164)		-
Other Northern America	7,301	81	81	7,301	(78)		-
Central and South America	**12,448**	**1,367**	**1,367**	**12,447**	**(736)**		**-**
Africa and Middle East	**18,876**	**637**	**637**	**18,874**	**(507)**		**-**
Rest of the world	**4,477**	**-**	**-**	**4,477**	**(1)**		**-**
OFF BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES	710,915	1,978	1,976			964	
Europe	**594,336**	**1,891**	**1,888**			**730**	
France	472,444	462	462			386	
Italy	23,771	904	904			116	
Germany	17,412	1	1			14	
Luxembourg	12,705	-	-			8	
United Kingdom	23,775	-	-			26	
Spain	5,786	27	27			20	
Switzerland	8,849	2	2			7	
Netherland	8,030	415	415			75	
Poland	2,386	12	10			9	
Other European countries	19,178	68	67			69	
Asia and Oceania	**26,346**	**2**	**2**			**12**	
Japan	4,720	-	-			-	
Other Asia and Oceania	21,626	2	2			11	
North America	**71,754**	**30**	**30**			**161**	
USA	67,490	-	-			150	
Other Northern America	4,264	30	30			11	
Central and South America	**5,311**	**11**	**11**			**33**	
Africa and Middle East	**10,340**	**45**	**45**			**28**	
Rest of the world	**2,827**	**-**	**-**			**-**	
TOTAL	**1,886,237**	**16,168**	**16,064**	**1,172,881**	**(10,073)**	**964**	**-**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

31/12/2021 *(in millions of euros)*	Gross carrying/nominal amount	Of which non-performing	Of which non-performing: Of which defaulted	Of which subject to impairment	Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance-sheet commitments and financial guarantees given	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
ON BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES	1,089,034	12,663	12,580	1,086,101	(9,576)		-
Europe	**970,087**	**9,498**	**9,466**	**967,248**	**(7,328)**		**-**
France	735,568	4,568	4,549	733,074	(3,390)		-
Italy	111,302	3,174	3,172	111,123	(2,365)		-
Germany	24,618	340	340	24,614	(315)		-
Luxembourg	13,976	40	40	13,965	(91)		-
United Kingdom	13,950	54	54	13,950	(98)		-
Spain	7,431	102	102	7,431	(109)		-
Switzerland	8,761	17	17	8,760	(27)		-
Netherland	11,320	141	141	11,319	(157)		-
Poland	9,641	403	392	9,495	(375)		-
Other European countries	33,521	659	659	33,518	(402)		-
Asia and Oceania	**46,321**	**396**	**396**	**46,298**	**(278)**		**-**
Japan	7,406	130	130	7,406	(65)		-
Other Asia and Oceania	38,915	266	266	38,891	(213)		-
North America	**32,362**	**233**	**233**	**32,332**	**(284)**		**-**
USA	25,872	181	181	25,842	(205)		-
Other Northern America	6,490	51	51	6,490	(79)		-
Central and South America	**11,700**	**1,384**	**1,384**	**11,699**	**(774)**		**-**
Africa and Middle East	**24,448**	**1,152**	**1,102**	**24,408**	**(911)**		**-**
Rest of the world	**4,116**	**-**	**-**	**4,116**	**(1)**		**-**
OFF BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES	731,326	1,784	1,767			1,069	
Europe	**627,719**	**1,643**	**1,643**			**767**	
France	513,010	303	303			426	
Italy	26,116	743	743			99	
Germany	13,473	21	21			37	
Luxembourg	12,517	-	-			9	
United Kingdom	21,368	-	-			37	
Spain	4,488	59	59			32	
Switzerland	9,358	-	-			2	
Netherland	8,022	399	399			66	
Poland	1,846	13	13			10	
Other European countries	17,522	105	105			48	
Asia and Oceania	**23,942**	**6**	**6**			**13**	
Japan	4,021	-	-			-	
Other Asia and Oceania	19,920	6	6			13	
North America	**61,117**	**14**	**14**			**200**	
USA	56,255	4	4			189	
Other Northern America	-	-	-			-	
Central and South America	**5,399**	**42**	**42**			**32**	
Africa and Middle East	**10,616**	**78**	**61**			**56**	
Rest of the world	**2,533**	**-**	**-**			**-**	
TOTAL	**1,820,360**	**14,447**	**14,348**	**1,086,101**	**(9,576)**	**1,069**	**-**

— Credit quality of loans and receivables to non-financial corporations by business line (CQ5)

31/12/2022 *(in millions of euros)*	Gross carrying amount	Of which non-performing	Of which defaulted	Of which loans and advances subject to impairment	Accumulated impairment	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
010 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,955	295	247	3,955	(420)	-
020 Mining and quarrying	11,097	472	472	11,097	(356)	-
030 Manufacturing	63,680	1,412	1,397	63,576	(1,239)	-
040 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	23,685	195	194	23,685	(187)	-
050 Water supply	2,005	24	23	2,005	(23)	-
060 Construction	8,570	418	417	8,570	(236)	-
070 Wholesale and retail trade	35,323	1,121	1,108	35,323	(840)	-
080 Transport and storage	24,983	1,693	1,691	24,983	(595)	-
090 Accommodation and food service activities	6,902	533	533	6,902	(295)	-
100 Information and communication	13,330	111	111	13,330	(107)	-
105 Financial and insurance activities	25,206	273	273	25,206	(305)	-
110 Real estate activities	35,818	1,216	1,216	35,818	(668)	-
120 Professional, scientific and technical activities	11,684	251	250	11,684	(183)	-
130 Administrative and support service activities	7,668	242	242	7,610	(140)	-
140 Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	135	-	-	135	-	-
150 Education	293	11	11	293	(5)	-
160 Human health services and social work activities	4,459	565	565	4,459	(144)	-
170 Arts, entertainment and recreation	714	55	55	714	(36)	-
180 Other services	9,876	250	246	9,876	(221)	-
190 TOTAL	**289,381**	**9,136**	**9,049**	**289,219**	**(6,000)**	**-**

31/12/2021 *(in millions of euros)*	Gross carrying amount	Of which non-performing	Of which defaulted	Of which loans and advances subject to impairment	Accumulated impairment	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
010 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,700	193	193	3,699	(172)	-
020 Mining and quarrying	10,770	106	106	10,770	(100)	-
030 Manufacturing	58,200	817	799	58,200	(643)	-
040 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	16,744	134	134	16,744	(135)	-
050 Water supply	1,506	24	24	1,506	(22)	-
060 Construction	7,465	426	425	7,465	(297)	-
070 Wholesale and retail trade	33,892	968	968	33,892	(776)	-
080 Transport and storage	25,222	1,697	1,697	25,222	(707)	-
090 Accommodation and food service activities	7,083	558	556	7,083	(368)	-
100 Information and communication	9,925	132	132	9,925	(83)	-
105 Financial and insurance activities	21,087	457	457	21,087	(432)	-
110 Real estate activities	31,122	725	724	31,122	(457)	-
120 Professional, scientific and technical activities	11,228	449	449	11,228	(241)	-
130 Administrative and support service activities	9,451	202	202	9,451	(163)	-
140 Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	614	30	30	614	(22)	-
150 Education	307	5	5	307	(9)	-
160 Human health services and social work activities	4,405	97	97	4,405	(57)	-
170 Arts, entertainment and recreation	842	58	58	842	(46)	-
180 Other services	8,095	477	464	8,095	(426)	-
190 TOTAL	**261,658**	**7,554**	**7,517**	**261,657**	**(5,158)**	**-**

In accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 2021/637, the table (EU CQ5) presents the breakdown of loans and receivables within the scope of non-financial corporations. It does not include other exposures to financial corporations, namely debt securities, assets held for sale and off-balance sheet commitments. It does not take into account all exposures to central governments and Central Banks, credit institutions and households.

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

— Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes (CQ7)

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022 Collateral obtained by taking possession: Value at initial recognition	31/12/2022 Collateral obtained by taking possession: Accumulated negative changes	31/12/2021 Collateral obtained by taking possession: Value at initial recognition	31/12/2021 Collateral obtained by taking possession: Accumulated negative changes
010 Property, plant and equipment (PP&E)	-	-	1	-
020 Other than PP&E	153	(113)	171	(122)
030 Residential immovable property	1	-	1	(1)
040 Commercial Immovable property	28	(16)	58	(32)
050 Movable property (auto, shipping, etc.)	125	(97)	112	(89)
060 Equity and debt instruments	-	-	-	-
070 Other collateral	-	-	-	-
080 TOTAL	**153**	**(113)**	**173**	**(122)**

Definitions of assets that are past due, impaired, in default, provisioned or restructured (EU CRB) appear in the following sections of this document:

- for exposures that are past due, impaired and in default, see Chapter 6 “Consolidated financial statements”, the “Notes to the consolidated financial statements”, Note 1.2 “Accounting policies and principles”;
- please note that Crédit Agricole S.A. does not report exposures over 90 days past due that are not considered impaired;
- for the methods for determining adjustments for general and specific credit risk, see Chapter 5, “Risk management”, Section 2.4.IV “Application of IFRS 9”, which discusses the determination of expected loss amounts;
- the definition of restructured exposures is given in Chapter 6 “Consolidated financial statements”, Note 1, “Restructuring due to financial difficulty”.

3.4.2.2 Credit risk

Since late 2007, the ACPR has authorised Crédit Agricole S.A. 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 scope. The main recent developments concerning the Group’s roll-out plan are the transition to the advanced IRB approach for all “Retail Banking” portfolios in the CA Italia and FriulAdria entities in Italy in 2013 (authorization extended in 2022 to the Carispezia entity), the validation in the IRB approach of the LCL “Corporates” portfolio with effect from 1 October 2014, as well as the authorisation issued by the ECB in July 2021 to use the probability of default models for real estate professionals and extend the use of the probability of default models for leverage buy-outs (LBOs) to the LCL scope.

The main Group entities or portfolios still using the Standardised Approach for measuring credit and/or operational risk at 31 December 2022 were as follows:

- the not-yet-validated CA Italia portfolios (non-retail customer portfolios) as well as all other entities in the International Retail Banking division;
- the Crédit Agricole Leasing & Factoring Group;
- some portfolios and international subsidiaries of the Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance Group.

Pursuant to the Group’s commitment to phase in the advanced approach, agreed with the Supervisor (rollout plan), work on the rollout of the IRB approach continues. An update of the rollout plan is sent annually to the competent authority. In addition, pursuant to Article 150 of the delegated Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 of 26 June 2013 on regulatory prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms, a request for authorisation for the use of the permanent partial use (PPU) of the Standardised Approach in certain areas of the Crédit Agricole Group was submitted to the ECB.

3.4.2.2.1 Exposures under the Standardised Approach (EU CRD)

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 (CRR), as amended. The weightings applied to these same assets are calculated in accordance with Articles 114 to 134 of said Regulation.

For the “Central governments and Central Banks” and “Institutions” exposure classes, Crédit Agricole S.A. has chosen, under the Standardised Approach, to use evaluations from several rating agencies: S&P, Moody’s, Fitch, Cerved and BdF.

Accordingly, when the counterparty’s credit valuation from the rating agency is known, it is used to determine the applicable weighting. With respect to the counterparties in the “Institutions” or “Corporates” exposure classes for which the credit valuation is not known, the weighting used is determined having regard to the credit valuation of the jurisdiction of the central government in which this counterparty is established, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 121 and 122 of the aforementioned Regulation.

With respect to exposures on debt instruments in the banking portfolio, the rule is to apply the issuer’s weighting ratio. This rate is determined using the rules described in the foregoing paragraph.

— Standardised Approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects (CR4)

31/12/2022	Exposures before CCF and before CRM		Exposures post CCF and post CRM		RWA and RWA density	
Exposure classes *(in millions of euros)*	**On-balance-sheet exposures**	**Off-balance-sheet exposures**	**On-balance-sheet exposures**	**Off-balance-sheet exposures**	**RWA**	**RWA density** *(%)*
1 Central governments or Central Banks	69,072	51	75,255	13	7,800	10.36%
2 Regional government or local authorities	913	468	913	33	96	10.15%
3 Public sector entities	4,375	82	4,402	13	303	6.87%
4 Multilateral development banks	377	25	417	-	21	5.07%
5 International organisations	877	-	877	-	-	-
6 Banks (Institutions)	21,572	6,154	47,501	3,508	7,245	14.20%
7 Corporates	72,900	29,318	47,330	5,118	41,695	79.50%
8 Retail	33,224	3,618	24,096	648	16,715	67.55%
9 Secured by mortgages on immovable property	4,830	121	4,830	20	1,971	40.63%
10 Exposures in default	1,402	137	995	32	1,243	121.08%
11 Exposures associated with particularly high risk	398	85	398	29	640	150.00%
12 Covered bonds	1,130	-	1,130	-	113	10.00%
13 Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Collective investment undertakings	1,734	14,476	1,734	5,063	4,042	59.46%
15 Equity	1,283	-	1,283	-	1,506	117.32%
16 Other items	14,153	-	14,153	-	11,702	82.68%
17 TOTAL	**228,238**	**54,536**	**225,313**	**14,480**	**95,093**	**39.66%**

— Standardised Approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects (CR4)

31/12/2021	Exposures before CCF and before CRM		Exposures post CCF and post CRM		RWA and RWA density	
Exposure classes *(in millions of euros)*	**On-balance-sheet exposures**	**Off-balance-sheet exposures**	**On-balance-sheet exposures**	**Off-balance-sheet exposures**	**RWA**	**RWA density** *(%)*
1 Central governments or Central Banks	100,950	1,085	102,331	1,010	8,621	8.34%
2 Regional government or local authorities	877	69	877	33	119	13.09%
3 Public sector entities	4,936	57	4,973	23	373	7.46%
4 Multilateral development banks	422	15	428	1	23	5.41%
5 International organisations	1,093	-	1,093	-	-	-
6 Banks (Institutions)	17,097	5,504	40,652	3,195	5,885	13.42%
7 Corporates	70,304	18,631	46,818	5,836	42,891	81.46%
8 Retail	27,230	3,247	23,684	685	16,437	67.45%
9 Secured by mortgages on immovable property	7,817	202	7,761	34	3,142	40.31%
10 Exposures in default	1,343	82	1,009	30	1,215	117.00%
11 Exposures associated with particularly high risk	445	49	434	27	692	150.00%
12 Covered bonds	869	-	869	-	87	10.00%
13 Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Collective investment undertakings	2,334	18,925	2,334	7,389	4,826	49.63%
15 Equity	1,171	-	1,171	-	1,382	117.98%
16 Other items	14,306	-	14,306	-	11,510	80.46%
17 TOTAL	**251,196**	**47,867**	**248,740**	**18,265**	**97,203**	**36.41%**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

— Standardised Approach to exposures by asset class and risk weighting coefficient (CR5)

31/12/2022 **Exposure classes** *(in millions of euros)*																**Risk weight**	
	0%	**2%**	**4%**	**10%**	**20%**	**35%**	**50%**	**70%**	**75%**	**100%**	**150%**	**250%**	**370%**	**1,250%**	**Others**	**Total**	**o/w unrated**
1 Central governments or Central Banks	70,296	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	2,593	683	1,671	-	-	-	75,268	75,267
2 Regional government or local authorities	476	-	-	-	468	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	946	944
3 Public sector entities	3,102	-	-	-	1,246	-	26	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	4,415	3,772
4 Multilateral development banks	396	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	417	417
5 International organisations	877	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	877	877
6 Banks (Institutions)	29,225	4,147	-	-	8,802	-	6,909	-	-	1,884	42	-	-	-	-	51,009	42,187
7 Corporates	-	-	-	-	6,712	-	7,341	-	-	36,391	2,004	-	-	-	-	52,449	25,464
8 Retail	-	-	-	-	-	666	-	-	24,078	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,744	24,744
9 Secured by mortgages on immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	2,151	2,485	-	214	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,850	4,850
10 Exposures in default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	594	433	-	-	-	-	1,027	1,027
11 Exposures associated with particularly high risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	427	-	-	-	-	427	427
12 Covered bonds	-	-	-	1,130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,130	-
13 Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Collective investment undertakings	3,588	-	1	5	820	-	755	-	-	1,343	128	-	-	157	-	6,797	6,366
15 Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,135	-	148	-	-	-	1,284	1,284
16 Other items	1,845	-	-	-	758	-	-	-	-	11,550	-	-	-	-	-	14,153	13,909
17 TOTAL	**109,805**	**4,147**	**1**	**1,135**	**18,830**	**2,817**	**17,517**	**-**	**24,293**	**55,556**	**3,717**	**1,819**	**-**	**157**	**-**	**239,793**	**201,537**

— Standardised Approach to exposures by asset class and risk weighting coefficient (CR5)

31/12/2021 Asset classes *(in millions of euros)*	Risk weight															
	0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	35%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	250%	370%	1,250%	Others	Total	o/w unrated
1 Central governments or Central Banks	97,624	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	3,773	0	1,939	-	-	-	103,340	103,340
2 Regional government or local authorities	315	-	-	-	595	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	910	908
3 Public sector entities	3,366	-	-	-	1,561	-	20	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	4,997	4,225
4 Multilateral development banks	313	-	-	-	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	429	429
5 International organisations	1,093	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,093	1,093
6 Banks (Institutions)	25,789	2,979	-	-	8,490	-	4,957	-	-	1,599	33	-	-	-	-	43,847	37,054
7 Corporates	-	-	-	-	5,940	-	6,328	-	-	38,898	1,488	-	-	-	-	52,655	29,167
8 Retail	-	-	-	-	-	603	-	-	23,766	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,369	24,369
9 Secured by mortgages on immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	4,027	3,422	-	346	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,795	7,795
10 Exposures in default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	686	353	-	-	-	-	1,039	1,039
11 Exposures associated with particularly high risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	462	-	-	-	-	462	462
12 Covered bonds	-	-	-	869	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	869	-
13 Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Collective investment undertakings	4,927	-	2	15	1,324	-	1,325	-	-	1,856	127	-	-	148	-	9,724	9,101
15 Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,031	-	140	-	-	-	1,171	1,171
16 Other items	2,007	-	-	-	985	-	-	-	-	11,313	-	-	-	-	-	14,306	13,798
17 TOTAL	**135,434**	**2,979**	**2**	**883**	**19,017**	**4,630**	**16,052**	**-**	**24,112**	**59,205**	**2,463**	**2,079**	**-**	**148**	**-**	**267,004**	**233,950**

Exposures to the asset classes "Central government and Central Banks" and "Banks" (Institutions) treated under the Standardised Approach were mainly risk-weighted at 0% at 31 December 2022 as at the end of 2021. This reflects the quality of the activities carried out with these types of counterparties.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

3.4.2.2.2 Credit risk – Internal Ratings-Based approach (EU CRE - see also 3.4.2.2.6 “Backtesting résults”)

Outstanding loans are classified by counterparty type and financial product type, based on the seven exposure classes described below and set out in Article 147 of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 of 26 June 2013, as amended, on capital requirements for credit institutions and investment firms:

- the exposure class “Central governments and Central Banks” includes, in addition to exposures to central governments and Central Banks, exposures to certain regional governments or local authorities or public sector entities that are treated as central governments, as well as certain multilateral development banks and international organisations;
- the “Institutions” class comprises exposure to credit institutions and investment companies, 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 companies, which are subject to different regulatory treatments;
- the “Retail customers” class is broken down into loans secured by real estate granted to individuals and to small and medium businesses, revolving credit, 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 revenues of the issuer or have a similar economic substance;
- the “Securitisation” class includes exposures to securitisation transactions 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 “other non credit-obligation assets” exposure class does not currently include any assets using the IRB approach.

In accordance with the regulatory rules in force, the risk-weighted exposure amounts for “Central governments and Central Banks”, “Institutions”, “Corporates” and “Retail customers” exposures are calculated by applying a regulatory 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, as amended;
- for exposures to Retail customers, the formula is given in Article 154 of EU Regulation 575/2013 of 26 June 2013, as amended.

Risk-weighted assets in the “Equities” category are calculated by applying standardised weightings to the carrying amount of the exposures. These weightings, set out in Article 155 of EU Regulation 575/2013 of 26 June 2013, as amended, depend on the nature of the equities involved: 190% for private equity exposures in sufficiently diversified portfolios, 290% for exchange traded equity exposures and 370% for all other “Equity” exposures excluding equity investments of over 10% in financial firms used in the calculation of the exemption threshold (250% weighting).

The risk weighted exposure amounts for “Other non credit-obligation assets” are calculated in accordance with Article 156 of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 of 26 June 2013, as amended.

The parameters of the formulas cited above are estimated using historical default and loss data collected internally by Crédit Agricole S.A. Note 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 hedged items using the Standardised Approach to credit risk, and to gross amounts for hedged items using internal ratings. In the case of limits and financing commitments not used by the counterparty, a portion 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 customers portfolios. The Internal CCF is estimated on the basis of the 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 said customer’s loans within the entity responsible for the uniformity of the rating (“RUN”) and all of its loans within Crédit Agricole S.A.

For Retail customers, following the change in the internal definition of default pursuant to the new EBA guidelines, the definition of default now also applies solely at the debtor level. Contagion rules are defined and precisely documented by the entity (joint account, outstandings of individuals or professionals, notion of risk group, etc.).

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 Group Risk Management department and the Audit function.

The use of internal models for calculating solvency ratios has strengthened Crédit Agricole S.A.’s risk management. In particular, the development of “internal rating” approaches 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, a loss given default (LGD).

In addition, the parameters of the “internal rating” models are used in the definition, implementation and monitoring of the entities’ risk and credit policies. For Large customers, the Group’s unique rating system (identical tools and methods, shared data), in place for many years, has contributed to strengthening and normalising the use of ratings and the associated risk parameters within the entities. The uniqueness of ratings for the Large customer class 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.

In accordance with internal model validation procedures, all internal models used within Crédit Agricole S.A. to calculate capital requirements for credit risk are submitted to the Standards and Models Committee (SMC) for approval, following an independent review by the Group's Internal Validation function. This internal validation process pre-dates the application for formal approval to the ECB.

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

Pursuant to Article 189 of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 of 26 June 2013, as amended, an annual summary of the functioning of the rating system is presented to the management bodies (Crédit Agricole S.A. Risk Committee and Group Risk Committee). This presentation incorporates the overall findings of the independent review and validation processes for internal models.

Modelled parameter	Portfolio/Entity	Number of models
PD	Sovereigns	5
	Local authorities	8
	Financial Institutions (Banks, Insurance, Funds, etc.)	8
	Specialised financing	9
	Corporates	9
	Retail banking – LCL	2
	Retail banking – Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance	19
	Retail banking – Crédit Agricole CIB	1
	Retail banking – CA Italia	7
LGD	Sovereigns	1
	Financial Institutions (Banks, Insurance, Funds, etc.)	4
	Specialised financing	8
	Corporates	1
	Retail banking – LCL	8
	Retail banking – Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance	4
	Retail banking – Crédit Agricole CIB	1
	Retail banking – CA Italia	2
CCF	Retail banking – LCL	2
	Retail banking – Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance	3
	Retail banking – CA Italia	2

3.4.2.2.3 Quality of exposures under the Internal Ratings-Based approach

Presentation of the internal ratings system and procedure

The internal ratings systems and procedures are described in the section entitled "Risk management – Credit risk – 2.4.II.2 Risk measurement methods and systems".

The Retail customers credit risk exposure classes are presented separately as the internal ratings used for them are not the same as those for the other classes.

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

— Foundation Internal Ratings Based Approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and probability of default category at 31 December 2022 (CR6)

31/12/2022 *(in millions of euros)* IRBF	PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	Exposure post CCF and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD *(%)*	Exposure weighted average LGD *(%)*	Exposure weighted average maturity *(years)*	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
Central governments and Central Banks	0.00 to <0.15	201,084	136	72.64%	204,450	-	45.00%	2.50	508	0.25%	-	26
	0.00 to <0.10	201,084	136	72.64%	204,450	-	45.00%	2.50	508	0.25%	-	26
	0.10 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	0.12%	45.00%	2.50	-	34.94%	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	91	-	-	91	0.16%	45.00%	2.50	37	41.13%	-	-
	0.25 to <0.50	23	-	55.63%	23	0.28%	45.00%	2.50	13	56.14%	-	-
	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.75 to <2.50	9	-	-	9	0.80%	45.00%	2.50	8	90.01%	-	-
	0.75 to <1.75	9	-	-	9	0.80%	45.00%	2.50	8	90.01%	-	-
	1.75 to <2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2.50 to <10.00	1	-	-	1	3.00%	45.00%	2.50	1	136.14%	-	-
	2.5 to <5	1	-	-	1	3.00%	45.00%	2.50	1	136.14%	-	-
	5 to <10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10 to <20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 to <30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	30.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL		**201,207**	**136**	**72.60%**	**204,573**	**0.00%**	**45.00%**	**2.50**	**567**	**0.28%**	**-**	**26**
Institutions	0.00 to <0.15	456,360	798	49.30%	457,335	0.03%	0.80%	2.50	1,719	0.38%	2	-
	0.00 to <0.10	454,265	768	48.81%	455,220	0.03%	0.74%	2.50	1,429	0.31%	1	-
	0.10 to <0.15	2,095	30	61.61%	2,115	0.11%	13.99%	2.50	290	13.72%	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	351	17	72.52%	363	0.20%	19.42%	2.50	82	22.69%	-	-
	0.25 to <0.50	22	16	52.03%	31	0.37%	29.61%	2.50	16	50.34%	-	-
	0.50 to <0.75	14	14	64.92%	23	0.60%	45.00%	2.50	23	101.03%	-	-
	0.75 to <2.50	177	26	32.85%	186	1.23%	45.00%	2.50	243	130.89%	1	-
	0.75 to <1.75	177	22	34.96%	185	1.23%	45.00%	2.50	242	130.93%	1	-
	1.75 to <2.5	-	4	22.26%	1	1.90%	45.00%	2.50	2	125.26%	-	-
	2.50 to <10.00	27	3	25.45%	28	5.00%	45.00%	2.50	53	190.38%	1	-
	2.5 to <5	-	-	-	-	3.00%	44.99%	2.50	-	136.18%	-	-
	5 to <10	27	3	25.45%	28	5.00%	45.00%	2.50	53	190.42%	1	-
	10.00 to <100.00	4	-	63.49%	5	17.18%	45.00%	2.50	12	265.46%	-	-
	10 to <20	2	-	50.00%	2	12.00%	45.00%	2.50	4	253.54%	-	-
	20 to <30	3	-	97.05%	3	20.00%	45.00%	2.50	8	271.96%	-	-
	30.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL		**456,956**	**874**	**49.46%**	**457,970**	**0.03%**	**0.84%**	**2.50**	**2,149**	**0.47%**	**4**	**1**
Corporates – SME	0.00 to <0.15	609	248	79.35%	774	0.10%	42.95%	2.50	164	21.21%	-	2
	0.00 to <0.10	172	77	82.09%	236	0.04%	42.65%	2.50	31	13.22%	-	-
	0.10 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	-	1	100.00%	1	0.16%	45.00%	2.50	-	34.92%	-	-
	0.25 to <0.50	2,250	880	66.46%	2,748	0.38%	42.76%	2.50	1,228	44.70%	4	20
	0.50 to <0.75	45	7	75.00%	50	0.60%	45.00%	2.50	31	61.99%	-	-
	0.75 to <2.50	2,287	570	77.34%	2,419	1.09%	43.13%	2.50	1,643	67.90%	11	48
	0.75 to <1.75	2,203	544	77.32%	2,316	1.05%	43.05%	2.50	1,549	66.89%	10	43
	1.75 to <2.5	85	26	77.94%	103	1.92%	45.00%	2.50	93	90.47%	1	4
	2.50 to <10.00	806	150	66.73%	712	3.94%	42.77%	2.50	686	96.39%	12	24
	2.5 to <5	666	120	64.66%	598	3.26%	42.43%	2.50	546	91.29%	8	17
	5 to <10	139	30	75.00%	114	7.51%	44.57%	2.50	140	123.27%	4	6
	10.00 to <100.00	67	12	66.43%	45	17.57%	43.09%	2.50	71	156.16%	3	4
	10 to <20	41	10	72.06%	31	14.79%	43.50%	2.50	46	149.60%	2	2
	20 to <30	26	2	37.71%	15	23.28%	42.25%	2.50	25	169.61%	1	2
	30.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	241	30	57.88%	223	100.00%	44.57%	2.50	-	-	100	128
SUB-TOTAL		**6,305**	**1,898**	**71.35%**	**6,973**	**4.26%**	**42.99%**	**2.50**	**3,824**	**54.83%**	**132**	**226**

31/12/2022 *(in millions of euros)* IRBF	PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	Exposure post CCF and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD *(%)*	Exposure weighted average LGD *(%)*	Exposure weighted average maturity *(years)*	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
Corporates – Specialised Lending	0.00 to <0.15	-	11	75.00%	8	0.12%	38.33%	2.50	2	29.76%	-	-
	0.00 to <0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.10 to <0.15	-	11	75.00%	8	0.12%	38.33%	2.50	2	29.76%	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	95	57	25.01%	105	0.16%	41.56%	2.50	34	32.61%	-	2
	0.25 to <0.50	50	3	75.00%	48	0.32%	45.00%	2.50	22	46.02%	-	-
	0.50 to <0.75	33	-	-	33	0.60%	45.00%	2.50	20	59.99%	-	1
	0.75 to <2.50	108	-	-	108	0.95%	45.00%	2.50	81	75.12%	-	4
	0.75 to <1.75	108	-	-	108	0.95%	45.00%	2.50	81	75.12%	-	4
	1.75 to <2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2.50 to <10.00	7	-	-	7	3.00%	45.00%	2.50	7	103.05%	-	-
	2.5 to <5	7	-	-	7	3.00%	45.00%	2.50	7	103.05%	-	-
	5 to <10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10 to <20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 to <30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	30.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL		**293**	**71**	**34.72%**	**309**	**0.57%**	**43.66%**	**2.50**	**167**	**54.03%**	**1**	**7**
Corporates – Other	0.00 to <0.15	15,726	15,007	68.37%	25,172	0.07%	45.03%	2.53	5,909	23.48%	7	29
	0.00 to <0.10	11,281	10,382	69.05%	17,486	0.04%	45.41%	2.54	3,235	18.50%	3	15
	0.10 to <0.15	4,445	4,625	66.84%	7,686	0.12%	44.16%	2.50	2,674	34.79%	4	15
	0.15 to <0.25	359	142	81.70%	477	0.16%	43.00%	2.50	192	40.24%	-	-
	0.25 to <0.50	8,950	7,380	67.25%	13,247	0.35%	44.34%	2.50	8,056	60.82%	20	70
	0.50 to <0.75	268	195	79.69%	426	0.60%	44.70%	2.50	371	87.08%	1	2
	0.75 to <2.50	5,429	3,606	74.74%	7,217	1.06%	44.67%	2.50	7,108	98.49%	34	119
	0.75 to <1.75	5,173	3,487	74.87%	6,913	1.02%	44.66%	2.50	6,743	97.54%	31	112
	1.75 to <2.5	256	119	70.83%	304	1.92%	44.86%	2.50	365	120.02%	3	6
	2.50 to <10.00	1,413	769	74.87%	1,415	4.81%	44.73%	2.50	2,202	155.62%	30	50
	2.5 to <5	912	366	71.10%	877	3.26%	44.60%	2.50	1,213	138.28%	13	35
	5 to <10	501	404	78.29%	538	7.35%	44.95%	2.50	990	183.90%	18	15
	10.00 to <100.00	282	100	66.62%	263	20.14%	44.61%	2.50	669	254.27%	24	28
	10 to <20	90	32	46.67%	72	16.33%	44.55%	2.50	172	237.78%	5	14
	20 to <30	192	68	76.10%	191	21.59%	44.64%	2.50	497	260.53%	18	14
	30.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	1,063	188	70.46%	1,048	100.00%	44.64%	2.50	-	-	487	497
SUB-TOTAL		**33,490**	**27,388**	**69.25%**	**49,264**	**2.66%**	**44.75%**	**2.51**	**24,507**	**49.75%**	**604**	**795**
TOTAL (ALL EXPOSURES CLASSES)		**698,251**	**30,367**	**68.74%**	**719,090**			**2.50**	**31,213**	**4.34%**	**741**	**1,054**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

— Foundation Internal Ratings Based Approach – Credit risk exposures by exposure class and probability of category at 31 December 2021 (CR6)

31/12/2021 *(in millions of euros)* IRBF	PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	Exposure post CCF and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD *(%)*	Exposure weighted average LGD *(%)*	Exposure weighted average maturity *(years)*	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
Central governments and Central Banks	0.00 to <0.15	200,063	-	20.38%	203,299	-	45.00%	2.50	537	0.26%	-	24
	0.00 to <0.10	200,060	-	20.38%	203,296	-	45.00%	2.50	536	0.26%	-	24
	0.10 to <0.15	3	-	-	3	0.12%	45.00%	2.50	1	34.94%	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	91	-	-	91	0.16%	45.00%	2.50	37	41.13%	-	-
	0.25 to <0.50	20	-	-	20	0.31%	45.00%	2.50	12	58.36%	-	-
	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	0.62%	45.01%	2.50	-	79.98%	-	-
	0.75 to <2.50	1	9	75.00%	8	1.38%	45.00%	2.50	9	108.53%	-	-
	0.75 to <1.75	1	9	75.00%	8	1.38%	45.00%	2.50	9	108.53%	-	-
	1.75 to <2.5	-	-	-	-	2.50%	41.67%	2.42	-	116.67%	-	-
	2.50 to <10.00	2	-	57.95%	3	3.00%	45.00%	2.50	3	136.14%	-	-
	2.5 to <5	2	-	57.95%	3	3.00%	45.00%	2.50	3	136.14%	-	-
	5 to <10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10 to <20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 to <30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	30.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL		**200,178**	**9**	**74.17%**	**203,421**	**0.00%**	**45.00%**	**2.50**	**598**	**0.29%**	**1**	**24**
Institutions	0.00 to <0.15	413,445	1,033	52.79%	414,515	0.03%	0.96%	2.50	1,592	0.38%	1	-
	0.00 to <0.10	413,444	1,033	52.79%	414,513	0.03%	0.96%	2.50	1,591	0.38%	1	-
	0.10 to <0.15	1	-	-	1	0.12%	45.00%	2.50	-	34.94%	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	377	16	71.92%	391	0.16%	20.38%	2.50	91	23.37%	-	-
	0.25 to <0.50	21	4	27.05%	23	0.31%	45.00%	2.50	17	74.77%	-	-
	0.50 to <0.75	356	11	54.82%	362	0.60%	45.00%	2.50	376	103.88%	1	-
	0.75 to <2.50	22	24	34.38%	30	0.97%	45.00%	2.50	34	111.32%	-	-
	0.75 to <1.75	21	23	35.20%	29	0.93%	45.00%	2.50	32	110.22%	-	-
	1.75 to <2.5	1	1	20.00%	1	1.90%	45.00%	2.50	2	136.47%	-	-
	2.50 to <10.00	6	2	45.40%	7	5.00%	45.00%	2.50	13	187.99%	-	-
	2.5 to <5	-	-	20.01%	-	3.04%	44.98%	2.50	-	136.13%	-	-
	5 to <10	6	2	45.99%	7	5.00%	45.00%	2.50	13	188.08%	-	-
	10.00 to <100.00	2	3	21.97%	3	19.42%	45.00%	2.50	8	278.54%	-	-
	10 to <20	-	1	20.00%	-	11.99%	45.00%	2.50	-	253.53%	-	-
	20 to <30	2	2	22.87%	3	20.00%	45.00%	2.50	7	280.49%	-	-
	30.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	-	-	-	-	100.00%	45.00%	2.50	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL		**414,230**	**1,094**	**52.47%**	**415,331**	**0.03%**	**1.02%**	**2.50**	**2,131**	**0.51%**	**3**	**1**
Corporates – SME	0.00 to <0.15	375	291	77.64%	586	0.09%	44.21%	2.50	122	20.80%	-	1
	0.00 to <0.10	61	190	84.80%	220	0.04%	45.00%	2.50	29	13.18%	-	-
	0.10 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	1	1	100.00%	2	0.16%	45.00%	2.50	1	31.64%	-	-
	0.25 to <0.50	1,183	762	69.36%	1,613	0.39%	44.14%	2.50	771	47.81%	3	10
	0.50 to <0.75	42	8	69.15%	45	0.60%	43.44%	2.50	26	57.35%	-	-
	0.75 to <2.50	2,022	412	69.14%	1,955	1.10%	43.81%	2.50	1,344	68.75%	9	35
	0.75 to <1.75	1,946	391	68.54%	1,881	1.07%	43.78%	2.50	1,280	68.05%	9	30
	1.75 to <2.5	76	20	80.71%	75	1.90%	44.60%	2.50	65	86.31%	1	5
	2.50 to <10.00	929	136	66.12%	690	3.80%	43.25%	2.50	647	93.71%	11	26
	2.5 to <5	741	112	67.45%	575	3.00%	43.15%	2.50	509	88.48%	7	21
	5 to <10	188	24	59.78%	115	7.79%	43.76%	2.50	138	119.76%	4	6
	10.00 to <100.00	146	20	63.00%	100	17.74%	44.37%	2.50	172	172.57%	8	8
	10 to <20	84	10	62.98%	56	14.95%	44.37%	2.50	90	160.69%	4	4
	20 to <30	63	11	63.03%	44	21.32%	44.36%	2.50	82	187.90%	4	5
	30.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	218	20	55.87%	211	100.00%	44.81%	2.50	-	-	95	152
SUB-TOTAL		**4,917**	**1,651**	**70.27%**	**5,203**	**5.45%**	**43.93%**	**2.50**	**3,083**	**59.25%**	**127**	**233**

31/12/2021 *(in millions of euros)* **IRBF**	**PD range**	**On-balance sheet exposures**	**Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF**	**Exposure weighted average CCF**	**Exposure post CCF and post CRM**	**Exposure weighted average PD** *(%)*	**Exposure weighted average LGD** *(%)*	**Exposure weighted average maturity** *(years)*	**Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors**	**Density of risk weighted exposure amount**	**Expected loss amount**	**Value adjustments and provisions**
Corporates – Specialised Lending	0.00 to <0.15	-	58	75.00%	44	0.12%	45.00%	2.50	15	34.94%	-	-
	0.00 to <0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.10 to <0.15	-	58	75.00%	44	0.12%	45.00%	2.50	15	34.94%	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	5	41	75.00%	36	0.16%	45.00%	2.50	15	41.13%	-	-
	0.25 to <0.50	8	9	75.00%	14	0.30%	45.00%	2.50	8	57.64%	-	-
	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.75 to <2.50	6	10	75.00%	13	1.25%	45.00%	2.50	14	105.65%	-	-
	0.75 to <1.75	6	10	75.00%	13	1.25%	45.00%	2.50	14	105.65%	-	-
	1.75 to <2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2.50 to <10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2.5 to <5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5 to <10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10 to <20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 to <30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	30.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL		**18**	**118**	**75.00%**	**106**	**0.30%**	**45.00%**	**2.50**	**52**	**48.79%**	**-**	**-**
Corporates – Other	0.00 to <0.15	11,735	11,023	68.72%	19,055	0.06%	44.69%	2.50	4,323	22.68%	5	12
	0.00 to <0.10	9,480	7,666	70.95%	14,677	0.04%	44.65%	2.50	2,779	18.93%	3	8
	0.10 to <0.15	2,255	3,357	63.64%	4,378	0.12%	44.80%	2.50	1,544	35.26%	2	4
	0.15 to <0.25	596	873	78.22%	1,244	0.16%	44.34%	2.50	505	40.62%	1	2
	0.25 to <0.50	6,195	6,861	66.00%	10,206	0.35%	44.58%	2.50	6,301	61.74%	16	45
	0.50 to <0.75	351	383	77.16%	639	0.60%	44.33%	2.50	512	80.14%	2	4
	0.75 to <2.50	4,919	3,388	72.30%	6,349	1.10%	44.65%	2.50	6,321	99.56%	31	108
	0.75 to <1.75	4,805	3,322	72.03%	6,186	1.08%	44.64%	2.50	6,126	99.03%	30	103
	1.75 to <2.5	114	67	85.62%	163	1.91%	44.82%	2.50	195	119.74%	1	5
	2.50 to <10.00	1,985	646	69.74%	1,632	4.74%	44.51%	2.50	2,520	154.41%	34	68
	2.5 to <5	1,123	333	68.95%	995	3.01%	44.55%	2.50	1,355	136.09%	13	33
	5 to <10	862	313	70.58%	637	7.44%	44.47%	2.50	1,166	183.05%	21	35
	10.00 to <100.00	406	107	52.55%	298	18.23%	44.85%	2.50	734	246.48%	24	29
	10 to <20	180	58	62.00%	141	14.85%	44.92%	2.50	333	235.58%	9	9
	20 to <30	226	49	41.40%	157	21.26%	44.79%	2.50	402	256.30%	15	19
	30.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	564	147	41.92%	540	100.00%	44.96%	2.50	-	-	263	398
SUB-TOTAL		**26,751**	**23,429**	**68.72%**	**39,964**	**1.99%**	**44.63%**	**2.50**	**21,217**	**53.09%**	**376**	**665**
TOTAL (ALL EXPOSURES CLASSES)		**646,095**	**26,301**	**68.17%**	**664,025**			**2.50**	**27,081**	**4.08%**	**506**	**922**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

— Credit risk exposures by portfolio and probability of default (PD) range Advanced Internal Ratings-Based approach at 31 December 2022 (CR6)

31/12/2022 *(in millions of euros)* IRB-A	PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	Exposure post CCF and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD *(%)*	Exposure weighted average LGD *(%)*	Exposure weighted average maturity *(years)*	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
Central governments and Central Banks	0.00 to <0.15	109,735	2,557	67.44%	128,632	0.01%	8.10%	1.63	670	0.52%	1	10
	0.00 to <0.10	109,735	2,557	67.44%	128,632	0.01%	8.10%	1.63	670	0.52%	1	10
	0.10 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	59	-	-	3,104	0.16%	8.63%	4.01	325	10.46%	14	-
	0.25 to <0.50	134	-	-	175	0.30%	10.00%	2.54	23	12.91%	-	-
	0.50 to <0.75	1,148	453	73.72%	849	0.60%	10.00%	1.69	131	15.47%	1	2
	0.75 to <2.50	473	493	75.00%	31	1.84%	45.00%	4.33	45	143.27%	-	1
	0.75 to <1.75	44	30	75.00%	3	1.25%	45.00%	4.81	4	137.03%	-	-
	1.75 to <2.5	429	463	75.00%	28	1.90%	45.00%	4.27	40	143.96%	-	1
	2.50 to <10.00	811	1,034	75.00%	73	5.00%	60.00%	4.39	179	243.84%	2	1
	2.5 to <5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5 to <10	811	1,034	75.00%	73	5.00%	60.00%	4.39	179	243.84%	2	1
	10.00 to <100.00	306	340	75.02%	70	15.74%	66.63%	1.86	237	337.83%	8	4
	10 to <20	76	16	75.00%	37	12.00%	61.25%	1.07	102	273.94%	3	1
	20 to <30	230	324	75.02%	33	20.00%	72.75%	2.76	135	410.49%	5	4
	30.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	139	-	-	32	100.00%	45.00%	3.89	-	1.10%	18	18
SUB-TOTAL		**112,804**	**4,877**	**70.92%**	**132,966**	**0.05%**	**8.21%**	**1.69**	**1,610**	**1.21%**	**44**	**37**
Institutions	0.00 to <0.15	11,531	4,280	51.17%	22,498	0.06%	29.69%	1.86	2,059	9.15%	3	17
	0.00 to <0.10	10,393	2,706	59.31%	19,952	0.05%	28.52%	1.94	1,476	7.40%	2	-
	0.10 to <0.15	1,138	1,574	37.19%	2,546	0.12%	38.80%	1.28	583	22.92%	1	17
	0.15 to <0.25	1,687	2,890	63.52%	1,757	0.18%	27.89%	1.95	469	26.67%	1	3
	0.25 to <0.50	323	1,071	29.43%	573	0.30%	50.77%	1.53	401	69.93%	1	1
	0.50 to <0.75	186	318	24.86%	267	0.60%	52.50%	2.06	256	96.09%	1	0
	0.75 to <2.50	583	941	31.48%	822	1.03%	35.12%	1.18	649	78.86%	4	2
	0.75 to <1.75	440	820	31.99%	688	0.86%	28.67%	1.23	443	64.34%	2	1
	1.75 to <2.5	143	121	28.03%	135	1.90%	68.06%	0.88	206	153.00%	2	1
	2.50 to <10.00	113	402	31.54%	85	5.00%	62.32%	1.59	194	229.17%	3	-
	2.5 to <5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5 to <10	113	402	31.54%	85	5.00%	62.32%	1.59	194	229.17%	3	-
	10.00 to <100.00	66	64	34.69%	88	12.25%	69.25%	1.21	318	362.22%	7	-
	10 to <20	66	51	37.84%	85	12.00%	69.71%	1.20	309	363.21%	7	-
	20 to <30	-	12	21.72%	3	20.00%	54.66%	1.35	9	331.07%	-	-
	30.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	225	191	0.07%	415	100.00%	45.00%	1.62	7	1.71%	384	384
SUB-TOTAL		**14,714**	**10,156**	**47.90%**	**26,505**	**1.73%**	**30.90%**	**1.83**	**4,352**	**16.42%**	**403**	**408**
Corporates – SME	0.00 to <0.15	175	532	28.56%	619	0.09%	25.10%	1.87	54	8.68%	-	-
	0.00 to <0.10	140	228	64.54%	287	0.04%	40.86%	2.63	45	15.77%	-	-
	0.10 to <0.15	36	304	1.60%	332	0.12%	11.49%	1.21	9	2.56%	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	4,263	117	48.30%	4,328	0.16%	44.07%	2.50	1,200	27.74%	3	1
	0.25 to <0.50	3,420	241	36.37%	3,507	0.40%	43.06%	2.50	1,568	44.70%	6	5
	0.50 to <0.75	55	10	73.80%	63	0.53%	43.92%	2.60	34	53.91%	-	-
	0.75 to <2.50	2,453	210	167.14%	2,543	1.17%	39.70%	2.51	1,617	63.61%	12	26
	0.75 to <1.75	2,165	198	172.63%	2,247	1.05%	39.36%	2.52	1,378	61.35%	9	21
	1.75 to <2.5	287	12	75.10%	296	2.12%	42.30%	2.48	239	80.74%	3	5
	2.50 to <10.00	1,252	89	35.89%	1,289	4.99%	35.29%	2.42	1,139	88.36%	24	89
	2.5 to <5	650	65	23.99%	673	3.45%	27.52%	2.36	423	62.83%	6	59
	5 to <10	601	25	67.13%	616	6.67%	43.79%	2.49	716	116.27%	18	31
	10.00 to <100.00	443	13	34.10%	445	22.60%	32.74%	2.46	578	129.68%	32	121
	10 to <20	224	7	30.87%	227	13.86%	34.79%	2.50	281	123.66%	12	40
	20 to <30	70	3	40.11%	68	23.46%	42.21%	2.29	113	165.89%	7	8
	30.00 to <100.00	149	3	35.47%	150	35.47%	25.33%	2.50	184	122.33%	14	74
	100.00 (Default)	366	6	8.46%	368	100.00%	46.65%	2.49	115	31.20%	171	217
SUB-TOTAL		**12,427**	**1,218**	**56.73%**	**13,162**	**4.44%**	**40.89%**	**2.46**	**6,305**	**47.90%**	**249**	**460**

31/12/2022 *(in millions of euros)* IRB-A	PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	Exposure post CCF and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD *(%)*	Exposure weighted average LGD *(%)*	Exposure weighted average maturity *(years)*	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
Corporates – Specialised Lending	0.00 to <0.15	1,655	1,193	35.39%	1,941	0.06%	14.36%	3.15	204	10.52%	1	1
	0.00 to <0.10	1,514	911	36.33%	1,709	0.05%	13.86%	3.26	180	10.54%	1	1
	0.10 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	7,238	1,724	65.54%	7,954	0.16%	9.72%	3.76	844	10.61%	1	2
	0.25 to <0.50	13,077	4,907	44.75%	13,624	0.31%	13.15%	3.36	2,475	18.17%	6	14
	0.50 to <0.75	7,016	1,488	57.07%	6,424	0.60%	13.02%	3.48	1,626	25.31%	5	14
	0.75 to <2.50	13,334	5,335	54.45%	10,922	1.13%	14.82%	3.28	3,864	35.38%	18	57
	0.75 to <1.75	9,749	3,513	49.42%	9,046	0.98%	14.85%	3.34	3,088	34.14%	13	30
	1.75 to <2.5	3,585	1,822	64.16%	1,875	1.90%	14.69%	2.98	776	41.37%	5	28
	2.50 to <10.00	2,283	615	73.84%	1,976	4.56%	19.77%	3.21	1,410	71.32%	18	51
	2.5 to <5	636	236	75.00%	739	3.00%	15.16%	3.45	370	50.14%	3	3
	5 to <10	1,646	380	73.13%	1,238	5.48%	22.53%	3.07	1,039	83.97%	15	48
	10.00 to <100.00	2,191	759	64.14%	1,904	15.65%	14.54%	3.43	1,486	78.03%	42	142
	10 to <20	1,278	369	68.60%	1,076	12.31%	16.91%	3.39	934	86.80%	23	82
	20 to <30	913	390	59.92%	828	20.00%	11.47%	3.48	552	66.64%	19	60
	30.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	2,345	91	77.24%	1,915	100.00%	34.08%	2.67	298	15.57%	479	479
SUB-TOTAL		**49,138**	**16,112**	**52.84%**	**46,660**	**5.40%**	**14.19%**	**3.39**	**12,207**	**26.16%**	**570**	**761**
Corporates – Other	0.00 to <0.15	39,185	88,985	62.53%	88,020	0.06%	34.64%	2.11	13,825	15.71%	18	40
	0.00 to <0.10	28,889	71,949	62.52%	70,566	0.04%	34.03%	2.14	9,360	13.26%	10	26
	0.10 to <0.15	10,295	17,036	62.59%	17,455	0.12%	37.11%	1.98	4,465	25.58%	8	15
	0.15 to <0.25	586	1,406	71.01%	1,835	0.15%	38.69%	2.33	674	36.72%	1	2
	0.25 to <0.50	14,473	27,195	63.66%	25,074	0.31%	38.32%	2.52	12,842	51.22%	32	69
	0.50 to <0.75	162	166	56.63%	318	0.52%	45.91%	1.83	248	77.88%	1	2
	0.75 to <2.50	9,507	9,080	70.47%	11,200	1.02%	40.90%	2.75	10,958	97.84%	52	246
	0.75 to <1.75	8,908	8,381	70.68%	10,222	0.94%	38.44%	2.66	8,991	87.96%	39	225
	1.75 to <2.5	599	699	68.01%	979	1.88%	66.53%	3.68	1,967	200.98%	13	21
	2.50 to <10.00	5,997	2,657	71.09%	4,028	4.92%	44.22%	2.30	6,277	155.81%	88	438
	2.5 to <5	3,256	1,375	63.46%	2,530	3.18%	45.24%	2.48	3,624	143.24%	38	167
	5 to <10	2,741	1,283	79.28%	1,498	7.84%	42.50%	2.00	2,652	177.04%	50	271
	10.00 to <100.00	1,015	1,074	81.47%	1,139	16.57%	41.57%	1.68	2,471	216.84%	81	154
	10 to <20	436	612	81.36%	681	13.87%	39.78%	1.93	1,381	202.82%	39	128
	20 to <30	566	461	81.62%	446	20.21%	44.55%	1.26	1,065	238.99%	40	25
	30.00 to <100.00	13	-	-	13	34.03%	32.87%	2.50	24	191.27%	1	1
	100.00 (Default)	1,899	543	28.05%	1,963	100.00%	44.77%	2.31	670	34.13%	1,621	1,622
SUB-TOTAL		**72,825**	**131,106**	**63.58%**	**133,580**	**1.94%**	**36.44%**	**2.25**	**47,964**	**35.91%**	**1,894**	**2,575**
Retail – Secured by immovable property SME	0.00 to <0.15	251	-	100.00%	251	0.11%	17.47%	1.00	12	4.74%	-	-
	0.00 to <0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.10 to <0.15	251	-	100.00%	251	0.11%	17.47%	1.00	12	4.74%	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	248	1	100.00%	249	0.22%	17.83%	1.00	19	7.84%	-	-
	0.25 to <0.50	1,523	25	100.00%	1,548	0.44%	10.78%	1.00	111	7.17%	1	2
	0.50 to <0.75	2,357	28	100.00%	2,385	0.53%	13.90%	1.00	248	10.41%	2	4
	0.75 to <2.50	1,790	45	100.00%	1,836	1.29%	15.12%	1.00	378	20.61%	4	7
	0.75 to <1.75	1,729	45	100.00%	1,775	1.27%	15.02%	1.00	355	20.03%	3	6
	1.75 to <2.5	61	-	-	61	2.13%	18.06%	1.00	23	37.70%	-	1
	2.50 to <10.00	845	22	98.43%	867	5.36%	20.15%	1.00	513	59.21%	10	23
	2.5 to <5	272	10	96.73%	283	3.24%	18.21%	1.00	110	39.00%	2	4
	5 to <10	573	11	100.00%	584	6.38%	21.09%	1.00	403	68.99%	8	19
	10.00 to <100.00	321	10	100.00%	331	20.23%	21.11%	1.00	323	97.55%	14	28
	10 to <20	189	5	100.00%	194	13.37%	21.45%	1.00	179	92.33%	6	11
	20 to <30	84	1	100.00%	85	26.45%	19.17%	1.00	84	99.19%	4	9
	30.00 to <100.00	49	3	100.00%	52	35.72%	23.05%	1.00	59	114.39%	4	8
	100.00 (Default)	171	1	100.00%	172	100.00%	36.58%	1.00	67	38.69%	63	76
SUB-TOTAL		**7,506**	**132**	**99.74%**	**7,638**	**4.31%**	**15.34%**	**1.00**	**1,672**	**21.89%**	**93**	**140**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

31/12/2022 *(in millions of euros)* IRB-A	PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	Exposure post CCF and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD *(%)*	Exposure weighted average LGD *(%)*	Exposure weighted average maturity *(years)*	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
Retail – Secured by immovable property non SME	0.00 to <0.15	74,757	2,715	100.00%	77,472	0.08%	9.43%	1.00	1,772	2.29%	6	6
	0.00 to <0.10	62,032	2,482	100.00%	64,514	0.07%	8.28%	1.00	1,119	1.74%	4	3
	0.10 to <0.15	12,725	233	100.00%	12,959	0.11%	15.17%	1.00	653	5.04%	2	3
	0.15 to <0.25	5,742	16	100.00%	5,758	0.22%	16.87%	1.00	562	9.76%	2	3
	0.25 to <0.50	15,188	563	100.00%	15,752	0.31%	11.22%	1.00	1,241	7.88%	6	7
	0.50 to <0.75	4,921	362	100.00%	5,283	0.59%	9.11%	1.00	490	9.27%	3	3
	0.75 to <2.50	3,861	178	100.00%	4,040	1.29%	18.42%	1.00	1,273	31.52%	9	21
	0.75 to <1.75	3,148	178	100.00%	3,326	1.09%	19.33%	1.00	1,014	30.48%	7	14
	1.75 to <2.5	714	-	100.01%	714	2.23%	14.18%	1.00	260	36.36%	2	7
	2.50 to <10.00	3,604	245	100.00%	3,849	7.30%	15.74%	1.00	2,833	73.61%	44	98
	2.5 to <5	412	4	100.00%	416	4.32%	15.03%	1.00	233	56.01%	3	9
	5 to <10	3,192	241	100.00%	3,433	7.66%	15.83%	1.00	2,600	75.74%	42	90
	10.00 to <100.00	884	24	100.00%	908	19.01%	18.22%	1.00	1,009	111.08%	31	80
	10 to <20	505	15	100.00%	520	11.79%	18.90%	1.00	561	107.82%	12	29
	20 to <30	218	7	100.00%	224	22.19%	16.02%	1.00	244	108.81%	8	22
	30.00 to <100.00	162	2	100.00%	163	37.59%	19.10%	1.00	204	124.58%	12	28
	100.00 (Default)	837	8	424.59%	845	100.00%	37.62%	1.00	333	39.41%	318	174
SUB-TOTAL		**109,795**	**4,111**	**100.62%**	**113,906**	**1.32%**	**10.85%**	**1.00**	**9,512**	**8.35%**	**419**	**393**
Retail – Qualifying revolving	0.00 to <0.15	142	2,217	145.04%	3,446	0.08%	74.43%	1.00	136	3.94%	2	1
	0.00 to <0.10	60	1,532	147.79%	2,348	0.06%	76.67%	1.00	72	3.06%	1	-
	0.10 to <0.15	81	685	138.90%	1,098	0.12%	69.63%	1.00	64	5.82%	1	-
	0.15 to <0.25	73	3,304	64.13%	2,192	0.18%	134.93%	1.00	340	15.49%	5	1
	0.25 to <0.50	181	686	109.38%	955	0.33%	76.58%	1.00	140	14.66%	2	1
	0.50 to <0.75	221	719	68.61%	718	0.60%	90.92%	1.00	203	28.26%	4	2
	0.75 to <2.50	709	1,245	77.04%	1,702	1.44%	53.77%	1.00	535	31.43%	13	8
	0.75 to <1.75	505	1,038	76.85%	1,328	1.25%	52.63%	1.00	366	27.54%	9	5
	1.75 to <2.5	204	208	78.02%	374	2.15%	57.82%	1.00	169	45.27%	5	3
	2.50 to <10.00	1,263	558	78.48%	1,762	5.25%	52.88%	1.00	1,313	74.53%	49	33
	2.5 to <5	663	347	73.57%	931	3.51%	52.68%	1.00	538	57.80%	17	14
	5 to <10	599	211	86.56%	830	7.21%	53.11%	1.00	775	93.28%	32	19
	10.00 to <100.00	613	150	78.08%	763	24.54%	53.85%	1.00	1,205	157.98%	101	85
	10 to <20	303	100	83.28%	401	13.66%	52.73%	1.00	529	131.81%	29	27
	20 to <30	64	6	140.27%	76	24.37%	60.81%	1.00	151	199.43%	11	10
	30.00 to <100.00	247	44	57.97%	286	39.85%	53.57%	1.00	525	183.72%	61	48
	100.00 (Default)	287	5	34.65%	289	100.00%	66.79%	1.00	58	20.10%	193	201
SUB-TOTAL		**3,489**	**8,884**	**91.10%**	**11,827**	**5.13%**	**79.12%**	**1.00**	**3,929**	**33.23%**	**370**	**331**
Retail – Other SME	0.00 to <0.15	1,271	34	20.99%	1,278	0.10%	10.41%	1.00	35	2.74%	-	-
	0.00 to <0.10	650	-	-	650	0.09%	7.65%	1.00	12	1.82%	-	-
	0.10 to <0.15	622	34	20.99%	629	0.12%	13.25%	1.00	23	3.70%	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	3,985	965	26.89%	4,245	0.17%	16.32%	1.00	234	5.52%	1	1
	0.25 to <0.50	4,377	453	60.80%	4,653	0.39%	25.64%	1.00	644	13.84%	4	5
	0.50 to <0.75	1,158	769	14.97%	1,273	0.57%	37.58%	1.00	360	28.25%	3	3
	0.75 to <2.50	5,357	1,007	36.49%	5,728	1.21%	32.32%	1.00	1,836	32.05%	23	33
	0.75 to <1.75	4,603	956	35.67%	4,947	1.07%	31.41%	1.00	1,487	30.06%	17	23
	1.75 to <2.5	753	51	51.82%	781	2.12%	38.08%	1.00	349	44.69%	6	11
	2.50 to <10.00	2,572	458	62.87%	2,866	5.27%	33.96%	1.00	1,325	46.22%	51	77
	2.5 to <5	1,054	353	61.38%	1,272	3.38%	36.12%	1.00	609	47.87%	16	25
	5 to <10	1,518	105	67.85%	1,594	6.79%	32.24%	1.00	716	44.90%	35	51
	10.00 to <100.00	1,240	81	67.69%	1,302	21.37%	35.78%	1.00	952	73.11%	101	148
	10 to <20	840	52	66.37%	877	15.34%	37.04%	1.00	604	68.85%	51	66
	20 to <30	179	13	66.86%	188	25.80%	28.22%	1.00	135	71.94%	14	25
	30.00 to <100.00	222	17	72.46%	237	40.21%	37.11%	1.00	213	89.84%	36	57
	100.00 (Default)	868	54	61.64%	904	100.00%	63.23%	1.00	281	31.05%	567	494
SUB-TOTAL		**20,828**	**3,821**	**36.66%**	**22,249**	**6.46%**	**28.58%**	**1.00**	**5,666**	**25.47%**	**750**	**761**

31/12/2022 (in millions of euros) IRB-A	PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	Exposure post CCF and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD (%)	Exposure weighted average LGD (%)	Exposure weighted average maturity (years)	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
Retail – Other non-SME	0.00 to <0.15	18,892	1,251	86.51%	20,007	0.09%	12.81%	1.01	694	3.47%	2	2
	0.00 to <0.10	13,829	830	100.84%	14,699	0.07%	10.50%	1.01	356	2.42%	1	1
	0.10 to <0.15	5,063	421	58.25%	5,308	0.12%	19.20%	1.00	339	6.38%	1	1
	0.15 to <0.25	3,218	109	29.68%	3,251	0.20%	28.03%	1.00	433	13.33%	2	1
	0.25 to <0.50	5,924	483	89.98%	6,360	0.35%	30.43%	1.00	1,319	20.73%	7	6
	0.50 to <0.75	3,376	187	86.99%	3,539	0.59%	33.67%	1.00	1,050	29.67%	7	4
	0.75 to <2.50	13,967	577	98.85%	14,539	1.40%	38.48%	1.00	7,215	49.62%	78	54
	0.75 to <1.75	11,007	498	101.68%	11,515	1.18%	38.93%	1.00	5,502	47.78%	53	37
	1.75 to <2.5	2,960	79	81.08%	3,024	2.23%	36.75%	1.00	1,713	56.63%	25	17
	2.50 to <10.00	7,780	230	98.06%	8,008	5.14%	39.47%	1.00	5,340	66.68%	159	132
	2.5 to <5	4,325	60	91.64%	4,380	3.54%	40.36%	1.00	2,855	65.18%	62	43
	5 to <10	3,455	171	100.31%	3,628	7.07%	38.39%	1.00	2,485	68.49%	97	89
	10.00 to <100.00	2,667	19	92.99%	2,686	24.92%	41.30%	1.00	2,769	103.09%	317	326
	10 to <20	1,545	11	93.91%	1,557	14.35%	40.90%	1.00	1,398	89.80%	92	109
	20 to <30	237	7	90.80%	244	22.96%	28.75%	1.00	219	89.78%	16	24
	30.00 to <100.00	884	1	100.39%	886	44.06%	45.47%	1.00	1,152	130.13%	208	193
	100.00 (Default)	1,989	5	83.83%	2,027	100.00%	57.02%	1.00	613	30.25%	1,059	1,118
SUB-TOTAL		**57,814**	**2,861**	**88.41%**	**60,417**	**5.59%**	**29.17%**	**1.00**	**19,434**	**32.17%**	**1,631**	**1,643**
TOTAL (ALL EXPOSURES CLASSES)		**461,341**	**183,277**	**63.94%**	**568,908**			**1.72**	**112,650**	**19.80%**	**6,423**	**7,509**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

— Credit risk exposures by portfolio and probability of default (PD) range Advanced Internal Ratings-Based approach at 31 December 2021(CR6)

31/12/ 2021 *(in millions of euros)* IRB-A	PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	Exposure post CCF and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD *(%)*	Exposure weighted average LGD *(%)*	Exposure weighted average maturity *(years)*	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
Central governments and Central Banks	0.00 to <0.15	93,100	2,021	69.12%	107,602	0.01%	5.31%	1.60	432	0.40%	-	8
	0.00 to <0.10	93,100	2,021	69.12%	107,602	0.01%	5.31%	1.60	432	0.40%	-	8
	0.10 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	238	10	75.00%	814	0.16%	10.00%	3.04	82	10.08%	6	-
	0.25 to <0.50	102	-	-	140	0.30%	10.00%	3.79	22	15.97%	-	-
	0.50 to <0.75	931	159	75.00%	642	0.60%	10.00%	1.27	92	14.31%	-	1
	0.75 to <2.50	128	484	75.00%	24	1.81%	45.00%	4.60	34	146.45%	-	1
	0.75 to <1.75	4	70	75.00%	3	1.24%	45.00%	4.56	4	133.05%	-	-
	1.75 to <2.5	123	414	75.00%	20	1.90%	45.00%	4.61	30	148.54%	-	1
	2.50 to <10.00	1,001	1,029	75.00%	153	5.00%	59.13%	4.53	208	135.71%	3	1
	2.5 to <5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5 to <10	1,001	1,029	75.00%	153	5.00%	59.13%	4.53	208	135.71%	3	1
	10.00 to <100.00	371	349	75.02%	43	14.14%	71.11%	3.20	159	370.24%	4	2
	10 to <20	259	132	75.05%	31	12.00%	69.56%	3.10	108	345.24%	3	1
	20 to <30	111	217	75.00%	11	20.00%	75.38%	3.48	50	438.93%	2	1
	30.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	39	-	-	23	100.00%	45.00%	3.85	-	-	17	17
SUB-TOTAL		**95,909**	**4,052**	**72.07%**	**109,440**	**0.04%**	**5.50%**	**1.62**	**1,029**	**0.94%**	**31**	**30**
Institutions	0.00 to <0.15	13,193	4,096	50.24%	24,956	0.05%	23.39%	2.05	884	3.54%	1	-
	0.00 to <0.10	13,023	4,096	50.24%	19,608	0.03%	18.42%	1.90	765	3.90%	1	-
	0.10 to <0.15	170	-	-	5,348	0.13%	41.62%	2.59	119	2.22%	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	1,291	2,050	68.43%	2,077	0.18%	36.70%	1.77	460	22.13%	1	1
	0.25 to <0.50	886	1,532	23.15%	1,176	0.30%	34.83%	1.49	548	46.59%	1	1
	0.50 to <0.75	87	688	31.64%	305	0.60%	44.33%	1.46	244	80.11%	1	-
	0.75 to <2.50	462	823	32.13%	620	1.24%	45.77%	1.60	676	108.97%	4	1
	0.75 to <1.75	309	512	22.37%	384	0.83%	45.62%	1.10	362	94.37%	1	1
	1.75 to <2.5	153	311	48.18%	236	1.90%	46.00%	2.42	314	132.68%	2	-
	2.50 to <10.00	46	267	31.78%	29	5.00%	83.87%	1.66	93	317.90%	1	-
	2.5 to <5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5 to <10	46	267	31.78%	29	5.00%	83.87%	1.66	93	317.90%	1	-
	10.00 to <100.00	-	22	32.63%	5	13.11%	82.64%	2.10	24	459.41%	1	-
	10 to <20	-	19	34.62%	4	12.00%	81.30%	2.09	20	447.66%	-	-
	20 to <30	-	3	20.07%	1	20.00%	90.97%	2.15	4	532.73%	-	-
	30.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	213	180	-	393	100.00%	45.01%	1.59	-	-	379	379
SUB-TOTAL		**16,178**	**9,658**	**45.45%**	**29,561**	**1.44%**	**25.83%**	**1.98**	**2,928**	**9.91%**	**388**	**383**
Corporates – SME	0.00 to <0.15	89	304	24.02%	150	0.06%	38.30%	2.65	23	15.53%	-	-
	0.00 to <0.10	41	136	51.18%	96	0.04%	42.93%	2.77	15	15.70%	-	-
	0.10 to <0.15	48	167	1.91%	54	0.11%	30.01%	2.43	8	15.22%	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	178	323	1.15%	188	0.21%	27.51%	2.47	37	19.58%	-	1
	0.25 to <0.50	342	361	3.95%	324	0.36%	29.82%	2.47	97	29.93%	-	1
	0.50 to <0.75	5	5	9.63%	6	0.64%	26.39%	2.32	2	29.51%	-	-
	0.75 to <2.50	1,032	713	37.52%	1,086	1.08%	31.68%	2.46	499	45.96%	3	8
	0.75 to <1.75	957	698	37.26%	1,003	1.02%	32.64%	2.53	469	46.76%	3	8
	1.75 to <2.5	76	15	50.15%	83	1.90%	20.06%	1.64	30	36.37%	-	-
	2.50 to <10.00	399	108	7.51%	403	3.56%	21.57%	2.49	187	46.38%	3	9
	2.5 to <5	382	97	2.84%	391	3.47%	21.12%	2.50	175	44.79%	3	9
	5 to <10	17	11	48.84%	11	6.53%	37.12%	2.15	12	100.92%	-	-
	10.00 to <100.00	160	48	13.59%	166	20.09%	24.64%	2.63	155	93.34%	8	9
	10 to <20	81	20	1.60%	82	11.55%	20.57%	2.46	53	64.40%	2	5
	20 to <30	29	23	26.74%	33	20.03%	42.90%	3.25	61	184.56%	3	-
	30.00 to <100.00	50	5	-	51	34.03%	19.41%	2.50	41	81.15%	3	4
	100.00 (Default)	730	33	1.67%	751	100.00%	45.78%	2.50	329	43.76%	321	420
SUB-TOTAL		**2,935**	**1,895**	**19.74%**	**3,074**	**26.43%**	**33.29%**	**2.49**	**1,328**	**43.21%**	**336**	**448**

31/12/2021 *(in millions of euros)* **IRB-A**	**PD range**	**On-balance sheet exposures**	**Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF**	**Exposure weighted average CCF**	**Exposure post CCF and post CRM**	**Exposure weighted average PD** *(%)*	**Exposure weighted average LGD** *(%)*	**Exposure weighted average maturity** *(years)*	**Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors**	**Density of risk weighted exposure amount**	**Expected loss amount**	**Value adjustments and provisions**
Corporates – Specialised Lending	0.00 to <0.15	1,580	1,953	26.22%	9,772	0.04%	8.94%	3.51	435	4.45%	1	1
	0.00 to <0.10	1,238	598	32.08%	9,014	0.03%	7.39%	3.64	321	3.56%	-	-
	0.10 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	6,647	1,524	49.51%	9,348	0.16%	10.39%	3.78	1,105	11.82%	2	1
	0.25 to <0.50	10,915	3,909	43.28%	11,568	0.31%	13.13%	3.07	2,030	17.54%	5	14
	0.50 to <0.75	7,857	1,617	46.65%	7,137	0.60%	13.24%	3.17	1,691	23.70%	6	27
	0.75 to <2.50	14,022	5,088	51.73%	11,257	1.12%	16.67%	3.25	4,346	38.61%	21	94
	0.75 to <1.75	10,095	3,378	44.18%	9,047	0.93%	17.04%	3.27	3,400	37.58%	15	56
	1.75 to <2.5	3,928	1,710	66.65%	2,210	1.90%	15.15%	3.18	946	42.81%	6	39
	2.50 to <10.00	2,062	467	74.17%	1,906	4.45%	17.65%	3.10	1,194	62.67%	15	85
	2.5 to <5	605	106	75.00%	620	3.00%	14.63%	2.83	277	44.60%	3	3
	5 to <10	1,457	361	73.93%	1,285	5.14%	19.10%	3.23	918	71.40%	12	82
	10.00 to <100.00	2,547	342	75.40%	1,771	15.54%	16.00%	3.36	1,499	84.63%	43	129
	10 to <20	1,411	94	77.08%	988	12.00%	17.80%	3.34	882	89.22%	21	66
	20 to <30	1,136	248	74.76%	783	20.00%	13.74%	3.37	617	78.84%	22	63
	30.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	1,618	11	84.42%	1,415	100.00%	36.35%	2.59	-	0.02%	455	455
SUB-TOTAL		**47,248**	**14,911**	**46.67%**	**54,173**	**3.69%**	**13.51%**	**3.32**	**12,300**	**22.71%**	**547**	**806**
Corporates – Other	0.00 to <0.15	33,063	79,921	55.63%	69,181	0.06%	38.04%	2.07	11,628	16.81%	15	21
	0.00 to <0.10	25,205	56,937	64.33%	57,080	0.04%	37.31%	2.05	8,074	14.15%	9	14
	0.10 to <0.15	7,859	22,984	34.05%	12,102	0.12%	41.46%	2.18	3,554	29.37%	6	7
	0.15 to <0.25	4,979	8,164	54.92%	7,879	0.16%	42.36%	1.56	2,548	32.34%	5	9
	0.25 to <0.50	13,662	20,083	64.67%	22,363	0.31%	41.55%	2.39	12,261	54.83%	30	42
	0.50 to <0.75	1,891	4,127	67.47%	3,157	0.59%	39.70%	2.85	2,295	72.67%	8	73
	0.75 to <2.50	11,272	11,276	64.51%	12,914	1.04%	41.52%	2.76	12,150	94.09%	56	225
	0.75 to <1.75	10,351	9,822	63.71%	11,515	0.94%	41.26%	2.67	10,355	89.92%	45	161
	1.75 to <2.5	921	1,455	69.89%	1,399	1.86%	43.66%	3.49	1,795	128.36%	12	64
	2.50 to <10.00	4,566	2,938	72.79%	3,985	5.06%	37.97%	2.48	5,513	138.35%	78	246
	2.5 to <5	2,460	1,158	62.04%	2,242	3.16%	37.54%	2.56	2,701	120.47%	27	61
	5 to <10	2,106	1,780	79.78%	1,743	7.50%	38.54%	2.38	2,812	161.35%	50	185
	10.00 to <100.00	1,033	1,673	69.72%	975	15.28%	31.83%	2.16	1,617	165.87%	50	113
	10 to <20	676	1,047	72.53%	809	13.83%	28.53%	2.05	1,203	148.61%	34	85
	20 to <30	333	621	65.58%	139	20.20%	52.02%	2.76	373	268.31%	15	26
	30.00 to <100.00	24	5	-	26	34.03%	26.68%	2.50	40	154.99%	2	2
	100.00 (Default)	1,690	628	34.80%	1,824	100.00%	43.39%	2.43	111	6.11%	1,524	1,572
SUB-TOTAL		**72,157**	**128,812**	**58.62%**	**122,279**	**2.00%**	**39.40%**	**2.21**	**48,123**	**39.36%**	**1,766**	**2,302**
Retail – Secured by immovable property SME	0.00 to <0.15	245	1	100.00%	246	0.11%	17.33%	1.00	9	3.70%	-	-
	0.00 to <0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.10 to <0.15	245	1	100.00%	246	0.11%	17.33%	1.00	9	3.70%	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	249	-	100.00%	250	0.22%	17.58%	1.00	15	6.14%	-	-
	0.25 to <0.50	1,437	21	101.04%	1,459	0.44%	11.08%	1.02	97	6.67%	1	1
	0.50 to <0.75	2,364	28	98.60%	2,392	0.53%	14.08%	1.08	237	9.90%	2	2
	0.75 to <2.50	1,828	39	95.62%	1,865	1.30%	15.32%	1.21	367	19.70%	4	8
	0.75 to <1.75	1,769	39	95.62%	1,807	1.28%	15.26%	1.22	351	19.41%	4	8
	1.75 to <2.5	59	-	-	59	2.13%	17.30%	1.02	17	28.59%	-	-
	2.50 to <10.00	936	22	96.23%	958	5.40%	19.91%	1.55	559	58.41%	11	26
	2.5 to <5	271	10	94.52%	281	3.03%	17.38%	2.09	100	35.67%	1	3
	5 to <10	665	12	97.71%	677	6.38%	20.95%	1.32	459	67.85%	9	24
	10.00 to <100.00	332	6	96.16%	338	19.87%	20.95%	1.61	326	96.40%	14	19
	10 to <20	192	4	97.97%	196	13.21%	21.59%	1.55	185	94.30%	6	9
	20 to <30	111	1	85.46%	111	26.81%	19.48%	1.86	107	96.26%	6	7
	30.00 to <100.00	30	1	100.00%	31	37.15%	22.16%	1.05	34	110.21%	2	3
	100.00 (Default)	212	1	97.49%	214	100.00%	41.50%	1.45	77	35.94%	87	80
SUB-TOTAL		**7,605**	**117**	**97.50%**	**7,721**	**4.88%**	**15.81%**	**1.19**	**1,688**	**21.86%**	**118**	**137**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

31/12/2021 *(in millions of euros)* IRB-A	PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	Exposure post CCF and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD *(%)*	Exposure weighted average LGD *(%)*	Exposure weighted average maturity *(years)*	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
Retail – Secured by immovable property non SME	0.00 to <0.15	70,148	2,611	100.00%	72,758	0.08%	9.52%	1.01	1,596	2.19%	6	7
	0.00 to <0.10	57,216	2,391	100.00%	59,607	0.07%	8.28%	1.00	1,033	1.73%	3	4
	0.10 to <0.15	12,931	220	99.99%	13,151	0.11%	15.14%	1.06	563	4.28%	2	3
	0.15 to <0.25	6,669	15	99.01%	6,684	0.22%	16.64%	1.14	507	7.59%	2	6
	0.25 to <0.50	15,643	570	99.74%	16,213	0.32%	11.57%	1.04	1,262	7.79%	6	8
	0.50 to <0.75	4,981	364	99.99%	5,345	0.59%	9.03%	1.10	490	9.17%	3	9
	0.75 to <2.50	4,726	188	99.55%	4,913	1.33%	17.51%	1.35	1,361	27.70%	11	26
	0.75 to <1.75	3,694	188	99.60%	3,881	1.08%	18.61%	1.21	1,056	27.21%	8	20
	1.75 to <2.5	1,032	0	17.82%	1,032	2.27%	13.34%	1.84	305	29.55%	3	6
	2.50 to <10.00	3,675	196	99.98%	3,871	7.26%	15.57%	1.18	2,706	69.90%	44	88
	2.5 to <5	549	4	99.06%	552	4.40%	13.99%	1.74	252	45.53%	3	7
	5 to <10	3,126	192	99.99%	3,318	7.73%	15.83%	1.09	2,454	73.96%	40	80
	10.00 to <100.00	924	21	99.98%	945	18.51%	17.74%	1.20	983	104.09%	31	50
	10 to <20	520	14	100.00%	534	11.75%	19.09%	1.00	562	105.26%	12	24
	20 to <30	271	6	99.92%	276	22.19%	14.47%	1.66	255	92.18%	9	16
	30.00 to <100.00	133	1	100.00%	134	37.81%	19.07%	1.00	167	123.94%	10	10
	100.00 (Default)	830	4	99.82%	835	100.00%	38.85%	1.21	310	37.17%	322	195
SUB-TOTAL		**107,596**	**3,968**	**99.94%**	**111,564**	**1.35%**	**11.07%**	**1.05**	**9,216**	**8.26%**	**425**	**389**
Retail – Qualifying revolving	0.00 to <0.15	113	2,510	132.46%	3,533	0.08%	57.25%	1.00	115	3.25%	2	1
	0.00 to <0.10	46	1,143	177.69%	2,101	0.06%	57.88%	1.00	52	2.47%	1	0
	0.10 to <0.15	67	1,367	94.63%	1,432	0.12%	56.32%	1.00	63	4.41%	1	1
	0.15 to <0.25	8	97	34.38%	42	0.18%	49.95%	1.00	2	5.29%	0	0
	0.25 to <0.50	192	1,351	65.25%	1,099	0.34%	55.43%	1.00	114	10.36%	2	1
	0.50 to <0.75	161	1,903	62.48%	1,353	0.56%	65.99%	1.00	243	17.97%	5	4
	0.75 to <2.50	908	1,591	67.14%	2,013	1.63%	58.31%	1.00	737	36.64%	20	14
	0.75 to <1.75	544	895	66.82%	1,169	1.32%	54.01%	1.00	337	28.86%	8	6
	1.75 to <2.5	364	697	67.55%	843	2.08%	64.27%	1.00	400	47.44%	11	9
	2.50 to <10.00	1,318	1,145	71.52%	2,187	4.37%	61.88%	1.00	1,633	74.67%	58	49
	2.5 to <5	1,063	1,051	66.26%	1,770	3.63%	63.83%	1.00	1,233	69.63%	41	36
	5 to <10	255	94	130.54%	417	7.53%	53.60%	1.00	401	96.07%	17	13
	10.00 to <100.00	321	121	89.46%	446	19.36%	61.08%	1.00	673	150.92%	52	62
	10 to <20	248	113	89.42%	360	12.93%	62.15%	1.00	532	147.67%	29	34
	20 to <30	13	1	197.43%	18	21.89%	52.91%	1.00	29	163.55%	2	2
	30.00 to <100.00	60	7	67.86%	68	53.07%	57.51%	1.00	111	164.97%	21	26
	100.00 (Default)	259	5	32.82%	261	100.00%	83.84%	1.00	62	23.69%	219	182
SUB-TOTAL		**3,281**	**8,723**	**85.13%**	**10,934**	**4.49%**	**60.03%**	**1.00**	**3,580**	**32.74%**	**357**	**314**
Retail – Other SME	0.00 to <0.15	247	5	131.79%	254	0.09%	17.66%	1.05	12	4.54%	0	0
	0.00 to <0.10	121	-	-	121	0.07%	4.09%	1.00	1	0.82%	0	-
	0.10 to <0.15	126	5	131.79%	133	0.12%	30.05%	1.09	11	7.94%	0	0
	0.15 to <0.25	7,379	174	85.99%	7,528	0.16%	30.16%	1.76	1,237	16.44%	4	2
	0.25 to <0.50	7,106	358	64.65%	7,383	0.39%	31.60%	1.60	1,823	24.69%	9	14
	0.50 to <0.75	1,504	424	32.83%	1,742	0.57%	37.85%	1.26	444	25.50%	4	3
	0.75 to <2.50	7,238	485	59.53%	7,604	1.20%	36.50%	1.39	3,056	40.19%	34	71
	0.75 to <1.75	6,310	421	57.39%	6,628	1.07%	35.88%	1.40	2,554	38.54%	26	53
	1.75 to <2.5	929	63	73.74%	976	2.08%	40.71%	1.27	502	51.40%	8	18
	2.50 to <10.00	3,374	448	61.43%	3,712	5.20%	40.33%	1.40	2,317	62.41%	74	136
	2.5 to <5	1,418	336	61.06%	1,664	3.32%	46.42%	1.27	1,010	60.68%	25	41
	5 to <10	1,956	112	62.51%	2,048	6.74%	35.38%	1.50	1,307	63.82%	49	95
	10.00 to <100.00	789	64	60.40%	843	22.02%	34.23%	1.36	659	78.24%	65	91
	10 to <20	469	42	59.39%	503	14.71%	33.41%	1.38	357	70.91%	25	41
	20 to <30	171	13	45.25%	181	25.15%	35.22%	1.49	161	88.90%	16	21
	30.00 to <100.00	149	9	85.49%	158	41.71%	35.70%	1.16	141	89.38%	24	29
	100.00 (Default)	822	31	73.76%	853	100.00%	68.59%	1.22	251	29.46%	583	453
SUB-TOTAL		**28,458**	**1,989**	**57.94%**	**29,920**	**4.59%**	**34.94%**	**1.52**	**9,800**	**32.75%**	**773**	**770**

Refer to the glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

31/12/2021 *(in millions of euros)* IRB-A	PD range	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures pre-CCF	Exposure weighted average CCF	Exposure post CCF and post CRM	Exposure weighted average PD *(%)*	Exposure weighted average LGD *(%)*	Exposure weighted average maturity *(years)*	Risk weighted exposure amount after supporting factors	Density of risk weighted exposure amount	Expected loss amount	Value adjustments and provisions
Retail – Other non-SME	0.00 to <0.15	17,658	1,224	90.13%	18,846	0.08%	12.08%	1.01	567	3.01%	2	2
	0.00 to <0.10	13,132	884	101.06%	14,026	0.07%	9.44%	1.00	272	1.94%	1	1
	0.10 to <0.15	4,526	340	61.73%	4,820	0.12%	19.77%	1.04	295	6.12%	1	1
	0.15 to <0.25	2,431	123	20.94%	2,511	0.20%	27.13%	1.07	298	11.87%	1	1
	0.25 to <0.50	5,231	434	78.37%	5,638	0.37%	35.34%	1.03	1,362	24.16%	8	8
	0.50 to <0.75	2,548	251	78.34%	2,781	0.63%	31.96%	1.05	792	28.47%	6	4
	0.75 to <2.50	12,770	591	99.98%	13,408	1.51%	43.80%	1.02	7,549	56.30%	87	82
	0.75 to <1.75	9,649	525	105.56%	10,230	1.26%	46.27%	1.01	5,862	57.30%	61	57
	1.75 to <2.5	3,121	66	55.43%	3,178	2.30%	35.86%	1.04	1,687	53.06%	26	26
	2.50 to <10.00	8,232	196	92.10%	8,429	4.39%	50.03%	1.01	6,708	79.59%	172	174
	2.5 to <5	5,971	49	74.15%	6,018	3.29%	53.67%	1.01	5,002	83.11%	102	93
	5 to <10	2,261	146	98.15%	2,410	7.13%	40.96%	1.02	1,706	70.80%	70	81
	10.00 to <100.00	1,397	30	107.92%	1,433	24.40%	39.27%	1.01	1,303	90.89%	176	235
	10 to <20	833	15	100.58%	848	13.61%	37.91%	1.00	667	78.59%	44	58
	20 to <30	230	14	116.51%	248	24.72%	44.06%	1.06	295	118.82%	27	41
	30.00 to <100.00	334	2	100.03%	337	51.36%	39.15%	1.00	341	101.27%	105	136
	100.00 (Default)	1,865	5	64.35%	1,908	100.00%	72.72%	1.03	574	30.08%	1,393	1,128
SUB-TOTAL		**52,131**	**2,854**	**86.65%**	**54,955**	**5.26%**	**32.53%**	**1.02**	**19,152**	**34.85%**	**1,844**	**1,634**
TOTAL (ALL EXPOSURES CLASSES)		**433,498**	**176,980**	**59.49%**	**533,621**			**1.75**	**109,144**	**20.45%**	**6,585**	**7,213**

The disparities between customer classes seen in prior years in the Retail Banking portfolio were again apparent in 2022. The PD levels observed in loans secured by real estate assets are significantly lower than for other classes. For instance, 87.2% of gross exposures to the "Retail customers – secured by non-SME real estate assets" portfolio have a PD of under 0.5%, while this figure is 46.3% for the "Other Retail customer exposures – SME" portfolio.

The differences in respect of PD levels are even more pronounced if we observe the contributions of expected losses attributable to significant differences in LGD levels from one portfolio to another: exposures to "Retail customers – secured by non-SME real estate assets" accounted for 52.7% of total Retail customer EAD, but only 12.8% of expected losses.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

— Scope of application of the IRB and SA approaches (CR6-A)

31/12/2022 *(in millions of euros)*		Total exposure value as defined in Article 166 of regulation (EU) No. 575/2013	Total exposure value for exposures subject to the Standardised approach and to the IRB approach	Percentage of total exposure value subject to the permanent partial use of the SA *(%)*	Percentage of total exposure value subject to IRB Approach *(%)*	Percentage of total exposure value subject to a roll-out plan *(%)*
1	Central governments or Central Banks	317,377	407,572	16.27%	83.37%	0.37%
1.1	Of which Regional governments or local authorities		6,766	7.16%	92.84%	0.00%
1.2	Of which Public sector entities		106,273	1.89%	98.07%	0.04%
2	Institutions	487,567	503,771	3.23%	95.90%	0.87%
3	Corporates	267,744	457,764	10.06%	71.51%	18.44%
3.1	Of which Corporates – Specialised lending, excluding slotting approach		65,615	0.00%	99.90%	0.10%
3.2	Of which Corporates – Specialised lending under slotting approach		-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
4	Retail	215,310	258,839	5.86%	86.15%	7.99%
4.1	Of which Retail – Secured by real estate SMEs		7,854	3.58%	93.70%	2.73%
4.2	Of which Retail – Secured by real estate non-SMEs		115,969	0.52%	98.14%	1.33%
4.3	Of which Retail – Qualifying revolving		14,388	4.48%	92.15%	3.38%
4.4	Of which Retail – Other SMEs		41,743	19.53%	62.70%	17.77%
4.5	Of which Retail – Other non-SMEs		78,885	7.88%	77.54%	14.58%
5	Equity	-	29,893	24.22%	75.78%	0.00%
6	Other non-credit obligation assets	-	20,114	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
7	**TOTAL**	**1,287,998**	**1,677,954**	**8.85%**	**85.39%**	**5.76%**

31/12/2021 *(in millions of euros)*		Total exposure value as defined in Article 166 of regulation (EU) No. 575/2013	Total exposure value for exposures subject to the Standardised approach and to the IRB approach	Percentage of total exposure value subject to the permanent partial use of the SA *(%)*	Percentage of total exposure value subject to IRB Approach *(%)*	Percentage of total exposure value subject to a roll-out plan *(%)*
1	Central governments or Central Banks	301,347	421,872	23.84%	73.55%	2.61%
1.1	Of which Regional governments or local authorities		7,546	4.24%	95.76%	0.00%
1.2	Of which Public sector entities		93,380	3.81%	96.12%	0.08%
2	Institutions	439,106	460,747	4.53%	95.05%	0.43%
3	Corporates	242,099	417,827	10.88%	69.61%	19.50%
3.1	Of which Corporates – Specialised lending, excluding slotting approach		62,294	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
3.2	Of which Corporates – Specialised lending under slotting approach		-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
4	Retail	215,094	251,987	7.64%	86.34%	6.02%
4.1	Of which Retail – Secured by real estate SMEs		7,967	4.71%	92.11%	3.18%
4.2	Of which Retail – Secured by real estate non-SMEs		115,611	2.20%	96.25%	1.55%
4.3	Of which Retail – Qualifying revolving		14,348	5.40%	90.54%	4.06%
4.4	Of which Retail – Other SMEs		43,915	20.85%	70.14%	9.02%
4.5	Of which Retail – Other non-SMEs		70,146	9.24%	78.63%	12.13%
5	Equity	-	42,243	31.85%	68.14%	0.00%
6	Other non-credit obligation assets	-	22,171	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
7	**TOTAL**	**1,197,646**	**1,616,847**	**12.33%**	**81.70%**	**5.97%**

A progress report on the roll-out plan is presented annually to the management body.

3.4.2.2.4 Use of credit derivatives for hedging purposes

Effect of credit derivatives used for credit risk mitigation (CRM) on risk-weighted assets (RWA) under the Internal Ratings-Based approach at 31 December 2022.

— IRB approach – Effect on RWA of credit derivatives used for CRM (CR7)

		31/12/2022		31/12/2021	
	(in millions of euros)	Pre-credit derivatives risk weighted exposure amount	Actual risk weighted exposure amount	Pre-credit derivatives risk weighted exposure amount	Actual risk weighted exposure amount
1	**Exposures under F-IRB**	**31,213**	**31,213**	**27,081**	**27,081**
2	Central governments and Central Banks	567	567	598	598
3	Institutions	2,149	2,149	2,131	2,131
4	Corporates	28,497	28,497	24,352	24,352
4.1	Of which Corporates – SMEs	3,824	3,824	3,083	3,083
4.2	Of which Corporates – Specialised lending	167	167	52	52
5	**Exposures under A-IRB**	**114,721**	**112,650**	**111,614**	**109,144**
6	Central governments and Central Banks	1,610	1,610	1,029	1,029
7	Institutions	4,010	4,352	2,755	2,928
8	Corporates	68,888	66,476	64,394	61,751
8.1	Of Corporates – SMEs	6,305	6,305	1,328	1,328
8.1	Of which Corporates – Specialised lending	12,207	12,207	12,300	12,300
9	Retail	40,213	40,213	43,435	43,435
9.1	Of which Retail – SMEs – Secured by immovable property collateral	1,672	1,672	1,688	1,688
9.2	Of which Retail – non-SMEs – Secured by immovable property collateral	9,512	9,512	9,216	9,216
9.3	Of which Retail – Qualifying revolving	3,929	3,929	3,580	3,580
9.4	Of which Retail – SMEs – Other	5,666	5,666	9,800	9,800
9.5	Of which Retail – Non-SMEs- Other	19,434	19,434	19,152	19,152
10	**TOTAL (INCLUDING F-IRB EXPOSURES AND A-IRB EXPOSURES)**	**145,934**	**143,863**	**138,695**	**136,225**

Exposures to SMEs greater than €1 million, previously presented by Crédit Agricole Group, for the portion calculated using the advanced IRB approach, among “Retail customers” exposures, have been presented since 30 June 2022 among the Corporates (SME) exposures for the purpose of COREP. As the weightings are identical, this transfer has no impact on the RWA amounts.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

— IRB approach – Information to be published on the extent to which CRM is used (CR7-A)

31/12/2022 *(in millions of euros)* **F-IRB**		Total exposures	Credit risk mitigation techniques											
			Funded credit protection (FCP)									Unfunded credit protection (UFCP)		RWA with substitution effects (both reduction and substitution effects)
			Part of exposures covered by financial collaterals *(%)*	Part of exposures covered by other eligible collaterals *(%)*				Part of exposures covered by other funded credit protection *(%)*						
					Part of exposures covered by immovable property collaterals *(%)*	Part of exposures covered by receivables *(%)*	Part of exposures covered by other physical collateral *(%)*		Part of exposures covered by cash on deposit *(%)*	Part of exposures covered by life insurance policies *(%)*	Part of exposures covered by Instruments held by a third party *(%)*	Part of exposures covered by guarantees *(%)*	Part of exposures covered by credit derivatives *(%)*	
1	Central governments and Central Banks	204,573	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	567
2	Institutions	457,970	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,149
3	Corporates	56,547	0.08%	7.03%	7.03%	0.01%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,497
3.1	Of which Corporates – SMEs	6,973	0.22%	19.87%	19.84%	0.03%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,824
3.2	Of which Corporates – Specialised lending	309	-	23.49%	23.49%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	167
3.3	Of which Corporates – Other	49,264	0.06%	5.11%	5.11%	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,507
4	**TOTAL**	**719,090**	**0.01%**	**0.56%**	**0.56%**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**31,213**

31/12/2021 *(in millions of euros)* **F-IRB**		Total exposures	Credit risk mitigation techniques											
			Funded credit protection (FCP)									Unfunded credit protection (UFCP)		RWA with substitution effects (both reduction and substitution effects)
			Part of exposures covered by financial collaterals *(%)*	Part of exposures covered by other eligible collaterals *(%)*				Part of exposures covered by other funded credit protection *(%)*						
					Part of exposures covered by immovable property collaterals *(%)*	Part of exposures covered by receivables *(%)*	Part of exposures covered by other physical collateral *(%)*		Part of exposures covered by cash on deposit *(%)*	Part of exposures covered by life insurance policies *(%)*	Part of exposures covered by Instruments held by a third party *(%)*	Part of exposures covered by guarantees *(%)*	Part of exposures covered by credit derivatives *(%)*	
1	Central governments and Central Banks	203,421	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	598
2	Institutions	415,331	-	0.01%	0.01%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,131
3	Corporates	45,273	0.07%	4.32%	4.31%	0.02%	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,352
3.1	Of which Corporates – SMEs	5,203	0.28%	9.79%	9.73%	0.06%	0.01%	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,083
3.2	Of which Corporates – Specialised lending	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
3.3	Of which Corporates – Other	39,964	0.04%	3.62%	3.61%	0.01%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,217
4	**TOTAL**	**664,025**	**0.01%**	**0.30%**	**0.30%**	**0.00%**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**27,081**

31/12/2022 *(in millions of euros)* **A-IRB**		Credit risk mitigation techniques											
		Funded credit protection (FCP)									Unfunded credit protection (UFCP)		RWA with substitution effects (both reduction and substitution effects)
			Part of exposures covered by other eligible collaterals *(%)*				Part of exposures covered by other funded credit protection *(%)*						
	Total exposures	**Part of exposures covered by financial collaterals** *(%)*		**Part of exposures covered by immovable property collaterals** *(%)*	**Part of exposures covered by receivables** *(%)*	**Part of exposures covered by other physical collateral** *(%)*		**Part of exposures covered by cash on deposit** *(%)*	**Part of exposures covered by life insurance policies** *(%)*	**Part of exposures covered by Instruments held by a third party** *(%)*	**Part of exposures covered by guarantees** *(%)*	**Part of exposures covered by credit derivatives** *(%)*	
1 Central governments and Central Banks	132,966	0.00%	0.06%	-	-	0.06%	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,610
2 Institutions	26,505	0.78%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,352
3 Corporates	193,402	1.86%	11.11%	5.59%	-	5.52%	-	-	-	-	0.14%	-	66,476
3.1 Of which Corporates – SMEs	13,162	0.65%	0.97%	0.97%	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.01%	-	6,305
3.2 Of which Corporates – Specialised lending	46,660	0.90%	45.32%	22.43%	-	22.89%	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,207
3.3 Of which Corporates – Other	133,580	2.31%	0.16%	0.16%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,964
4 Retail	216,036	-	16.77%	16.77%	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.89%	-	40,213
4.1 Of which Retail – Immovable property SMEs	7,638	-	74.29%	74.29%	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.50%	-	1,672
4.2 Of which Retail – Immovable property non-SMEs	113,906	-	26.59%	26.59%	-	-	-	-	-	-	72.60%	-	9,512
4.3 Of which Retail – Qualifying revolving	11,827	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,929
4.4 Of which Retail – Other SMEs	22,249	-	0.27%	0.27%	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.30%	-	5,666
4.5 Of which Retail – Other non-SMEs	60,417	-	0.35%	0.35%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.34%	-	19,434
5 TOTAL	**568,908**	**0.67%**	**10.16%**	**8.27%**	**-**	**1.89%**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**15.19%**	**-**	**112,650**

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

	31/12/2021 *(in millions of euros)* **A-IRB**	**Total exposures**	**Credit risk mitigation techniques**											
			Funded credit protection (FCP)									**Unfunded credit protection (UFCP)**		**RWA with substitution effects (both reduction and substitution effects)**
				Part of exposures covered by other eligible collaterals *(%)*				**Part of exposures covered by other funded credit protection** *(%)*						
			Part of exposures covered by financial collaterals *(%)*		**Part of exposures covered by immovable property collaterals** *(%)*	**Part of exposures covered by receivables** *(%)*	**Part of exposures covered by other physical collateral** *(%)*		**Part of exposures covered by cash on deposit** *(%)*	**Part of exposures covered by life insurance policies** *(%)*	**Part of exposures covered by Instruments held by a third party** *(%)*	**Part of exposures covered by guarantees** *(%)*	**Part of exposures covered by credit derivatives** *(%)*	
1	Central governments and Central Banks	109,440	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,029
2	Institutions	29,561	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,928
3	Corporates	179,526	2.13%	11.25%	5.39%	-	5.85%	-	-	-	-	-	-	61,751
3.1	Of which Corporates – SMEs	3,074	3.57%	0.26%	0.26%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,328
3.2	Of which Corporates – Specialised lending	54,173	0.89%	36.70%	17.31%	-	19.39%	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,300
3.3	Of which Corporates – Other	122,279	2.65%	0.24%	0.24%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,123
4	Retail	215,094	-	16.33%	16.33%	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.64%	-	43,435
4.1	Of which Retail – Immovable property SMEs	7,721	-	63.26%	63.26%	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.63%	-	1,688
4.2	Of which Retail – Immovable property non-SMEs	111,564	-	27.01%	27.01%	-	-	-	-	-	-	68.88%	-	9,216
4.3	Of which Retail – Qualifying revolving	10,934	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,580
4.4	Of which Retail – Other SMEs	29,920	-	0.39%	0.39%	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.85%	-	9,800
4.5	Of which Retail – Other non-SMEs	54,955	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.48%	-	19,152
5	**TOTAL**	**533,621**	**0.72%**	**10.37%**	**8.40%**	**-**	**1.97%**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**15.17%**	**-**	**109,144**

3.4.2.2.5 Change in RWA

— RWA flow statement for credit risk exposures using the IRB approach (CR8)

31/12/2022 *(in millions of euros)*		**RWA amounts**
1	**RWAS AS AT THE END OF THE PREVIOUS REPORTING PERIOD (30/09/2022)**	**148,921**
2	Asset size (+/-)	2,881
3	Asset quality (+/-)	(2,021)
4	Model updates (+/-)	(1,100)
5	Methodology and policy (+/-)	-
6	Acquisitions and disposals (+/-)	(523)
7	Foreign exchange movements (+/-)	(3,895)
8	Other (+/-)	(400)
9	**RWAS AS AT THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD (31/12/2022)**	**143,863**

The change in line 8 “Other (+/-)” of the CR8 table can be explained mainly by the establishment of a proprietary synthetic securitisation transaction at Crédit Agricole CIB in the fourth quarter of 2022, which allows that entity to transfer credit risk to investors.

3.4.2.2.6 Backtesting results

In the following paragraphs, backtesting covers all the methods and procedures used to verify the performance and stability of the internal risk models (PD, LGD, CCF), specifically by comparing forecasts with actual results.

With regard to permanent control, a Backtesting Committee has been established within each entity. The 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 department. Reports are submitted to the Chief Executive Officer and the Head of the entity’s Permanent Control department, as well as the Group Risk Management department.

Periodic control 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 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.

Backtesting 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 changes in the structure and behaviour of portfolios and customers. Backtesting 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 frameworks 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 (Group Risk Management department or its delegate). This provides the Group annually, through the Standards and Models Committee, with the result of the backtesting after consulting the Group’s Internal Validation function, whose conclusions are presented to the Technical Committee, to confirm the proper application of selected statistical methods and the validity of results, and proposes, where appropriate, suitable corrective measures (revision of the method, recalibration, training, recommendations for control, etc.).

These ex-post controls are performed – through the cycle – on historical data covering as long a period as possible. The following tables show the backtesting results for 2022 in respect of the Probability of Default (PD) models.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

— Backtesting of probability of default (PD) by exposure class and method (simple or advanced) – (CR9) at 31 December 2022

31/12/2022 *(in millions of euros)* IRBF	PD range	Number of obligors in the end of previous year	Of which number of obligors which defaulted in the year	Observed average default rate *(%)*	Exposures weighted average PD *(%)*	Average PD *(%)*	Average historical annual default rate *(%)*
Central governments and Central Banks	0.00 to <0.15	61	-	-	-	0.01%	-
	0.00 to <0.10	60	-	-	-	0.01%	-
	0.10 to <0.15	1	-	-	0.12%	0.12%	-
	0.15 to <0.25	1	-	-	0.16%	0.16%	-
	0.25 to <0.50	4	-	-	0.28%	0.35%	-
	0.50 to <0.75	1	-	-	-	0.60%	-
	0.75 to <2.50	3	-	-	0.80%	1.32%	-
	0.75 to <1.75	2	-	-	0.80%	1.03%	-
	1.75 to <2.5	1	-	-	-	1.90%	-
	2.50 to <10.00	1	-	-	3.00%	3.00%	-
	2.5 to <5	1	-	-	3.00%	3.00%	-
	5 to <10	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10 to <20	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 to <30	-	-	-	-	-	-
	30.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL		**71**	**-**	**-**	**0.00%**	**0.13%**	**-**
Institutions	0.00 to <0.15	280	1	0.36%	0.03%	0.04%	0.07%
	0.00 to <0.10	279	1	0.36%	0.03%	0.04%	0.07%
	0.10 to <0.15	1	-	-	0.11%	0.12%	-
	0.15 to <0.25	28	-	-	0.20%	0.16%	-
	0.25 to <0.50	32	-	-	0.37%	0.31%	0.63%
	0.50 to <0.75	19	-	-	0.60%	0.60%	-
	0.75 to <2.50	23	-	-	1.23%	1.35%	0.39%
	0.75 to <1.75	15	-	-	1.23%	1.05%	0.59%
	1.75 to <2.5	8	-	-	1.90%	1.90%	-
	2.50 to <10.00	29	-	-	5.00%	4.93%	-
	2.5 to <5	1	-	-	3.00%	3.00%	-
	5 to <10	28	-	-	5.00%	5.00%	-
	10.00 to <100.00	12	-	-	17.18%	15.33%	0.71%
	10 to <20	7	-	-	12.00%	12.00%	1.22%
	20 to <30	5	-	-	20.00%	20.00%	-
	30.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	2	2	100.00%	-	100.00%	100.00%
SUB-TOTAL		**425**	**3**	**0.71%**	**0.03%**	**1.40%**	**0.61%**
Corporates – SME	0.00 to <0.15	321	-	-	0.10%	0.10%	-
	0.00 to <0.10	98	-	-	0.04%	0.05%	-
	0.10 to <0.15	223	-	-	0.12%	0.12%	-
	0.15 to <0.25	5	-	-	0.16%	0.16%	-
	0.25 to <0.50	1,507	1	0.07%	0.38%	0.39%	0.18%
	0.50 to <0.75	66	1	1.52%	0.60%	0.60%	0.30%
	0.75 to <2.50	2,952	12	0.41%	1.09%	1.16%	0.49%
	0.75 to <1.75	2,744	8	0.29%	1.05%	1.11%	0.42%
	1.75 to <2.5	208	4	1.92%	1.92%	1.90%	1.39%
	2.50 to <10.00	1,430	35	2.45%	3.94%	4.34%	4.93%
	2.5 to <5	1,013	19	1.88%	3.26%	3.01%	5.38%
	5 to <10	417	16	3.84%	7.51%	7.56%	3.86%
	10.00 to <100.00	291	34	11.68%	17.57%	17.60%	10.64%
	10 to <20	153	19	12.42%	14.79%	14.35%	8.13%
	20 to <30	138	15	10.87%	23.28%	21.20%	13.43%
	30.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	466	466	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
SUB-TOTAL		**7,038**	**549**	**7.80%**	**4.26%**	**8.81%**	**8.31%**

31/12/2022 *(in millions of euros)* IRBF	PD range	Number of obligors in the end of previous year	Of which number of obligors which defaulted in the year	Observed average default rate *(%)*	Exposures weighted average PD *(%)*	Average PD *(%)*	Average historical annual default rate *(%)*
Corporates – Specialised Lending	0.00 to <0.15	-	-	-	0.12%	-	-
	0.00 to <0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.10 to <0.15	-	-	-	0.12%	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	1	-	-	0.16%	0.16%	-
	0.25 to <0.50	4	-	-	0.32%	0.30%	-
	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	0.60%	-	-
	0.75 to <2.50	1	-	-	0.95%	1.25%	-
	0.75 to <1.75	1	-	-	0.95%	1.25%	-
	1.75 to <2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2.50 to <10.00	-	-	-	3.00%	-	-
	2.5 to <5	-	-	-	3.00%	-	-
	5 to <10	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10 to <20	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20 to <30	-	-	-	-	-	-
	30.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL		**6**	**-**	**-**	**0.57%**	**0.44%**	**-**
Corporates – Other	0.00 to <0.15	1,635	1	0.06%	0.07%	0.08%	0.06%
	0.00 to <0.10	967	-	-	0.04%	0.04%	0.08%
	0.10 to <0.15	668	1	0.15%	0.12%	0.12%	0.03%
	0.15 to <0.25	134	-	-	0.16%	0.16%	0.07%
	0.25 to <0.50	2,742	19	0.69%	0.35%	0.37%	0.39%
	0.50 to <0.75	238	1	0.42%	0.60%	0.60%	0.25%
	0.75 to <2.50	2,865	17	0.59%	1.06%	1.12%	0.75%
	0.75 to <1.75	2,708	14	0.52%	1.02%	1.07%	0.71%
	1.75 to <2.5	157	3	1.91%	1.92%	1.91%	1.42%
	2.50 to <10.00	858	24	2.80%	4.81%	4.09%	1.31%
	2.5 to <5	649	22	3.39%	3.26%	3.04%	0.80%
	5 to <10	209	2	0.96%	7.35%	7.36%	2.91%
	10.00 to <100.00	195	25	12.82%	20.14%	18.28%	13.03%
	10 to <20	85	4	4.71%	16.33%	14.31%	4.76%
	20 to <30	110	21	19.09%	21.59%	21.34%	19.43%
	30.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	326	326	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
SUB-TOTAL		**8,993**	**413**	**4.59%**	**2.66%**	**4.91%**	**4.41%**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

31/12/2022 *(in millions of euros)* IRB-A	PD range	Number of obligors in the end of previous year	Of which number of obligors which defaulted in the year	Observed average default rate *(%)*	Exposures weighted average PD *(%)*	Average PD *(%)*	Average historical annual default rate *(%)*
Central governments and Central Banks	0.00 to <0.15	91	-	-	0.01%	0.01%	-
	0.00 to <0.10	91	-	-	0.01%	0.01%	-
	0.10 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	5	-	-	0.16%	0.16%	-
	0.25 to <0.50	1	-	-	0.30%	0.30%	-
	0.50 to <0.75	3	-	-	0.60%	0.60%	-
	0.75 to <2.50	5	-	-	1.84%	1.38%	-
	0.75 to <1.75	4	-	-	1.25%	1.25%	-
	1.75 to <2.5	1	-	-	1.90%	1.90%	-
	2.50 to <10.00	8	-	-	5.00%	5.00%	-
	2.5 to <5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5 to <10	8	-	-	5.00%	5.00%	-
	10.00 to <100.00	13	1	7.69%	15.74%	15.08%	6.92%
	10 to <20	8	1	12.50%	12.00%	12.00%	5.00%
	20 to <30	5	-	-	20.00%	20.00%	10.00%
	30.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	6	6	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
SUB-TOTAL		**132**	**7**	**5.30%**	**0.05%**	**6.41%**	**5.23%**
Institutions	0.00 to <0.15	257	-	-	0.06%	0.04%	-
	0.00 to <0.10	257	-	-	0.05%	0.04%	-
	0.10 to <0.15	-	-	-	0.12%	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	57	-	-	0.18%	0.16%	-
	0.25 to <0.50	69	-	-	0.30%	0.30%	-
	0.50 to <0.75	42	-	-	0.60%	0.60%	-
	0.75 to <2.50	59	1	1.70%	1.03%	1.23%	0.34%
	0.75 to <1.75	39	1	2.56%	0.86%	0.89%	0.51%
	1.75 to <2.5	20	-	-	1.90%	1.90%	-
	2.50 to <10.00	33	-	-	5.00%	5.00%	-
	2.5 to <5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5 to <10	33	-	-	5.00%	5.00%	-
	10.00 to <100.00	13	-	-	12.25%	14.46%	1.26%
	10 to <20	9	-	-	12.00%	12.00%	1.82%
	20 to <30	4	-	-	20.00%	20.00%	-
	30.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	12	12	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
SUB-TOTAL		**542**	**13**	**2.40%**	**1.73%**	**3.12%**	**2.28%**
Corporates – SME	0.00 to <0.15	28	-	-	0.09%	0.08%	-
	0.00 to <0.10	14	-	-	0.04%	0.04%	-
	0.10 to <0.15	14	-	-	0.12%	0.13%	-
	0.15 to <0.25	1,937	3	0.16%	0.16%	0.16%	0.11%
	0.25 to <0.50	1,283	3	0.23%	0.40%	0.41%	0.33%
	0.50 to <0.75	28	-	-	0.53%	0.55%	0.16%
	0.75 to <2.50	858	3	0.35%	1.17%	1.15%	1.00%
	0.75 to <1.75	762	3	0.39%	1.05%	1.03%	0.94%
	1.75 to <2.5	96	-	-	2.12%	2.11%	1.49%
	2.50 to <10.00	329	9	2.74%	4.99%	5.94%	7.20%
	2.5 to <5	66	-	-	3.45%	3.54%	10.23%
	5 to <10	263	9	3.42%	6.67%	6.54%	6.44%
	10.00 to <100.00	188	6	3.19%	22.60%	20.52%	7.67%
	10 to <20	54	2	3.70%	13.86%	14.79%	13.03%
	20 to <30	122	2	1.64%	23.46%	20.64%	3.34%
	30.00 to <100.00	12	2	16.67%	35.47%	45.04%	27.48%
	100.00 (Default)	74	74	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
SUB-TOTAL		**4,725**	**98**	**2.07%**	**4.44%**	**13.69%**	**5.61%**

31/12/2022 (in millions of euros) IRB-A	PD range	Number of obligors in the end of previous year	Of which number of obligors which defaulted in the year	Observed average default rate (%)	Exposures weighted average PD (%)	Average PD (%)	Average historical annual default rate (%)
Corporates – Specialised Lending	0.00 to <0.15	46	-	-	0.06%	0.07%	0.30%
	0.00 to <0.10	37	-	-	0.05%	0.05%	0.38%
	0.10 to <0.15	9	-	-	0.12%	0.12%	-
	0.15 to <0.25	180	-	-	0.16%	0.16%	-
	0.25 to <0.50	373	-	-	0.31%	0.31%	0.23%
	0.50 to <0.75	275	3	1.09%	0.60%	0.60%	0.27%
	0.75 to <2.50	490	7	1.43%	1.13%	1.15%	1.06%
	0.75 to <1.75	372	4	1.08%	0.98%	0.91%	0.60%
	1.75 to <2.5	118	3	2.54%	1.90%	1.90%	2.52%
	2.50 to <10.00	79	5	6.33%	4.56%	5.15%	3.89%
	2.5 to <5	9	1	11.11%	3.00%	3.00%	11.11%
	5 to <10	70	4	5.71%	5.48%	5.43%	2.96%
	10.00 to <100.00	77	7	9.09%	15.65%	15.22%	21.17%
	10 to <20	46	3	6.52%	12.31%	12.00%	16.38%
	20 to <30	31	4	12.90%	20.00%	20.00%	28.28%
	30.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	64	64	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
SUB-TOTAL		**1,584**	**86**	**5.43%**	**5.40%**	**5.59%**	**5.70%**
Corporates – Other	0.00 to <0.15	1,042	-	-	0.06%	0.06%	-
	0.00 to <0.10	862	-	-	0.04%	0.05%	-
	0.10 to <0.15	180	-	-	0.12%	0.12%	-
	0.15 to <0.25	222	-	-	0.15%	0.16%	0.14%
	0.25 to <0.50	783	3	0.38%	0.31%	0.33%	0.08%
	0.50 to <0.75	245	-	-	0.52%	0.60%	0.34%
	0.75 to <2.50	791	3	0.38%	1.02%	1.23%	0.91%
	0.75 to <1.75	592	2	0.34%	0.94%	1.00%	0.76%
	1.75 to <2.5	199	1	0.50%	1.88%	1.90%	1.34%
	2.50 to <10.00	152	2	1.32%	4.92%	4.99%	2.08%
	2.5 to <5	75	-	-	3.18%	3.24%	-
	5 to <10	77	2	2.60%	7.84%	6.70%	4.10%
	10.00 to <100.00	85	-	-	16.57%	17.25%	7.13%
	10 to <20	41	-	-	13.87%	14.01%	6.10%
	20 to <30	44	-	-	20.21%	20.27%	8.09%
	30.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	34.03%	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	117	117	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
SUB-TOTAL		3,437	125	3.64%	1.94%	4.48%	3.93%
Retail – Secured by immovable property SME	0.00 to <0.15	2,382	6	0.25%	0.11%	0.11%	0.22%
	0.00 to <0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.10 to <0.15	2,382	6	0.25%	0.11%	0.11%	0.22%
	0.15 to <0.25	1,868	5	0.27%	0.22%	0.22%	0.20%
	0.25 to <0.50	8,253	10	0.12%	0.44%	0.44%	0.22%
	0.50 to <0.75	11,231	31	0.28%	0.53%	0.54%	0.29%
	0.75 to <2.50	8,567	59	0.69%	1.29%	1.27%	0.78%
	0.75 to <1.75	7,938	44	0.55%	1.27%	1.20%	0.70%
	1.75 to <2.5	629	15	2.39%	2.13%	2.13%	1.79%
	2.50 to <10.00	3,147	138	4.39%	5.36%	6.30%	4.83%
	2.5 to <5	735	16	2.18%	3.24%	4.23%	2.01%
	5 to <10	2,412	122	5.06%	6.38%	6.93%	5.69%
	10.00 to <100.00	1,091	127	11.64%	20.23%	19.83%	15.07%
	10 to <20	651	49	7.53%	13.37%	14.51%	11.41%
	20 to <30	309	57	18.45%	26.45%	23.21%	17.75%
	30.00 to <100.00	131	21	16.03%	35.72%	38.35%	26.91%
	100.00 (Default)	1,589	1,589	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
SUB-TOTAL		**38,128**	**1,965**	**5.15%**	**4.31%**	**5.81%**	**5.33%**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

31/12/2022 (in millions of euros) IRB-A	PD range	Number of obligors in the end of previous year	Of which number of obligors which defaulted in the year	Observed average default rate (%)	Exposures weighted average PD (%)	Average PD (%)	Average historical annual default rate (%)
Retail – Secured by immovable property non SME	0.00 to <0.15	641,790	425	0.07%	0.08%	0.08%	0.06%
	0.00 to <0.10	506,321	305	0.06%	0.07%	0.07%	0.06%
	0.10 to <0.15	135,469	120	0.09%	0.11%	0.11%	0.07%
	0.15 to <0.25	61,554	45	0.07%	0.22%	0.22%	0.08%
	0.25 to <0.50	164,703	365	0.22%	0.31%	0.31%	0.21%
	0.50 to <0.75	61,660	427	0.69%	0.59%	0.59%	0.49%
	0.75 to <2.50	43,365	306	0.71%	1.29%	1.16%	0.67%
	0.75 to <1.75	38,674	256	0.66%	1.09%	1.05%	0.65%
	1.75 to <2.5	4,691	50	1.07%	2.23%	2.06%	0.87%
	2.50 to <10.00	36,034	1,202	3.34%	7.30%	7.37%	6.19%
	2.5 to <5	3,400	52	1.53%	4.32%	4.07%	1.66%
	5 to <10	32,634	1,150	3.52%	7.66%	7.71%	6.66%
	10.00 to <100.00	11,726	1,628	13.88%	19.01%	17.09%	14.89%
	10 to <20	8,219	664	8.08%	11.79%	11.72%	10.23%
	20 to <30	1,835	384	20.93%	22.19%	22.10%	18.65%
	30.00 to <100.00	1,672	580	34.69%	37.59%	38.02%	33.67%
	100.00 (Default)	8,794	8,794	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
SUB-TOTAL		**1,029,626**	**13,192**	**1.28%**	**1.32%**	**1.50%**	**1.37%**
Retail – Qualifying revolving	0.00 to <0.15	3,392,719	2,111	0.06%	0.08%	0.08%	0.06%
	0.00 to <0.10	2,702,055	1,428	0.05%	0.06%	0.07%	0.05%
	0.10 to <0.15	690,664	683	0.10%	0.12%	0.12%	0.10%
	0.15 to <0.25	2,032,576	2,215	0.11%	0.18%	0.19%	0.13%
	0.25 to <0.50	653,611	1,722	0.26%	0.33%	0.34%	0.25%
	0.50 to <0.75	488,469	2,194	0.45%	0.60%	0.62%	0.41%
	0.75 to <2.50	1,898,027	12,405	0.65%	1.44%	1.38%	1.02%
	0.75 to <1.75	1,614,812	8,414	0.52%	1.25%	1.26%	0.92%
	1.75 to <2.5	283,215	3,991	1.41%	2.15%	2.09%	1.59%
	2.50 to <10.00	935,389	33,503	3.58%	5.25%	5.23%	3.93%
	2.5 to <5	504,970	11,203	2.22%	3.51%	3.53%	2.43%
	5 to <10	430,419	22,300	5.18%	7.21%	7.24%	5.69%
	10.00 to <100.00	313,913	49,519	15.78%	24.54%	22.56%	16.46%
	10 to <20	173,750	16,455	9.47%	13.66%	13.24%	9.62%
	20 to <30	46,522	9,341	20.08%	24.37%	23.56%	17.74%
	30.00 to <100.00	93,641	23,723	25.33%	39.85%	39.37%	28.52%
	100.00 (Default)	163,982	163,982	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
SUB-TOTAL		**9,878,686**	**267,651**	**2.71%**	**5.13%**	**3.26%**	**2.83%**
Retail – Other SME	0.00 to <0.15	5,003	12	0.24%	0.10%	0.11%	0.33%
	0.00 to <0.10	44	1	2.27%	0.09%	0.07%	1.28%
	0.10 to <0.15	4,959	11	0.22%	0.12%	0.11%	0.32%
	0.15 to <0.25	102,121	54	0.05%	0.17%	0.17%	0.11%
	0.25 to <0.50	152,576	517	0.34%	0.39%	0.32%	0.23%
	0.50 to <0.75	58,204	233	0.40%	0.57%	0.59%	0.43%
	0.75 to <2.50	286,511	2,674	0.93%	1.21%	1.35%	0.99%
	0.75 to <1.75	236,834	1,666	0.70%	1.07%	1.18%	0.85%
	1.75 to <2.5	49,677	1,008	2.03%	2.12%	2.17%	1.69%
	2.50 to <10.00	122,428	4,327	3.53%	5.27%	5.09%	3.55%
	2.5 to <5	67,230	1,549	2.30%	3.38%	3.66%	2.59%
	5 to <10	55,198	2,778	5.03%	6.79%	6.84%	4.72%
	10.00 to <100.00	56,413	9,809	17.39%	21.37%	23.28%	17.37%
	10 to <20	34,634	3,358	9.70%	15.34%	15.32%	10.35%
	20 to <30	7,311	2,116	28.94%	25.80%	24.60%	20.67%
	30.00 to <100.00	14,468	4,335	29.96%	40.21%	41.65%	32.49%
	100.00 (Default)	36,159	36,159	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
SUB-TOTAL		**819,415**	**53,785**	**6.56%**	**6.46%**	**7.35%**	**6.55%**

31/12/2022 *(in millions of euros)* IRB-A	PD range	Number of obligors in the end of previous year	Of which number of obligors which defaulted in the year	Observed average default rate *(%)*	Exposures weighted average PD *(%)*	Average PD *(%)*	Average historical annual default rate *(%)*
Retail – Other non-SME	0.00 to <0.15	326,635	268	0.08%	0.09%	0.10%	0.08%
	0.00 to <0.10	129,587	77	0.06%	0.07%	0.07%	0.06%
	0.10 to <0.15	197,048	191	0.10%	0.12%	0.12%	0.09%
	0.15 to <0.25	317,807	448	0.14%	0.20%	0.20%	0.15%
	0.25 to <0.50	540,387	1,171	0.22%	0.35%	0.36%	0.24%
	0.50 to <0.75	443,619	1,887	0.43%	0.59%	0.61%	0.44%
	0.75 to <2.50	1,440,927	14,030	0.97%	1.40%	1.39%	1.01%
	0.75 to <1.75	1,187,043	9,920	0.84%	1.18%	1.22%	0.89%
	1.75 to <2.5	253,884	4,110	1.62%	2.23%	2.20%	1.57%
	2.50 to <10.00	750,054	26,983	3.60%	5.14%	4.89%	3.56%
	2.5 to <5	486,069	15,347	3.16%	3.54%	3.75%	2.73%
	5 to <10	263,985	11,636	4.41%	7.07%	6.98%	5.09%
	10.00 to <100.00	326,950	63,261	19.35%	24.92%	26.55%	19.23%
	10 to <20	188,708	17,368	9.20%	14.35%	14.34%	10.16%
	20 to <30	17,247	4,338	25.15%	22.96%	24.16%	21.44%
	30.00 to <100.00	120,995	41,555	34.34%	44.06%	45.94%	33.06%
	100.00 (Default)	225,940	225,940	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
SUB-TOTAL		**4,372,319**	**333,988**	**7.64%**	**5.59%**	**8.58%**	**7.64%**

Long-term average PD rates are calculated without overlapping time windows.

3.4.2.2.7 Comparison between estimated and actual losses

The Expected Losses (EL)/Exposure at Default (EAD) ratio was 1.03% at 31 December 2022 (1.15% at 31 December 2021). This ratio is calculated for the Central governments and Central Banks, Institutions, Corporates, Retail customers and Equity portfolios under the A-IRB approach.

At the same time, the provisions to gross exposures ratio was 1.04% at 31 December 2022, compared with 1.05% at end-2021.

3.4.2.3 Counterparty risk (EU CCRA)

Crédit Agricole S.A. calculates counterparty risk for all their exposures, whether in the banking portfolio 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, as amended. Crédit Agricole S.A. uses the Standardised Approach to counterparty credit risk 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).

Counterparty risk is determined by several indicators, depending on the nature of the transactions involved and the sub-categories of counterparty risk incurred:

Risk of change:

- the maximum future exposure of transactions with a single counterparty, taking into account the netting/collateral contracts in place with that counterparty. The maximum future exposure is calculated using an internal model (for Crédit Agricole CIB – model validated in 2014) or the SA-CCR Standardised Approach (for the other subsidiaries of Crédit Agricole S.A. – regulatory model in effect since June 2021);
- nominal amount of repo/reverse repo and securities lending/borrowing transactions with a single counterparty.

Delivery risk:

The value of assets (cash or securities) to be received from a counterparty on a given date, when the entity will have delivered on the same date the assets it owes in return (e.g. deliverable foreign exchange transactions settled outside of a clearing house such as Continuous Linked Settlement, or securities lending/borrowing where delivery is made free of payment).

For central counterparties (CCPs):

- values of assets (securities or cash) deposited with the CCP to cover its initial margin requirements;
- risk of change on transactions cleared by the CCP, taking into account variation margin calls and payments made by the CCP;
- exposure to its default fund.

The sales teams request limits suitable to the risk profile of the counterparty and the volume of transactions planned with it. The limits are approved by the holders of an appropriate counterparty risk delegation, based on a risk opinion issued by a representative of the entity's Risk Management Business Line. This independent opinion is based on an analysis of several factors:

- the entity's risk appetite in the counterparty's sector or geographic area;
- the counterparty's fundamentals: internal and, if applicable, external ratings, balance sheet, business volume, results, NAV for counterparties that are funds, etc.;
- applicable sector policies (ESG criteria);
- the contractual framework/guarantees provided by the counterparty (Independent Amount, collateral agreement, pledge, etc.);
- the transaction products/maturities envisaged.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

CCPs are subject to a specific risk procedure that takes into account their specific features and the fact that EMIR and equivalent regulations in other jurisdictions require Crédit Agricole S.A. subsidiaries to clear certain instruments for an authorised CCP. In Crédit Agricole CIB, for example, CCP limits are decided at the highest level (Executive Management). Joining a new CCP, either directly or indirectly via a clearing broker, or clearing a new type of instrument on an existing CCP are examined by all support functions involved in the "new products" or "CCP Committee".

Crédit Agricole S.A. does not allocate equity to individual counterparties ex-ante. Capital requirements are calculated globally on the basis of the portfolios of all of the entities using the SA-CCR method or an internal model, depending on the entity.

To hedge its counterparty risk on market transactions, Crédit Agricole CIB buys single-name CDS and index CDS from dealers selected according to strict criteria: major banks with which Crédit Agricole CIB has signed "Golden" CSA agreements (bilateral and daily margin calls, thresholds at 0, low minimum transfer amounts). The fundamentals of these counterparties are reviewed annually by the Risk functions.

In line with regulator incentives, a very large part of our single-name CDS and index CDS positions are cleared.

Further information on counterparty risk is provided in Chapter 5, Part 2 "Risk management" of this document:

- for the methodology for setting credit limits, see Section 2.4.II.2.2 "Credit risk measurement";
- for policies on collateral and other credit risk mitigation measures, see Section 2.4.II.4 "Credit risk mitigation mechanisms";
- for correlation risk policies, see Section 2.4.II.2.2 "Credit risk measurement".

3.4.2.3.1 Analysis of exposure to counterparty risk

— Exposure to counterparty risk by approach at 31 December 2022

	Standard		IRB		Total		
31/12/2022 *(in billions of euros)*	**Exposure value (EAD)**	**RWA**	**Exposure value (EAD)**	**RWA**	**Exposure value (EAD)**	**RWA**	**Capital Requirement**
Central governments and Central Banks	0.7	0.0	13.1	0.3	13.8	0.3	0.0
Institutions	11.9	2.3	25.7	6.6	37.5	8.9	0.7
Corporates	1.8	1.8	31.2	7.9	33.0	9.7	0.8
Retail Customers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securitisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non credit-obligation assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**14.4**	**4.0**	**69.9**	**14.8**	**84.4**	**18.9**	**1.5**

— Exposure to counterparty risk by approach at 31 December 2021

	Standard		IRB		Total		
31/12/2021 *(in billions of euros)*	**Exposure value (EAD)**	**RWA**	**Exposure value (EAD)**	**RWA**	**Exposure value (EAD)**	**RWA**	**Capital Requirement**
Central governments and Central Banks	6.1	0.0	8.6	0.2	14.7	0.2	0.0
Institutions	11.9	1.9	24.1	4.1	36.0	6.1	0.5
Corporates	2.5	2.4	28.4	9.2	30.9	11.6	0.9
Retail Customers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securitisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non credit-obligation assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**20.5**	**4.3**	**61.1**	**13.6**	**81.6**	**17.9**	**1.4**

The total exposure to counterparty risk was €84.4 billion at 31 December 2022 (in the form of derivatives:€55.0 billion and in the form of securities financing transactions:€29.4 billion).

3.4.2.3.2 Exposure to counterparty risk by approach

— Analysis of exposure to counterparty risk by approach (CCR1)

	31/12/2022 *(in millions of euros)*	Replacement cost (RC)	Potential future exposure (PFE)	EEPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory exposure value	Exposure value pre-CRM	Exposure value post-CRM	Exposure value	RWA
EU-1	EU – Original Exposure Method (for derivatives)	-	-		1.4	-	-	-	-
EU-2	EU – Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)	-	-		1.4	-	-	-	-
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	3,014	1,984		1.4	12,783	6,997	6,993	3,561
2	IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)			27,580	1.65	104,630	45,507	45,307	11,855
2a	Of which securities financing transactions netting sets			-		-	-	-	-
2b	Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets			27,580		104,630	45,507	45,307	11,855
2c	Of which from contractual cross-product netting sets			-		-	-	-	-
3	Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)					-	-	-	-
4	Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)					271,504	26,776	26,282	3,606
5	VaR for SFTs					-	-	-	-
6	**TOTAL**					**388,917**	**79,280**	**78,582**	**19,021**

	31/12/2021 *(in millions of euros)*	Replacement cost (RC)	Potential future exposure (PFE)	EEPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory exposure value	Exposure value pre-CRM	Exposure value post-CRM	Exposure value	RWA
EU-1	EU – Original Exposure Method (for derivatives)	-	-		1.4	-	-	-	-
EU-2	EU – Simplified SA-CCR (for derivatives)	-	16		1.4	24	24	24	24
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	2,878	2,776		1.4	12,493	7,916	7,905	3,776
2	IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)			21,814	1.65	65,145	35,994	35,824	10,134
2a	Of which securities financing transactions netting sets			-		-	-	-	-
2b	Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets			21,814		65,145	35,994	35,824	10,134
2c	Of which from contractual cross-product netting sets			-		-	-	-	-
3	Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)					-	-	-	-
4	Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)					265,142	31,311	31,237	3,826
5	VaR for SFTs					-	-	-	-
6	**TOTAL**					**342,803**	**75,244**	**74,990**	**17,760**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

3.4.2.3.3 Exposure to counterparty risk under the Standardised Approach

— Exposure to counterparty risk under the Standardised Approach by regulatory portfolio and by risk weighting at 31 December 2022 (CCR3)

31/12/2022 Exposure classes *(in millions of euros)*	Risk weight											
	0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	Other	Total Exposure to credit risk
Central governments or Central Banks	679	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	679
Regional government or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public sector entities	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutions	8	5,776	-	-	3,267	2,698	-	-	131	0	-	11,880
Corporates	-	-	-	-	5	116	-	-	1,707	9	-	1,836
Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
TOTAL EXPOSURE VALUE	**688**	**5,776**	**-**	**-**	**3,276**	**2,813**	**-**	**3**	**1,838**	**14**	**-**	**14,410**

— Exposure to counterparty risk under the Standardised Approach by regulatory portfolio and by risk weighting at 31 December 2021 (CCR3)

31/12/2021 Exposure classes *(in millions of euros)*	Risk weight											
	0%	2%	4%	10%	20%	50%	70%	75%	100%	150%	Other	Total Exposure to credit risk
Central governments or Central Banks	6,036	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	6,042
Regional government or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public sector entities	19	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutions	14	6,576	-	-	3,014	2,209	-	-	80	0	-	11,894
Corporates	-	-	-	-	11	299	-	-	2,173	36	-	2,519
Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
TOTAL EXPOSURE VALUE	**6,069**	**6,576**	**-**	**-**	**3,034**	**2,509**	**-**	**5**	**2,259**	**38**	**-**	**20,490**

3.4.2.3.4 Exposure to counterparty risk under the advanced approach

— Exposure to counterparty risk by portfolio and probability of default (PD) range, supervisory portfolios for foundation internal ratings-based approach (CCR4) at 31 December 2022 (CCR4)

31/12/2022 Exposure classes *(in millions of euros)*	PD scale	Exposure value	Exposure weighted average PD *(%)*	Exposure weighted average LGD *(%)*	Exposure weighted average maturity *(years)*	RWA	Density of risk weighted exposure amounts
Institutions	0.00 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.25 to <0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.75 to <2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2.50 to <10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SUB-TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Corporates – Other	0.00 to <0.15	283	0.04%	45.00%	4.61	80	28.40%
	0.15 to <0.25	0	0.16%	45.00%	5.00	0	63.96%
	0.25 to <0.50	1	0.48%	45.00%	1.29	1	57.63%
	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.75 to <2.50	1	1.08%	45.00%	3.48	1	112.39%
	2.50 to <10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	0	100.00%	44.98%	5.00	-	-
	SUB-TOTAL	**286**	**0.05%**	**45.00%**	**4.59**	**83**	**28.89%**
Corporates – SME	0.00 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.25 to <0.50	0	0.47%	44.19%	4.95	0	83.72%
	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.75 to <2.50	0	1.61%	45.16%	5.01	0	105.65%
	2.50 to <10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SUB-TOTAL	**0**	**1.32%**	**44.91%**	**4.99**	**0**	**100.00%**
TOTAL		**286**	**0.05%**	**45.00%**	**4.59**	**83**	**28.90%**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

— Exposure to counterparty risk by portfolio and probability of default (PD) range, supervisory portfolios for foundation internal ratings-based approach (CCR4) at 31 December 2021 (CCR4)

31/12/2021 Exposure classes *(in millions of euros)*	PD scale	Exposure value	Exposure weighted average PD *(%)*	Exposure weighted average LGD *(%)*	Exposure weighted average maturity *(years)*	RWA	Density of risk weighted exposure amounts
Institutions	0.00 to <0.15	407	0.03%	-	2.50	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.25 to <0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.75 to <2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2.50 to <10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SUB-TOTAL	407	0.03%	-	2.50	-	-
Corporates – Other	0.00 to <0.15	333	0.05%	45.00%	4.61	107	32.10%
	0.15 to <0.25	26	0.16%	45.00%	2.97	12	45.40%
	0.25 to <0.50	11	0.31%	45.00%	2.16	6	54.70%
	0.50 to <0.75	0	0.60%	45.00%	4.61	0	106.82%
	0.75 to <2.50	5	1.31%	45.00%	3.02	6	113.67%
	2.50 to <10.00	3	4.00%	45.00%	3.26	5	157.71%
	10.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SUB-TOTAL	379	0.11%	45.00%	4.39	136	35.82%
Corporates – SME	0.00 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.25 to <0.50	0	0.37%	44.44%	1.00	0	24.07%
	0.50 to <0.75	1	0.60%	45.00%	3.18	1	58.83%
	0.75 to <2.50	4	0.78%	45.00%	4.32	4	94.09%
	2.50 to <10.00	1	8.13%	45.00%	2.46	1	159.50%
	10.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100.00 (Default)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SUB-TOTAL	5	1.53%	45.00%	3.93	5	95.13%
TOTAL		**791**	**0.08%**	**21.84%**	**3.41**	**141**	**17.77%**

— Exposure to counterparty risk by portfolio and probability of default (PD) range, supervisory portfolios for advanced internal ratings-based approach (CCR4)

31/12/2022 Exposure classes *(in millions of euros)*	PD scale	Exposure value	Exposure weighted average PD *(%)*	Exposure weighted average LGD *(%)*	Exposure weighted average maturity *(years)*	RWA	Density of risk weighted exposure amounts
Central governments and Central Banks	0.00 to <0.15	12,540	0.01%	7.94%	2.90	215	1.71%
	0.15 to <0.25	422	0.16%	7.22%	1.93	28	6.71%
	0.25 to <0.50	24	0.31%	10.00%	1.42	2	10.36%
	0.50 to <0.75	32	0.60%	10.00%	1.41	5	14.69%
	0.75 to <2.50	103	0.75%	45.00%	1.51	77	74.75%
	2.50 to <10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10.00 to <100.00	5	20.00%	45.00%	4.77	13	276.99%
	100.00 (Default)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SUB-TOTAL	**13,126**	**0.03%**	**8.23%**	**2.85**	**341**	**2.59%**
Institutions	0.00 to <0.15	21,055	0.07%	32.77%	2.33	4,016	19.07%
	0.15 to <0.25	2,746	0.20%	40.60%	1.79	1,321	48.12%
	0.25 to <0.50	922	0.30%	41.84%	1.49	510	55.30%
	0.50 to <0.75	491	0.60%	38.81%	1.64	343	69.96%
	0.75 to <2.50	438	0.91%	43.70%	1.17	394	90.06%
	2.50 to <10.00	3	5.00%	60.69%	1.71	5	157.47%
	10.00 to <100.00	4	19.80%	50.97%	4.76	15	353.60%
	100.00 (Default)	0	100.00%	45.00%	1.64	-	-
	SUB-TOTAL	**25,659**	**0.12%**	**34.24%**	**2.21**	**6,604**	**25.74%**
Corporates – Other	0.00 to <0.15	19,306	0.05%	28.13%	1.62	2,400	12.43%
	0.15 to <0.25	2,410	0.16%	38.33%	2.34	1,068	44.30%
	0.25 to <0.50	4,193	0.30%	28.54%	1.30	1,383	32.99%
	0.50 to <0.75	1,933	0.60%	24.42%	0.38	564	29.20%
	0.75 to <2.50	1,855	0.88%	47.29%	1.10	1,433	77.23%
	2.50 to <10.00	410	4.06%	42.81%	2.17	566	138.10%
	10.00 to <100.00	54	16.19%	44.16%	1.61	120	224.22%
	100.00 (Default)	5	100.00%	45.00%	1.80	0	0.51%
	SUB-TOTAL	**30,166**	**0.28%**	**30.17%**	**1.53**	**7,534**	**24.98%**
Corporates – SME	0.00 to <0.15	11	0.04%	41.00%	3.29	2	15.74%
	0.15 to <0.25	0	0.20%	83.51%	1.00	0	34.45%
	0.25 to <0.50	2	0.29%	40.95%	2.51	1	36.47%
	0.50 to <0.75	0	0.59%	43.20%	1.00	0	46.20%
	0.75 to <2.50	4	0.98%	39.73%	4.42	3	73.97%
	2.50 to <10.00	0	3.00%	41.10%	1.00	0	65.02%
	10.00 to <100.00	0	20.20%	48.61%	1.00	0	194.89%
	100.00 (Default)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SUB-TOTAL	**17**	**0.36%**	**40.77%**	**3.41**	**6**	**32.13%**
Corporates – Specialised lending	0.00 to <0.15	56	0.06%	7.87%	4.62	4	6.35%
	0.15 to <0.25	302	0.16%	25.97%	4.68	109	36.11%
	0.25 to <0.50	155	0.30%	26.57%	4.39	74	47.76%
	0.50 to <0.75	126	0.60%	12.32%	4.97	39	30.50%
	0.75 to <2.50	29	1.19%	14.26%	4.49	12	41.46%
	2.50 to <10.00	6	5.00%	11.29%	2.89	2	41.42%
	10.00 to <100.00	19	15.39%	22.76%	3.61	25	127.93%
	100.00 (Default)	0	100.00%	9.48%	1.01	-	-
	SUB-TOTAL	**693**	**0.80%**	**21.44%**	**4.61**	**264**	**38.08%**
Retail – Other SME	0.00 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	0	0.22%	53.63%	1.00	0	31.75%
	0.25 to <0.50	0	0.44%	53.67%	1.00	0	49.13%
	0.50 to <0.75	0	0.55%	56.54%	1.00	0	58.46%
	0.75 to <2.50	0	1.33%	53.65%	1.00	0	82.49%
	2.50 to <10.00	0	3.14%	53.70%	1.00	0	103.19%
	10.00 to <100.00	0	14.31%	53.63%	1.00	0	141.60%
	100.00 (Default)	0	100.00%	80.00%	1.00	0	60.00%
	SUB-TOTAL	**0**	**1.11%**	**54.50%**	**1.00**	**0**	**62.03%**
TOTAL		**69,663**	**0.18%**	**27.45%**	**2.06**	**14,748**	**21.17%**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

— Exposure to counterparty risk by portfolio and probability of default (PD) range, supervisory portfolios for advanced internal ratings-based approach (CCR4)

31/12/2021 Exposure classes *(in millions of euros)*	PD scale	Exposure value	Exposure weighted average PD *(%)*	Exposure weighted average LGD *(%)*	Exposure weighted average maturity *(years)*	RWA	Density of risk weighted exposure amounts
Central governments and Central Banks	0.00 to <0.15	8,098	0.01%	5.14%	2.66	88	1.08%
	0.15 to <0.25	366	0.16%	8.90%	2.59	32	8.76%
	0.25 to <0.50	19	0.30%	10.00%	1.18	2	9.65%
	0.50 to <0.75	47	0.60%	9.88%	2.39	8	17.34%
	0.75 to <2.50	45	0.91%	45.00%	3.29	46	102.62%
	2.50 to <10.00	1	8.00%	45.00%	4.43	1	212.17%
	10.00 to <100.00	22	20.00%	45.00%	4.98	62	279.29%
	100.00 (Default)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SUB-TOTAL	**8,598**	**0.08%**	**5.65%**	**2.66**	**239**	**2.78%**
Institutions	0.00 to <0.15	18,673	0.05%	19.51%	2.23	1,539	8.24%
	0.15 to <0.25	2,566	0.16%	34.15%	1.92	918	35.76%
	0.25 to <0.50	1,484	0.30%	37.43%	1.74	755	50.85%
	0.50 to <0.75	529	0.60%	45.50%	1.75	448	84.73%
	0.75 to <2.50	416	0.95%	49.31%	1.35	431	103.46%
	2.50 to <10.00	4	5.00%	86.10%	1.94	11	288.72%
	10.00 to <100.00	13	19.96%	57.18%	1.95	47	349.80%
	100.00 (Default)	-	100.00%	45.00%	2.34	-	-
	SUB-TOTAL	**23,687**	**0.12%**	**23.36%**	**2.14**	**4,149**	**17.51%**
Corporates – Other	0.00 to <0.15	16,087	0.04%	29.74%	1.64	1,902	11.82%
	0.15 to <0.25	1,900	0.16%	42.94%	3.11	1,019	53.63%
	0.25 to <0.50	2,597	0.32%	40.47%	1.79	1,281	49.32%
	0.50 to <0.75	1,958	0.60%	47.84%	0.72	1,194	60.96%
	0.75 to <2.50	1,763	0.95%	51.72%	1.17	1,526	86.57%
	2.50 to <10.00	486	4.55%	45.24%	2.99	794	163.43%
	10.00 to <100.00	168	15.66%	44.49%	2.52	402	239.69%
	100.00 (Default)	24	100.00%	45.00%	3.56	-	0.78%
	SUB-TOTAL	**24,983**	**0.48%**	**35.24%**	**1.70**	**8,118**	**32.50%**
Corporates – SME	0.00 to <0.15	37	0.04%	51.86%	2.09	5	13.95%
	0.15 to <0.25	3	0.16%	54.52%	1.80	1	35.29%
	0.25 to <0.50	13	0.28%	59.29%	1.32	6	45.12%
	0.50 to <0.75	2	0.60%	52.30%	3.32	1	89.33%
	0.75 to <2.50	20	1.09%	52.45%	4.37	19	98.76%
	2.50 to <10.00	1	3.16%	52.30%	4.46	1	119.88%
	10.00 to <100.00	-	19.80%	52.50%	3.52	1	195.49%
	100.00 (Default)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SUB-TOTAL	**76**	**0.51%**	**53.44%**	**2.59**	**35**	**45.79%**
Corporates – Specialised lending	0.00 to <0.15	301	0.06%	8.11%	4.24	19	6.19%
	0.15 to <0.25	1,174	0.16%	16.31%	4.61	260	22.18%
	0.25 to <0.50	517	0.30%	17.33%	3.80	152	29.34%
	0.50 to <0.75	352	0.60%	13.65%	4.18	105	29.95%
	0.75 to <2.50	403	1.21%	13.72%	3.63	139	34.49%
	2.50 to <10.00	48	5.00%	20.92%	2.56	33	70.30%
	10.00 to <100.00	122	14.07%	33.17%	2.72	204	167.69%
	100.00 (Default)	19	100.00%	16.45%	4.16	-	-
	SUB-TOTAL	**2,936**	**1.68%**	**15.75%**	**4.13**	**912**	**31.08%**
Retail – Other SME	0.00 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.15 to <0.25	1	0.22%	53.63%	1.00	-	24.63%
	0.25 to <0.50	1	0.44%	53.63%	1.00	-	38.10%
	0.50 to <0.75	1	0.55%	53.63%	1.00	1	43.30%
	0.75 to <2.50	1	1.42%	53.63%	1.00	1	64.92%
	2.50 to <10.00	-	5.51%	53.63%	1.00	-	84.98%
	10.00 to <100.00	-	26.41%	53.63%	1.00	-	134.90%
	100.00 (Default)	-	100.00%	73.62%	1.00	-	31.37%
	SUB-TOTAL	**5**	**2.39%**	**53.75%**	**1.00**	**3**	**48.59%**
TOTAL		**60,284**	**0.34%**	**25.43%**	**2.13**	**13,455**	**22.32%**

3.4.2.3.5 Collateral

— Composition of collateral for exposures to counterparty risk (CCR5)

31/12/2022 Collateral type (in millions of euros)	Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs			
	Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral	
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated
1 Cash – domestic currency	-	14,520	587	34,441	-	1,487	-	1,321
2 Cash – other currencies	-	9,267	117	15,131	-	726	-	544
3 Domestic sovereign debt	-	4,913	-	47	-	139,865	-	130,410
4 Other sovereign debt	-	3,057	-	-	-	121,338	-	99,510
5 Government agency debt	-	24	1,704	2,767	-	12,719	-	10,556
6 Corporate bonds	-	2,152	-	-	-	28,310	-	20,730
7 Equity securities	-	35	-	-	-	22,043	-	12,744
8 Other collateral	-	6	48	48	-	5,045	-	7,669
9 TOTAL	**-**	**33,974**	**2,456**	**52,434**	**-**	**331,532**	**-**	**283,483**

31/12/2021 Collateral type (in millions of euros)	Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs			
	Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral	
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated
1 Cash – domestic currency	-	13,576	24,593	7,113	-	427	-	677
2 Cash – other currencies	-	6,458	126	2,199	-	628	-	-
3 Domestic sovereign debt	-	6,376	-	130	-	201,920	-	166,021
4 Other sovereign debt	-	1,637	-	-	-	110,677	-	95,095
5 Government agency debt	-	23	1,646	-	-	12,784	-	12,083
6 Corporate bonds	-	316	-	-	-	20,467	-	14,961
7 Equity securities	-	38	-	-	-	17,222	-	14,059
8 Other collateral	-	1,167	15,008	8	-	3,567	-	7,204
9 TOTAL	**-**	**29,591**	**41,372**	**9,451**	**-**	**367,693**	**-**	**310,101**

3.4.2.3.6 Change in RWA using the internal model method (IMM)

— RWA flow statements for CCR exposures using the IMM (CCR7)

31/12/2022 (in millions of euros)		RWA amounts
0010	**RWAS AS AT THE END OF THE PREVIOUS REPORTING PERIOD (30/09/2022)**	**15,813**
0020	Asset size	1,663
0030	Credit quality of counterparties	25
0040	Model updates (IMM only)	-
0050	Methodology and policy (IMM only)	-
0060	Acquisitions and disposals	-
0070	Foreign exchange movements	(5,618)
0080	Other	(28)
0090	**RWAS AS AT THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD (31/12/2022)**	**11,855**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

3.4.2.3.7 Central counterparty (CCP) exposures

— Central counterparty (CCP) exposures (CCR8)

(in millions of euros)		31/12/2022 Exposure value	31/12/2022 RWA	31/12/2021 Exposure value	31/12/2021 RWA
1	**Exposures to QCCPs (total)**		**459**		**435**
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	5,776	116	6,576	132
3	i) OTC derivatives	2,598	52	1,872	37
4	ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	49	1	285	6
5	iii) SFTs	3,129	63	4,420	88
6	iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-	-	-
7	Segregated initial margin	1,987		2,247	
8	Non-segregated initial margin	7,948	80	4,570	58
9	Prefunded default fund contributions	1,024	263	1,139	245
10	Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-		
11	**Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)**		**-**		**-**
12	Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	-	-	-	-
13	i) OTC derivatives	-	-	-	-
14	ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	-	-	-	-
15	iii) SFTs	-	-	-	-
16	iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-	-	-
17	Segregated initial margin	-		-	-
18	Non-segregated initial margin	-	-	-	-
19	Prefunded default fund contributions	-	-	-	-
20	Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-	-	-

3.4.2.3.8 CVA

The CRR/CRD 4 prudential framework introduced a new capital charge to cover volatility in the CVA (Credit Valuation Adjustment) or valuation adjustment for assets grouped together under the term "CVA Risk", which is intended to include in the valuation of OTC derivatives credit events affecting our counterparties. The CVA is thus defined as the difference between the valuation excluding risk of default and the valuation including the probability of default of our counterparties.

Under the prudential framework, institutions use a regulatory formula ("Standardised Approach") or are authorised to calculate their capital requirements using their internal models for both counterparty risk and specific rate risk using the advanced approach ("CVA VaR").

The CVA requirement under the advanced approach is calculated on the basis of expected positive exposure on OTC derivative transactions involving "Financial institution" counterparties excluding intragroup transactions. Within this scope, the tools used to estimate capital requirements are the same as for market VaR in respect of specific interest rate risk.

— Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) capital requirement (CCR2)

(in millions of euros)		31/12/2022 Exposure value	31/12/2022 RWA	31/12/2021 Exposure value	31/12/2021 RWA
1	**Total transactions subject to the Advanced method**	**19,355**	**3,384**	**17,694**	**2,692**
2	i) VaR component (including the 3× multiplier)	-	861	-	259
3	ii) stressed VaR component (including the 3× multiplier)	-	2,523	-	2,433
4	**Transactions subject to the Standardised method**	**20,932**	**1,552**	**25,209**	**1,911**
EU-4	Transactions subject to the Alternative approach (Based on the Original Exposure Method)	-	-	-	-
5	**TOTAL TRANSACTIONS SUBJECT TO OWN FUNDS REQUIREMENTS FOR CVA RISK**	**40,286**	**4,936**	**42,903**	**4,602**

3.4.2.4 Credit and counterparty risk mitigation techniques

— CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques - EU CR3

31/12/2022 *(in millions of euros)*		Unsecured carrying amount	Secured carrying amount	Of which secured by collateral	Of which secured by financial guarantees	Of which secured by credit derivatives
1	Loans and advances	1,033,423	238,755	111,847	126,908	7,121
2	Debt securities	109,217	-	-	-	
3	**TOTAL**	**1,142,641**	**238,755**	**111,847**	**126,908**	**7,121**
4	Of which non-performing exposures	3,379	4,166	2,949	1,217	-
5	Of which defaulted	3,333	4,110	2,910	1,200	-

31/12/2021 *(in millions of euros)*		Unsecured carrying amount	Secured carrying amount	Of which secured by collateral	Of which secured by financial guarantees	Of which secured by credit derivatives
1	Loans and advances	967,668	239,823	117,841	121,982	8,184
2	Debt securities	117,738	-	-	-	
3	**TOTAL**	**1,085,406**	**239,823**	**117,841**	**121,982**	**8,184**
4	Of which non-performing exposures	2,646	3,629	2,712	917	-
5	Of which defaulted	2,611	3,581	2,677	904	-

3.4.2.4.1 Credit risk mitigation techniques (EU CRC - see also 3.4.2.4.2 "Risk mitigation techniques applied to counterparty risk")

Collateral management system for collateral received

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

When a credit is granted, collateral is analysed to assess the value of the asset, its liquidity, volatility and the correlation between the value of the collateral and the quality of the counterparty financed. Regardless of 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 guarantees, a minimum exposure coverage ratio is usually included in loan contracts, with readjustment clauses. Financial guarantees are revalued according to the frequency of margin calls and the variability of the underlying value of financial assets transferred as guarantee or quarterly, as a minimum.

The minimum coverage ratio (or the haircut applied to the value of the guarantee in treatments under Regulation (EU) 2019/876 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 (CRR) and Directive 2014/59/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014) is determined using the measure of the pseudo-maximum deviation of the value of the securities at 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 disposal 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 disposal or when the borrower and the issuer of the collateral securities belong to the same risk group.

For Retail Banking (LCL, CA Italia), revaluation of real estate assets is automatic based on changes in the property market indexes. In contrast, 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 include external benchmarks.

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

Protection providers

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

The main guarantee providers (excluding credit derivatives) are export credit agencies, most of which enjoy a sovereign rating. The most important agencies are BPI (France), K-Sure (South Korea), ECGD (UK), Euler Hermes (Germany) and Sace S.p.A. (Italy).

The use of risk mitigation techniques by Crédit Agricole to cover some of its commitments to third parties

Crédit Agricole may also use risk mitigation techniques to cover some of its transactions vis-à-vis third parties, in particular refinancing transactions. The latter may contain an additional collateralisation clause in the event of a downgrading of the credit quality of Crédit Agricole S.A. corporate entity. By way of example, at end-2022, in the event of a one-notch credit quality downgrade, the Group would have had to provide the counterparties of the refinancing transactions with additional collateral totalling €48 million.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

External ratings given to the export credit agencies

31/12/2022 *(in millions of euros)*	Moody's Long term rating (outlook)	Standard & Poor's Long term rating (outlook)	Fitch Ratings Long term rating (outlook)
Bpifrance Financement (EPIC Bpifrance)	Aa2 [stable]	Unrated	AA [négative]
Euler Hermès S.A. (Allianz Trade)	Aa3 [positive]	AA [stable]	Unrated
Sace S.p.A.	Unrated	Unrated	BBB [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 below). These loans are guaranteed by guarantees granted by Crédit Logement (rated Aa3 [stable] by Moody's) or by the Group's insurance company subsidiary, CAMCA Assurance S.A. (rated A+ [stable] by Fitch). The guarantors are subject to prudential regulation applying to either financing companies for Crédit Logement, or insurance companies (Solvency 2) for CAMCA Assurance.

Mortgage loan amounts guaranteed by CAMCA and Crédit Logement

(in millions of euros)	Outstandings 31/12/2022 Amount of guaranteed outstandings	Outstandings 31/12/2022 % of guaranteed loans in the "residential mortgage loans" portfolio in France	Outstandings 31/12/2021 Amount of guaranteed outstandings	Outstandings 31/12/2021 % of guaranteed loans in the "residential mortgage loans" portfolio in France
Coverage by surety agencies (Crédit Logement, CAMCA)	82,830	83.75%	76,755	82.59%

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

3.4.2.4.2 Risk mitigation techniques applied to counterparty risk

Credit derivatives for hedging purposes

These techniques are presented in the "Risk management" chapter, Part 2.4.II.4.3 "Credit risk – Credit risk mitigation mechanisms – Use of credit derivatives".

Qualitative information on CRM techniques is discussed in Chapter 5, Part 2 "Risk management" of this document:

- for more information concerning on- and off-balance sheet netting, see Section 2.4.II.4, paragraph 4.2 "Use of netting agreements";
- for more information on the valuation and management of eligible collateral, see Section 2.4.II.4 "Credit risk mitigation mechanisms";
- for the reduction of risk concentrations through credit risk mitigation transactions, see, respectively, Sections 2.4.II.3 "Supervision system of commitments" and 2.4.II.4 "Credit risk mitigation mechanisms", paragraph 4.3 "Use of credit derivatives".

Credit derivatives exposures (CCR6)

31/12/2022 *(in millions of euros)*		Protection bought	Protection sold
Notionals			
0010	Single-name credit default swaps	16,275	12,657
0020	Index credit default swaps	2,552	546
0030	Total return swaps	-	1,805
0040	Credit options	-	-
0050	Other credit derivatives	-	-
0060	**TOTAL NOTIONALS**	**18,827**	**15,008**
Fair values			
0070	Positive fair value (asset)	1,742	1,734
0080	Negative fair value (liability)	(630)	(175)

3.4.2.5 Equity exposures in the banking portfolio

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

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

The accounting policies and valuation methods used are described in Note 1.2 to the financial statements "Accounting policies and principles".

— Equity exposures subject to the simple risk-weight approach (CR10.5)

31/12/2022 Categories *(in millions of euros)*	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	Risk weight	Exposure amount	RWAs	Expected loss amount
Private equity exposures	1,287	87	190%	1,375	2,612	11
Exchange-traded equity exposures	91	-	290%	91	263	1
Other equity exposures	7,884	-	370%	7,830	28,970	188
TOTAL	**9,262**	**87**		**9,295**	**31,845**	**200**

— Equity exposures subject to the simple risk-weight approach (CR10.5)

31/12/2021 Categories *(in millions of euros)*	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	Risk weight	Exposure amount	RWAs	Expected loss amount
Private equity exposures	1,241	55	190%	1,295	2,461	10
Exchange-traded equity exposures	94	-	290%	94	273	1
Other equity exposures	14,925	0	370%	14,825	54,851	356
TOTAL	**16,259**	**55**		**16,214**	**57,585**	**367**

Equity exposures under the Internal Ratings-Based approach mainly consist of the portfolios of Crédit Agricole S.A., Crédit Agricole CIB and Crédit Agricole Capital Investissement et Finance.

Equity exposures (on and off-balance sheet) under the Internal Ratings-Based approach amounted to €9.3 billion at 31 December 2022 (compared with €16.3 billion at 31 December 2021).

Furthermore, equity exposures using the Standardised Approach amounted to €1.3 billion at 31 December 2022 for an RWA amount of €1.5 billion at 31 December 2022.

The amounts of gains and losses on equity instruments realised during the period under review are presented in Note 4 to the financial statements "Notes to the income statement and other comprehensive income".

3.4.3 Securitisation

With regard to qualitative information on securitisation exposures (EU SECA), see below paragraphs 3.4.3.1 "Definitions of securitisation transactions", 3.4.3.2 "Purpose and strategy" and 3.4.3.3 "Summary of activities in 2022".

3.4.3.1 Definitions of securitisation transactions

Crédit Agricole S.A. acts as originator, sponsor and investor in securitisation transactions within the meaning of the Basel 3 framework.

Securitisation transactions, listed below, consist of transactions defined in Directive 2013/36/EU (CRD 4) and (EU) Regulation 575/2013 of 26 June 2013 (CRR) in force since 1 January 2014. The directive and regulations incorporate into European law the Basel 3 international reform (issued in December 2010), which introduces, among other things, new requirements for bank solvency and oversight of liquidity risk. These texts are supplemented by Regulations (EU) 2017/2401 and 2017/2402 of the European Parliament and the Council of 12 December 2017. Regulation 2017/2402 revises the general framework of securitisation and creates a specific framework for simple, transparent, and standardised securitisations, and Regulation 2017/2401 amends the calculation formulas applicable for securitisations with regard to the solvency ratio and corresponds to the Basel 4 framework for securitisation.

This applies to transactions under which the credit risk associated with an exposure or set of exposures is sub-divided into tranches, which have the following two characteristics:

- payments made within the transaction or scheme depend on the performance of the underlying exposure or basket of exposures;
- the subordination of tranches determines how losses are distributed during the lifetime of the transaction or scheme.

Securitisation transactions include:

- traditional securitisations: a securitisation involving the transfer of the economic interest in the securitised exposures by transferring ownership of those exposures from the originator to a securitisation entity or by a sub-participation of a securitisation entity, in which the securities issued do not represent payment obligations for the originator;
- synthetic securitisations: a securitisation whereby the transfer of risks takes place through the use of credit derivatives or guarantees and in which the securitised exposures remain exposures for the originator.

The securitisation exposures detailed below indicate all the securitisation exposures of Crédit Agricole CIB (recognised on- or off-balance sheet) which give rise to risk weighted assets (RWA) and capital requirements in respect of the regulatory portfolio according to the following typologies:

- the securitisation exposures for which the Group is deemed an originator;
- exposures in which the Group is an investor;
- exposures in which the Group is a sponsor;
- securitisation swap exposures (currency or interest rate hedges) allocated to securitisation vehicles.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Note that most securitisation transactions on behalf of European customers involve Ester Finance Technologies, a wholly owned credit institution subsidiary of Crédit Agricole CIB, which finances the purchase of receivables and therefore makes Crédit Agricole CIB both sponsor and, via Ester Finance Technologies, originator of these securitisation transactions.

The impact on the consolidated financial statements of proprietary securitisation transactions carried out within the context of collateralised financing activities that are not deconsolidated is detailed in Note 6.6 to the financial statements "Transferred assets not derecognised or derecognised with on-going involvement".

3.4.3.2 Purpose and strategy

3.4.3.2.1 Proprietary securitisation transactions

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s proprietary securitisation transactions 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 Group entities, mainly CA Consumer Finance and its subsidiaries as well as EFL (Europejski Fundusz Leasingowy) in Poland and Crédit Agricole Italia. In this case, the junior and/or mezzanine positions are retained.

Transactions carried out by the CACF group in 2022

In 2022, the Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance Group completed four public issues fully held and used as collateral for financing activities: Sunrise 94 2022-1 issued in March for €809.7 million as senior tranche, Sunrise 2022-2 issued in September for €783.6 million as senior tranche, Ginkgo Auto Loans 2022 issued in March for €575.2 million as senior tranche and Ginkgo Sales Finance 2022 issued in April for €747.6 million in senior tranche.

In addition, in December, Leasys issued a private transaction (LABIRS ONE) placed with two counterparties for €860 million of senior notes.

All the public issues completed in 2022 held S.T.S. status. The CACF Group used the following rating agencies: Fitch Ratings and DBRS Morningstar. The names of the securitisation vehicles are listed above for each transaction

Many previous CACF Group transactions were still in place in 2022:

- for CACF S.A.: Ginkgo DC 2015-1 (FCT Ginkgo), Ginkgo MRL 2021 (FCT Ginkgo Master Revolving Loans 2021), as well as Ginkgo PL 2020 (FCT Ginkgo Personal Loans 2020) which is S.T.S., rated by Fitch Ratings and DBRS Morningstar and self-underwritten to constitute liquid securities reserves;
- for Agos Ducato S.p.A.: Sunrise 2017 Private (SPV30 2017-P), Sunrise 2018-2 (SPV50 2018-2), Sunrise 2019 Private (SPV60 2019-P), Sunrise 2019-1 (SPV70 2019-1), Sunrise 2019-2 (SPV80 2019-2), Sunrise 2021-2 (SPV93 2021-2), the senior tranches of which have been placed, and Sunrise 2020-1 (SPV90 2020-1), Sunrise 2021-1 (SPV92 2021-1), self-underwritten to constitute liquid securities reserves; these transactions, with the exception of the private transactions, are rated by Fitch Ratings and DBRS Morningstar. Sunrise 2019-1, 2019-2 and 2020-1, Sunrise 2021-1, Sunrise 2021-2 are S.T.S.;
- for CACF Nederland B.V.: Magoï B.V., S.T.S., rated by Fitch Ratings and DBRS Morningstar, with all tranches placed;
- for Banco Credibom, S.A.: Thetis Finance No. 2, S.T.S., rated by Fitch Ratings and Standard & Poor's, the senior tranches of which were partially retained to constitute liquid securities reserves, and partially used as collateral in a financing transaction;
- for Creditplus Bank AG: Retail Automotive CP Germany 2021 UG, S.T.S., rated by Standard & Poor's and DBRS, the senior tranches of which were partially held to constitute liquid securities reserves and partially used as collateral in a financing transaction;
- for FCA Bank: ABEST 14, 19, 20 and 21 rated by Fitch Ratings and DBRS Morningstar or Fitch Ratings and Moody's, self-underwritten to constitute liquid securities reserves; ABEST 16, rated by Standard & Poor's and Moody's, the senior tranches of which have been placed. FCA Bank also uses the Erasmus and Nixes 6 programmes, not rated, whose senior tranches have been placed. Lastly, the ABEST 17 transactions, which are S.T.S., rated respectively by Fitch Ratings and Moody's and Fitch Ratings and DBRS Morningstar, with all tranches placed, enable FCA Bank to reduce its prudential balance sheet.

Transactions carried out by the CAL&F group in 2022

Europejski Fundusz Leasingowy (EFL) did not issue any new transactions in 2022.

Two previous EFL transactions were still in place in 2022: "TETRA": a synthetic securitisation completed in 2019 covering an initial portfolio of PLN 2.1 billion with finance-lease receivables, not rated, in which EFL retained only one tranche of first losses, the amortisation of which began at end-2021; and "Lease ABS 2021-1 DAC" tied to finance lease receivables for the amount of PLN 1.7 billion. The transaction was supported by the EIB Group (European Investment Bank and European Investment Fund) as a direct investor in part of the issue and a guarantor for the balance. The senior tranche has been rated by Fitch Ratings and Scope Ratings.

Transactions carried out by Crédit Agricole Italia in 2022

Crédit Agricole Italia did not complete a new transaction in 2022. In 2021, Crédit Agricole FriulAdria S.p.A. and Credito Valtellinese S.p.A. completed a €1.8 billion securitisation of non-performing loans via a disposal to the "Ortles 21" vehicle. Crédit Agricole Italia has underwritten the senior bonds covered by the Italian government's GACS (Garanzia Cartolarizzazione Sofferenze) guarantee scheme, rated by DBRS Morningstar, Scope Ratings and Arc Ratings. The junior and mezzanine bonds were placed on the market, thus allowing a prudential deconsolidation of the portfolio sold. In 2022, given the strong performance of the loan book, the vehicle redeemed 25% of the senior bonds.

Crédit Agricole Italia also holds senior bonds from the Elrond and Aragorn securitisations (completed by Creval in 2017 and 2018, respectively), both of which benefit from the GACS guarantee.

Crédit Agricole CIB's transfer of risks by means of proprietary securitisation transactions are the following:

Active management of the financing portfolio

In addition to using credit derivatives (see the "Risks and Pillar 3 – Use of credit derivatives" chapter), this activity consists of using synthetic securitisations to manage the credit risk of the bank, optimise capital allocation, reduce the concentration of outstanding corporate loans, release resources to contribute to the renewal of the banking portfolio (as part of the Distribute to Originate model) and maximise the return on capital. This activity is managed by the Private Debt Solutions team, which reports both to the Execution Management department within the Finance department and to the Debt Optimisation and Distribution department at Crédit Agricole CIB. The approach used to calculate the risk-weighted amounts on proprietary securitisation exposures is the regulatory formula approach. In this such transactions, the Bank does not systematically purchase protection on all tranches, as the management goal is to cover some of the more risky financing portfolio tranches whilst keeping part of the overall risk.

New securitisations carried out by Crédit Agricole CIB in 2022

As part of the management of the financing portfolio, the PDS team set up four new synthetic securitisation transactions:

- DREAMS, with a private investor. This five-year transaction covers a total of €1 billion of Crédit Agricole CIB's secured mortgage loan portfolio. This transaction is secured by a cash collateral equal to the amount of risk guaranteed;
- CEDAR 2022-1 and CEDAR 2022-2, with private investors. These five-year transactions cover a total of €9.8 billion in Crédit Agricole CIB's large corporates loan book. These transactions are secured by a cash collateral equal to the amount of risk guaranteed. These two transactions have S.T.S. status (Simple, Transparent and Standard);
- PERS 2, with a private investor. This five-year transaction covers a €2.5 billion portfolio of Crédit Agricole CIB credit facilities. This transaction is secured by a cash collateral equal to the amount of risk guaranteed.

These transactions are private and unrated. For all these transactions, Crédit Agricole CIB sold the first losses and the mezzanine position.

At end-2022, the synthetic securitisation transactions previously put in place by Crédit Agricole CIB also represented a hedged portfolio amount of €12.79 billion.

3.4.3.2.2 Securitisation transactions carried out on behalf of customers as arranger, sponsor, intermediary or originator

Only Crédit Agricole CIB, within Crédit Agricole S.A., carries out securitisation transactions on behalf of its 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 and arranger, Crédit Agricole CIB structures and manages securitisation programmes that refinance assets of the bank's customers, mainly via ABCP (Asset Backed Commercial Paper) programmes, LMA in Europe, Atlantic and La Fayette in the United States and ITU in Brazil. These specific entities are protected from Crédit Agricole CIB bankruptcy risk, but are consolidated for accounting purposes at Group level;
- as an investor, the Group invests directly in certain securitisation exposures and is a liquidity provider or counterparty of derivative exposures (foreign exchange or interest rate swaps for instance);
- as an arranger, sponsor or originator, Crédit Agricole CIB carries out securitisation transactions on behalf of its customers. At 31 December 2022, there were four active consolidated multi-seller vehicles (LMA, Atlantic, La Fayette and ITU), structured by the Group on behalf of third parties. LMA, Atlantic, La Fayette and ITU are fully supported ABCP programmes. This ABCP programme activity finances the working capital requirements of some of the Group's customers by backing short-term financing with traditional assets, such as trade receivables or financial loans. The amount of the assets held by these vehicles and financed through the issuance of marketable securities amounted to €31.5 billion at 31 December 2022 (€28 billion at 31 December 2021).

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 transactions. Crédit Agricole CIB bears the risk through liquidity facilities.

It should be noted that the majority of European ABCP transactions are of S.T.S. quality.

Activities carried out as sponsor

The programme activity was sustained throughout 2022, and the newly securitised outstandings mainly relate to trade receivables and financial loans.

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

The amount committed to liquidity facilities granted to LMA, Atlantic, La Fayette and ITU as sponsors was €40 billion at 31 December 2022 (€38 billion at 31 December 2021).

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 programmes 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 (mainly aircraft transactions and vehicle fleet financing) or provide support through a liquidity facility to an issue by special purpose vehicles external to the bank (SPV or ABCP programme not sponsored by the bank). In this case, Crédit Agricole CIB is deemed to be an investor. This activity represented commitments of €2 billion at 31 December 2022 (€2 billion at 31 December 2021).

Intermediation transactions

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

In this activity, the Crédit Agricole CIB retains a relatively low risk via the possible contribution of back-up lines to securitisation vehicles or via a share of the securities issued.

3.4.3.2.3 Risk monitoring and recognition

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).

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, as well as in the course of Group Risk Management Committee meetings.

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, which is:

- the Internal Ratings-Based Approach (IRBA): This approach is primarily based on the prudential weighting of the underlying debt portfolio and the attachment point of the tranche in question. For S.T.S. securitisations, Crédit Agricole CIB applies Article 260 of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 of 26 June 2013 (CRR), which provides for a 10% risk weighting minimum for senior securitisation exposures;
- the External Ratings-Based Approach (ERBA) for exposures that receive (directly or by induced rating) public external ratings from agencies approved by the Committee of European Supervisors. The external agencies used are Standard & Poor's, Moody's, Fitch Ratings and DBRS Morningstar;

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

- the Standardised Approach (SA): This approach is primarily based on the prudential weighting of the underlying debt portfolio (using the Standardised Approach) and the attachment point of the tranche in question. For STS securitisations, Crédit Agricole CIB applies Article 262 of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 of 26 June 2013 (CRR), which provides for a 10% risk weight minimum for senior securitisation exposures;
- the Internal Assessment Approach (IAA): internal rating methodology approved by Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Standards and Methodology Committee for the main asset classes (particularly trade receivables and vehicle financing) if there are no agency ratings for the exposure in question.

These methods apply irrespective of whether the transactions are S.T.S. or non-S.T.S., notwithstanding the differences in the rules applicable between S.T.S. and non-S.T.S. transactions described in Articles 254.2-(a) and 254.2-(b) of the CRR.

In line with the regulations, the internal assessment approaches used by Crédit Agricole CIB replicate the public methodologies of the external rating agencies. These have two components:

- a quantitative component that in particular evaluates the enhancement of transactions having regard to historical performances as well as the possible risk of "commingling" generated by the transaction;
- a qualitative component that supplements the quantitative approach and that makes it possible, among other things, to evaluate the quality of structures as well as reporting.

The internal rating methodologies apply to the securitisation of trade receivables, car loans and dealer financing.

Stress test parameters are dependent on the rating of securitisations and of the securitised underlyings. For example, for a rating equivalent to AA (on the S&P scale), the stress test parameter for default risk is around 2.25 for trade receivables transactions, usually 3 for car loan securitisation, and for the securitisation of dealer financing, the credit stress scenario is comprised of a number of items including in particular a three notch downgrade in the car manufacturer's rating.

Note that aside from regulatory calculation purposes, internal ratings are used in the course of the origination process to evaluate the profitability of transactions.

As regards the management of internal models, an independent unit within Crédit Agricole S.A. is responsible for validating internal methodologies. Moreover, regular audits are conducted by the Control and Audit department to ensure the internal methodologies are relevant. Backtesting and stress testing are also done regularly by the modelling teams.

These ratings cover all types of risks generated by such 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 circuits, risks relating to the quality of information supplied periodically by managers of the receivables sold, other risks related to the seller, etc.).

These critically examined ratings are only a tool for making decisions pertaining to the 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".

At 31 December 2022, Ester Finance Titrisation recognised impaired loans (Bucket 3) for €179.9 million and an impairment (Bucket 3) of €6.7 million. Net of impairment, this entity had a total of €21.7 billion in securitised assets.

The liquidity risk associated with securitisation activities is monitored by the business lines in charge, but also centrally by the Market Risk and Steering departments of Crédit Agricole CIB. 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 at Crédit Agricole CIB is described in more detail in the "Liquidity and financing risk" paragraph of the "Risk factors" and "Risk management" sections in this chapter.

The management of foreign exchange risk with respect to securitisation transactions does not differ from that of the Group's other assets. As regards interest rate risk management, securitised assets are refinanced through special purpose vehicles according to interest rate matching rules similar to those applying to other assets.

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

Accounting policies

Investments made in securitisation instruments (cash or synthetic) are recognised according to their classification and the associated valuation method (see Note 1.3 to the consolidated financial statements on accounting policies and principles for financial asset classification and valuation methods).

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

- "Financial assets at amortised cost": these securitisation exposures are measured following initial recognition at amortised cost based on the effective interest rate and may, if necessary, be impaired;
- "Financial assets at fair value through equity recyclable to profit or loss": these securitisation exposures are remeasured at fair value at the end of the reporting period and any changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and may be reclassified to profit or loss;
- "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss": these securitisation exposures are remeasured at fair value at the end of the reporting period 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.

As part of securitisation transactions, a derecognition test is carried out pursuant to IFRS 9 (the criteria can be found in Note 1.3 to the consolidated financial statements on accounting policies and principles).

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 (see Note 1.3 to the consolidated financial statements on accounting policies and principles for financial asset classification and valuation methods).

3.4.3.3 Summary of activities in 2022

Crédit Agricole CIB's Securitisation activity in 2022 was characterised by:

- support of the development of the public ABS market in the United States and 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 automotive industry and in consumer finance;
- on the ABCP programme market, Crédit Agricole CIB maintained its ranking as one of the leaders in this segment, both in Europe and on the US market. This was achieved via the renewal and implementation of new securitisation transactions for trade receivables 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 terms that are still competitive;
- increased activity in terms of proprietary synthetic securitisations as part of the management of the capital allocated to financing activities and the management of the bank's risk envelopes.

Outside Crédit Agricole CIB, the Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance Group completed four public issues entirely held and used as collateral in financing activities.

At 31 December 2022, Crédit Agricole Group had no early redemption securitisation transactions. Moreover, Crédit Agricole Group did not provide any implicit support to securitisation transactions in 2022.

No Group entity invested in securitisation transactions initiated by Crédit Agricole S.A. or in securitisation exposures issued by securitisation entities sponsored by Crédit Agricole S.A. in 2022. The Group does not hold any resecuritisation positions.

3.4.3.4 Exposures

3.4.3.4.1 Exposure at default to securitisation transaction risks in the banking portfolio that generate risk-weighted assets

— Securitisation exposures in the IRB and STD banking portfolio (SEC1)

31/12/2022 *(in millions of euros)*	Institution acts as originator							Institution acts as sponsor				Institution acts as investor			
	Traditional				Synthetic			Traditional				Traditional			
	STS		Non-STS												
		of which SRT		of which SRT		of which SRT	Sub-total	STS	Non-STS	Synthetic	Sub-total	STS	Non-STS	Synthetic	Sub-total
1 TOTAL EXPOSURES	**20,207**	**-**	**1,486**	**-**	**16,442**	**16,442**	**38,135**			**-**	**19,155**			**7**	**3,271**
2 Retail (total)	**107**	**-**	**279**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**386**	**1,271**	**7,760**	**-**	**9,031**	**1,032**	**961**	**7**	**2,001**
3 Residential mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	140	220	-	360
4 Credit card	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	-	240	-	-	-	-
5 Other retail exposures	107	-	279	-	-	-	386	1,271	7,518	-	8,789	893	740	-	1,632
6 Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	8
7 Wholesale (total)	**20,100**	**-**	**1,208**	**-**	**16,442**	**16,442**	**37,749**	**2,710**	**7,414**	**-**	**10,124**	**-**	**1,271**	**-**	**1,271**
8 Loans to corporates	-	-	-	-	13,729	13,729	13,729	357	514	-	871	-	-	-	-
9 Commercial mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11
10 Lease and receivables	20,100	-	1,044	-	-	-	21,144	2,353	4,596	-	6,949	-	478	-	478
11 Other wholesale	-	-	163	-	2,712	2,712	2,876	-	2,303	-	2,303	-	782	-	782
12 Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

31/12/2021 *(in millions of euros)*	Institution acts as originator							Institution acts as sponsor				Institution acts as investor			
	Traditional				Synthetic			Traditional				Traditional			
	STS		Non-STS												
		of which SRT		of which SRT		of which SRT	Sub-total	STS	Non-STS	Synthetic	Sub-total	STS	Non-STS	Synthetic	Sub-total
1 TOTAL EXPOSURES	**19,804**	**-**	**1,150**	**-**	**12,395**	**12,395**	**33,348**			**-**	**18,522**			**7**	**2,619**
2 Retail (total)	**107**	**-**	**389**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**497**	**1,422**	**8,369**	**-**	**9,790**	**570**	**1,180**	**7**	**1,757**
3 Residential mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	438	14	-	452
4 Credit card	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Other retail exposures	107	-	389	-	-	-	497	1,422	8,369	-	9,790	132	1,144	-	1,276
6 Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	7	29
7 Wholesale (total)	**19,697**	**-**	**760**	**-**	**12,395**	**12,395**	**32,852**	**2,271**	**6,461**	**-**	**8,731**	**-**	**862**	**-**	**862**
8 Loans to corporates	-	-	-	-	9,839	9,839	9,839	357	65	-	422	-	-	-	-
9 Commercial mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11
10 Lease and receivables	19,697	-	754	-	-	-	20,451	1,914	4,185	-	6,099	-	241	-	241
11 Other wholesale	-	-	6	-	2,556	2,556	2,561	-	2,211	-	2,211	-	611	-	611
12 Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

— Exposure at default of securitisation transactions broken down by on- and off-balance sheet accounting classification

Underlying Asset *(in millions of euros)*	Exposure values on 31/12/2022		
	On balance sheet	Off balance sheet	Total
1 TOTAL EXPOSURES	**2,292**	**52,197**	**54,489**
2 Retail (total)	**1,251**	**10,792**	**12,044**
3 Residential mortgage	436	16	452
4 Credit card	-	-	-
5 Other retail exposures	793	10,770	11,563
6 Re-securitisation	22	7	29
7 Wholesale (total)	**1,040**	**41,405**	**42,445**
8 Loans to corporates	-	10,261	10,261
9 Commercial mortgage	-	11	11
10 Lease and receivables	590	26,200	26,790
11 Other wholesale	450	4,933	5,383
12 Re-securitisation	-	-	-

— Securitisation exposures in the banking portfolio and related regulatory capital requirements – Bank acting as issuer or agent IRB and STD (SEC3)

31/12/2022 *(in millions of euros)*	Exposure values (by RW bands/deductions)					Exposure values (by regulatory approach)				RWEA (by regulatory approach)				Capital charge after cap			
	≤20% RW	>20% to 50% RW	>50% to 100% RW	>100% to <1,250% RW	1,250% RW/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1,250%	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1,250%/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1,250%
1 TOTAL EXPOSURES	**52,898**	**2,967**	**1,411**	**1**	**12**	**17,662**	**35,161**	**4,468**	**1**	**3,278**	**5,393**	**836**	**7**	**262**	**431**	**67**	**1**
2 Traditional transactions	**38,012**	**2,803**	**32**	**1**	**-**	**1,220**	**35,161**	**4,468**	**1**	**183**	**5,393**	**836**	**7**	**15**	**431**	**67**	**1**
3 Securitisation	38,012	2,803	32	1	-	1,220	35,161	4,468	1	183	5,393	836	7	15	431	67	1
4 Retail underlying	9,306	111	-	-	-	-	7,162	2,255	-	-	1,142	354	-	-	91	28	-
5 Of which STS	1,378	-	-	-	-	-	1,271	107	-	-	127	11	-	-	10	1	-
6 Wholesale	28,706	2,692	32	1	-	1,220	27,999	2,213	1	183	4,251	482	7	15	340	39	1
7 Of which STS	21,582	1,206	-	-	-	-	22,788	-	-	-	3,286	-	-	-	263	-	-
8 Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Synthetic transactions	**14,886**	**164**	**1,379**	**-**	**12**	**16,442**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,095**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**248**	**-**	**-**	**-**
10 Securitisation	14,886	164	1,379	-	12	16,442	-	-	-	3,095	-	-	-	248	-	-	-
11 Retail underlying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Wholesale	14,886	164	1,379	-	12	16,442	-	-	-	3,095	-	-	-	248	-	-	-
13 Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

31/12/2021 *(in millions of euros)*	Exposure values (by RW bands/deductions)					Exposure values (by regulatory approach)				RWEA (by regulatory approach)				Capital charge after cap			
	≤20% RW	>20% to 50% RW	>50% to 100% RW	>100% to <1,250% RW	1,250% RW/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1,250%	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1,250%/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1,250%
1 TOTAL EXPOSURES	**46,473**	**3,268**	**2,107**	**11**	**11**	**13,330**	**34,342**	**4,198**	**-**	**2,954**	**5,674**	**803**	**-**	**236**	**454**	**64**	**-**
2 Traditional transactions	**37,256**	**2,202**	**6**	**11**	**-**	**935**	**34,342**	**4,198**	**-**	**140**	**5,674**	**803**	**-**	**11**	**454**	**64**	**-**
3 Securitisation	37,256	2,202	6	11	-	935	34,342	4,198	-	140	5,674	803	-	11	454	64	-
4 Retail underlying	10,088	199	-	-	-	-	7,706	2,581	-	-	1,239	408	-	-	99	33	-
5 Of which STS	1,502	26	-	-	-	-	1,422	107	-	-	152	11	-	-	12	1	-
6 Wholesale	27,168	2,003	6	11	-	935	26,637	1,617	-	140	4,435	396	-	11	355	32	-
7 Of which STS	20,944	646	-	-	-	-	21,589	-	-	-	3,185	-	-	-	255	-	-
8 Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Synthetic transactions	**9,217**	**1,066**	**2,101**	**-**	**11**	**12,395**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,814**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**225**	**-**	**-**	**-**
10 Securitisation	9,217	1,066	2,101	-	11	12,395	-	-	-	2,814	-	-	-	225	-	-	-
11 Retail underlying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Wholesale	9,217	1,066	2,101	-	11	12,395	-	-	-	2,814	-	-	-	225	-	-	-
13 Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Securitisation exposures in the banking portfolio and related regulatory capital requirements – Bank acting as investor IRB and STD (SEC4)

31/12/2022 (in millions of euros)	Exposure values (by RW bands/deductions)					Exposure values (by regulatory approach)				RWEA (by regulatory approach)				Capital charge after cap			
	≤20% RW	>20% to 50% RW	>50% to 100% RW	>100% to <1,250% RW	1,250% RW/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1,250%	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1,250%/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1,250%
1 TOTAL EXPOSURES	**3,043**	**144**	**76**	**8**	**1**	**758**	**1,891**	**622**	**-**	**131**	**238**	**377**	**-**	**10**	**19**	**30**	**-**
2 Traditional securitisation	**3,036**	**144**	**76**	**8**	**1**	**758**	**1,891**	**615**	**-**	**131**	**238**	**288**	**-**	**10**	**19**	**23**	**-**
3 Securitisation	3,036	144	76	8	-	758	1,891	614	-	131	238	274	-	10	19	22	-
4 Retail underlying	1,830	124	38	2	-	26	1,495	472	-	6	219	251	-	-	18	20	-
5 Of which STS	997	-	35	-	-	-	895	137	-	-	114	14	-	-	9	1	-
6 Wholesale	1,206	20	38	7	-	732	396	142	-	125	19	23	-	10	2	2	-
7 Of which STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	1	-
9 Synthetic securitisation	**7**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**89**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7**	**-**
10 Securitisation	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Retail underlying	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

31/12/2021 (in millions of euros)	Exposure values (by RW bands/deductions)					Exposure values (by regulatory approach)				RWEA (by regulatory approach)				Capital charge after cap			
	≤20% RW	>20% to 50% RW	>50% to 100% RW	>100% to <1,250% RW	1,250% RW/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1,250%	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1,250%/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1,250%
1 TOTAL EXPOSURES	**2,000**	**466**	**35**	**89**	**29**	**942**	**874**	**803**	**-**	**226**	**221**	**596**	**-**	**18**	**18**	**48**	**-**
2 Traditional securitisation	**2,000**	**466**	**35**	**89**	**22**	**942**	**874**	**796**	**-**	**226**	**221**	**512**	**-**	**18**	**18**	**41**	**-**
3 Securitisation	2,000	466	35	89	-	942	874	774	-	226	221	235	-	18	18	19	-
4 Retail underlying	1,262	394	-	72	-	390	755	582	-	133	191	200	-	11	15	16	-
5 Of which STS	570	-	-	-	-	-	133	438	-	-	13	44	-	-	1	4	-
6 Wholesale	738	72	35	17	-	552	119	192	-	92	31	35	-	7	2	3	-
7 Of which STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	22	-	-	-	277	-	-	-	22	-
9 Synthetic securitisation	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7**	**-**	**-**	**7**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**84**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7**	**-**
10 Securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Retail underlying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	84	-	-	-	7	-

— Securitisation exposures – defaulted exposures and adjustment of specific credit risk (SEC5)

31/12/2022 *(in millions of euros)*		Exposures securitised by the institution – Institution acts as originator or as sponsor		
		Total outstanding nominal amount	Of which exposures in default	Total amount of specific credit risk adjustments made during the period
1	**TOTAL EXPOSURES**	**57,290**	**1,166**	**-**
2	**Retail (total)**	**9,417**	**20**	**-**
3	Residential mortgage	2	-	-
4	Credit card	240	-	-
5	Other retail exposures	9,175	20	-
6	Re-securitisation	-	-	-
7	**Wholesale (total)**	**47,873**	**1,146**	**-**
8	Loans to corporates	14,600	140	-
9	Commercial mortgage	-	-	-
10	Lease and receivables	28,094	1,002	-
11	Other wholesale	5,179	5	-
12	Re-securitisation	-	-	-

31/12/2021 *(in millions of euros)*		Exposures securitised by the institution – Institution acts as originator or as sponsor		
		Total outstanding nominal amount	Of which exposures in default	Total amount of specific credit risk adjustments made during the period
1	**TOTAL EXPOSURES**	**51,870**	**1,161**	**-**
2	**Retail (total)**	**10,287**	**16**	**-**
3	Residential mortgage	-	-	-
4	Credit card	-	-	-
5	Other retail exposures	10,287	16	-
6	Re-securitisation	-	-	-
7	**Wholesale (total)**	**41,583**	**1,145**	**-**
8	Loans to corporates	10,261	20	-
9	Commercial mortgage	-	-	-
10	Lease and receivables	26,550	1,124	-
11	Other wholesale	4,772	1	-
12	Re-securitisation	-	-	-

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

3.4.3.5 Exposure at default of securitisation transaction risks in the trading book that generate risk-weighted assets

Exposure at default of securitisation transactions by role

— Securitisation exposures in the trading book (SEC2)

31/12/2022 *(in millions of euros)*	Institution acts as originator				Institution acts as sponsor				Institution acts as investor			
	Traditional		Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional		Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional		Synthetic	Sub-total
	STS	Non-STS			STS	Non-STS			STS	Non-STS		
1 TOTAL EXPOSURES	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**162**	**-**	**162**
2 Retail (total)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**139**	**-**	**139**
3 Residential mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	-	113
4 Credit card	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Other retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11
6 Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	15
7 Wholesale (total)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**22**	**-**	**22**
8 Loans to corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Commercial mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Lease and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	22
11 Other wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

31/12/2021 *(in millions of euros)*	Institution acts as originator				Institution acts as sponsor				Institution acts as investor			
	Traditional		Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional		Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional		Synthetic	Sub-total
	STS	Non-STS			STS	Non-STS			STS	Non-STS		
1 TOTAL EXPOSURES	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**191**	**-**	**191**
2 Retail (total)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**176**	**-**	**176**
3 Residential mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	125
4 Credit card	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Other retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	35
6 Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	16
7 Wholesale (total)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**16**	**-**	**16**
8 Loans to corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Commercial mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
10 Lease and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	13
11 Other wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
12 Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Exposure at default only concerns traditional securitisations.

— Exposure at default of securitisation transactions by approach and by weighting

Risk weighting tranche *(in millions of euros)*			31/12/2022			31/12/2021
	Long Positions	Short Positions	Capital requirement	Long Positions	Short Positions	Capital requirement
EAD subject to weighting	-	-	-	-	-	-
0-10% weightings	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-12% weightings	-	-	-	-	-	-
12-20% weightings	4	-	-	39	-	-
20-40% weightings	22	-	-	16	-	-
40-100% weightings	120	-	2	119	-	1
100-150% weightings	-	-	-	1	-	-
150-200% weightings	-	-	-	-	-	-
200-225% weightings	-	-	-	-	-	-
225-250% weightings	-	-	-	-	-	-
250-300% weightings	-	-	-	-	-	-
300-350% weightings	-	-	-	-	-	-
350-425% weightings	-	-	-	-	-	-
425-500% weightings	-	-	-	-	-	-
500-650% weightings	-	-	-	-	-	-
650-750% weightings	-	-	-	-	-	-
750-850% weightings	-	-	-	-	-	-
850-1,250% weightings	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,250% weightings	15	-	3	16	-	3
Internal valuation approach	**162**	**-**	**5**	**191**	**-**	**5**
Supervisory Formula Approach	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transparency Approach	-	-	-	-	-	-
NET TOTAL OF DEDUCTIONS OF EQUITY	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
1,250% / Positions deducted from capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL TRADING BOOK	**162**	**-**	**5**	**191**	**-**	**5**

— Capital requirements relating to securitisations held or acquired

				31/12/2022				31/12/2021
(in millions of euros)	Long Positions	Short Positions	Total weighted positions	Capital requirement	Long Positions	Short Positions	Total weighted positions	Capital requirement
WEIGHTED EAD	162	-	5	5	191	-	5	5
Securitisation	146	-	2	2	176	-	2	2
Resecuririsation	15	-	3	3	16	-	3	3
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.4.4 Market risk

3.4.4.1 Internal model market risk measurement and management methodology

Market risk measurement and management by internal methods (EU MRB) are described in the “Risk management – Market risks – 2.5.III Market risk measurement and management methodology” section.

With regard to qualitative information on market risk and the description of market risk management strategies and processes (EU MRA):

- Crédit Agricole CIB has a specific market risk management system with its own organisation independent of operational hierarchies, risk identification and measurement methods, monitoring and consolidation procedures. In terms of scope, this system covers all market risks. Crédit Agricole CIB has pursued a prudent policy to manage market risks consistent with its appetite for risk framework.

Concerning the structure and organisation of the market risk management function:

- risk frameworks and limits are supervised by a number of Committees, in particular the Strategy and Portfolio Committees (SPC), the Market Risk Committees (MRC),the Crédit Agricole CIB Risk Committees and the Group Risk Committees (GRC);
- from an operational standpoint, the Market and Counterparty Risks (MCR) department is responsible for the identification, measurement and monitoring of market risks. Its missions are divided between (i) Activity Monitoring; (ii) Risk Management and (iii) Cross-Sector Monitoring;
- the complete market risk control system is described in the “Risk management” section of this Universal Registration Document (Part 2.5).

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Finally, with regard to risk assessment systems, the Crédit Agricole CIB Market Risk Committee (MRC) meets monthly and is chaired by the Management Committee member in charge of risks. It is made up of the bank's head of capital market activities and the managers monitoring market risk. This Committee reviews Crédit Agricole CIB's positions and the profit and loss account of its capital market activities and verifies compliance with the limits assigned to each activity. It has the authority to make decisions on requests for increases in operational limits.

The VaR and SVaR models cover most of Crédit Agricole CIB's trading books for the various risk classes (interest rate, credit, equity and foreign exchange).

As regards information on VaR and SVaR models (EU MRB-A), among the market risks assessed using internal models, 33% of the RWA come from VaR models and 50% from SVaR models at end-December 2022.

The distributions of future losses due to changes in market parameters are obtained from the application of the 261 historical scenarios for the current period and the stressed period respectively (recalibrated on an annual basis). The calculated quantile is the average between the second and third worst case scenario:

- the main driver of the VaR covers risks on spots, curves and volatilities;
- shock methodologies are specific to the nature of the risks;
- a satellite covers a subset of idiosyncratic bond risk;
- the VaR and SVaR calculations are supplemented by capital add-ons covering certain non-VaR risk factors;
- the same VaR model is applied to counterparty credit risk for the regulatory CVA reserve and supplemented by some specific treatments for counterparties for which there are no observable CDS.

With regard to the internal models for measuring capital requirements for additional default and migration risks (IRC) - (EU MRB-B):

- the IRC (Incremental Default and Migration Risk Charge) is calculated for the Crédit Agricole CIB trading book, in particular for the following activities: sovereign debt, hybrid activities and corporate bonds;
- with regard to the internal models for measuring capital requirements for additional default and migration risks (IRC), they account for 16% of the RWA for market risks assessed using the internal model at end-December 2022;
- the IRC measures the issuer risk for the trading portfolio for a horizon of one year and a confidence interval of 99.9%:
  - the distribution of losses related to that risk is estimated based on the Monte Carlo simulation of one million rating migration scenarios including defaults,
  - the CASA master internal rating scale gives a probability of default for each internal rating. Migration probabilities are calibrated for historical credit events and determined by rating,
  - the correlations of migration and default are obtained based on the Merton model applied to systemic risk factors,
  - shocks are applied to the credit spreads in the event of migration, which have been calibrated to the average levels of CDS spreads by credit quality, region and issuer type,
  - loss given default rates are stochastic and centred on market values;
- the liquidity horizon is fixed at one year;
- convergence is monitored and assured by considering a sufficient number of simulations;
- the models are validated according to the governance established for the internal models;
- the stress tests are applied to the following parameters: migration and default probabilities through rating downgrades and upward and downward stress on CDS spreads from which credit shocks in case of migration are derived;
- the consistency of the IRC parameters is tested by comparing these values with other internal or external calibrations and also through the annual benchmarking exercise organised by the EBA on hypothetical portfolios.

With regard to the internal models for measuring capital requirements for the correlation portfolio (EU MRB-C), it should be noted that Crédit Agricole CIB is not affected.

3.4.4.2 Rules and procedures for valuing the trading book

The rules for valuing the various items in the trading book are described in Note 1.2 to the financial statements, "Accounting policies and principles".

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

With regard to the qualitative disclosures required for institutions using internal market risk models, including the reliability and prudence of exposure value estimates:

Internal control systems and implementation procedures are the responsibility of the Market and Counterparty Risks department (MCR), which covers all trading books of Crédit Agricole CIB Group's consolidated entities. The organisation and functioning of this department are described in the "Risk management" section of this Universal Registration Document (Part 2.5.1).

The market risk framework is based on a set of qualitative and quantitative risk monitoring indicators, including Value at Risk (VaR), Stressed VaR (SVaR) and stress test scenario measurements.

The monitoring of activity of the MCR department is responsible for the control and validation of market parameters independently from the Front Office; the cross-function MCR teams (IPV – Independent Price Valuation) validate valuation parameters and observability mapping.

Market reserves are used to hedge against valuation uncertainties which may be mainly related to market observations (bid/ask spreads) and models. They are supplemented by Day One reserves, which are applied to products whose valuation requires the use of significant unobservable parameters or where there is a high degree of model risk.

Crédit Agricole CIB implements an additional prudence measure – Prudent Valuation. This applies to all trading and banking book positions recognised at fair market value. It is broken down into nine accounting adjustments: price uncertainty, liquidation costs, model risk, concentrated positions, prepaid credit spreads, borrowing cost, early termination, future administrative costs and operational risk. All of the various categories are then aggregated and deducted from the Common Equity Tier One (Prudent Valuation Capital Requirement presented in the "Risk management" section of this Registration Document (Part 2.5.1).

All Crédit Agricole CIB activities are valued using internal models: VaR models, Stressed Value-at-Risk (SVaR) models and Incremental Default and Migration Risk Charge (IRC) models, with the exception of a few isolated products that remain in the standardised model.

3.4.4.3 Exposures to market risk of the trading book

3.4.4.3.1 Risk-weighted exposure using the Standardised Approach

— Risk-weighted exposure using the Standardised Approach (MR1)

	(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022 RWA	31/12/2021 RWA
	Futures and forwards		
1	Interest rate risk (general and specific)	539	808
2	Risk on shares (general and specific)	-	-
3	Currency risk	2,353	4,273
4	Commodities risk	21	16
	Options		
5	Simplificated approach	-	-
6	Delta-plus method	2	6
7	Scenarios based approach	32	39
8	Securitisation (specific risk)	57	58
9	**TOTAL**	**3,004**	**5,199**

3.4.4.3.2 Exposures using the Internal Models Approach

Risk-weighted assets and capital requirements

— Market risk under the Internal Models Approach (MR2-A)

		31/12/2022		31/12/2021	
	(in millions of euros)	RWA	Capital requirement	RWA	Capital requirement
1	**VaR (higher of values a and b)**	**3,739**	**299**	**1,137**	**91**
(a)	Previous day's VaR (VaRt-1)		49		29
(b)	Multiplication factor (mc) x average of previous 60 working days (VaRavg)		299		91
2	**SVaR (higher of values a and b)**	**5,696**	**456**	**3,923**	**314**
(a)	Latest available SVaR (SVaRt-1))		69		52
(b)	Multiplication factor (ms) x average of previous 60 working days (sVaRavg)		456		314
3	**IRC (higher of values a and b)**	**1,839**	**147**	**2,350**	**188**
(a)	Most recent IRC measure		64		97
(b)	12 weeks average IRC measure		147		188
4	**Comprehensive risk measure (higher of values a, b and c)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
(a)	Most recent risk measure of comprehensive risk measure		-		-
(b)	12 weeks average of comprehensive risk measure		-		-
(c)	Comprehensive risk measure Floor		-		-
5	**Other**	**-**	**-**		**-**
6	**TOTAL**	**11,274**	**902**	**7,409**	**593**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

— RWEA flow statement for market risk exposures using the Internal Models Approach (IMA) (MR2-B)

	31/12/2022 *(in millions of euros)*	VaR	SVaR	IRC	Comprehensive risk measure	Other	Total RWAs	Total own funds requirements
1	**RWEAS AT PREVIOUS PERIOD END (30/09/2022)**	**3,778**	**5,660**	**2,091**	**-**	**-**	**11,529**	**922**
1a	Regulatory adjustment	2,981	4,306	578	-	-	7,864	629
1b	RWEAs at the previous quarter-end (end of the day)	797	1,355	1,513	-	-	3,665	293
2	Movement in risk levels	(152)	(455)	(657)	-	-	(1,264)	(101)
3	Model updates/changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Methodology and policy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Acquisitions and disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Foreign exchange movements	(28)	(33)	(53)	-	-	(114)	(9)
7	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8a	RWEAs at the end of the reporting period (end of the day)	617	866	804	-	-	2,287	183
8b	Regulatory adjustment	3,122	4,830	1,035	-	-	8,987	719
8	**RWEAS AT THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD (31/12/2022)**	**3,739**	**5,696**	**1,839**	**-**	**-**	**11,274**	**902**

Values resulting from use of internal models

— Value of the trading book using the Internal Models Approach (IMA) (MR3)

	(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
1	**VaR (10 days, 99%)**		
2	Maximum value	84	59
3	Mean value	48	25
4	Minimum value	21	15
5	End of period value	49	29
6	**VaR in stressed period (10 days, 99%)**		
7	Maximum value	133	98
8	Mean value	76	58
9	Minimum value	46	31
10	End of period value	69	52
11	**Capital requirement in line with IRC (99.9%)**		
12	Maximum value	432	365
13	Mean value	134	114
14	Minimum value	49	62
15	End of period value	49	75
16	**Capital requirement in line with CRM (99.9%)**		
17	Maximum value	-	-
18	Mean value	-	-
19	Minimum value	-	-
20	End of period value	-	-
21	Floor (standard measure method)	-	-

3.4.4.4 Backtesting of the VAR model (MR4)

The backtesting process of the VaR (Value at Risk) model to check the relevance of the model, as well as the results of this backtesting, are presented in Part 5 “Risk management” of the Universal Registration Document of Crédit Agricole S.A.

Regarding the analysis of the outliers, the VaR backtesting method for Crédit Agricole CIB’s regulatory scope compares the daily VaR amounts with the daily P&L excluding uncertainty reserves (actual P&L) on the one hand and the daily P&L restated for uncertainty reserves and new transactions (or “hypothetical” P&L) on the other hand.

At end-December 2022, there were ten backtesting exceptions over a rolling 12-month period, with hypothetical losses exceeding VaR. These exceptions, to be considered in determination of the own funds amount, are mainly due to the strong and various market’s variations that have been observed since the 4th quarter of 2021 due to macroeconomic environment (inflationary pressures, systemic crisis with the war in Ukraine).

Hypothetical P&L losses above VaR occurred on the following dates: February 7, 8, 25; March 9 ,11 17, 28, 29; April 11 and May 16 2022.

The reasons for these exceptions are related to the strong repetitive variations of the different market risks factors, namely: interest rates, inflation, forex, equity volatility as well as credit spread and bond yields.

3.4.5 Operational risk

3.4.5.1 Advanced Measurement Approach

The French Regulatory and Resolution Supervisory Authority, the ACPR, has, since 1 January 2008, authorised the main Crédit Agricole S.A. entities to use the Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA) to calculate their regulatory capital requirements for operational risk. The other Group entities use the Standardised Approach, in accordance with regulations.

The scope of application of the Advanced Measurement and Standardised Approaches and a description of the Advanced Measurement Approach methodology are provided in the "Risk management – Operational risks – 2.8.II Methodology" section.

General qualitative information on operational risk is (EU ORA) discussed in Chapter 5, Part 2 "Risk management" of this document:

- for risk management targets and policies, see the paragraphs "Organisation and governance of the Operational Risk Management function" in Section 2.8.I;
- for approaches for the assessment of minimum equity requirements, see Section 2.8.II "Methodology";
- for the AMA approach, see Section 2.8.II "Methodology", the paragraph entitled "AMA regulatory capital requirement calculation";
- for the use of insurance for risk mitigation in the Advanced Measurement Approach, see Section 2.8.IV "Insurance and coverage of operational risks".

3.4.5.2 Insurance techniques for reducing operational risk

The insurance techniques used to reduce operational risk are described in the "Risk management – Operational risks – 2.8.IV Insurance and coverage of operational risks" section.

— Capital requirements and RWA amounts for operational risk (OR1)

	Banking activities	Relevant indicator			Own funds requirements	Risk weighted exposure amount
		Year-3	Year-2	Last year		
1	Banking activities subject to basic indicator approach (BIA)					
2	Banking activities subject to standardised (TSA) / alternative standardised (ASA) approaches	6,553	7,585	9,137	1,031	12,885
3	Subject to TSA:	6,553	7,585	9,137		
4	Subject to ASA:	-	-	-		
5	Banking activities subject to advanced measurement approaches AMA	12,274	12,445	12,706	1,877	23,467

The information used for the calculation of the standardised capital requirements (SCR) is based on the most recent data at the reporting date.

3.5 ASSET ENCUMBRANCE

Medians of the four quarterly end-of-period values over the previous twelve months.

Template EU AE1 – Encumbered and unencumbered assets

	Carrying amount of encumbered assets		Fair value of encumbered assets		Carrying amount of unencumbered assets		Fair value of unencumbered assets	
		of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA		of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA		of which EHQLA and HQLA		of which EHQLA and HQLA
(in millions of euros)	**010**	**030**	**040**	**050**	**060**	**080**	**090**	**100**
010 Assets of the reporting institution	**203,820**	**40,703**			**1,577,211**	**334,361**		
030 Equity instruments	2,835	1,129	2,835	1,129	8,008	547	6,966	547
040 Debt securities	43,997	39,547	43,915	39,437	96,793	75,968	91,491	77,826
050 of which: covered bonds	3,319	3,314	3,319	3,314	1,743	1,671	1,644	1,629
060 of which: securitisations	454	189	363	189	729	451	732	451
070 of which: issued by general governments	37,010	34,180	37,062	34,232	48,686	48,699	55,282	53,359
080 of which: issued by financial corporations	6,388	4,851	6,253	4,843	32,829	16,904	25,223	15,883
090 of which: issued by non-financial corporations	643	440	643	440	9,624	3,711	5,520	3,651
120 Other assets	156,988	27			1,472,410	257,846		

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

— Template EU AE2 – Collateral received and own debt securities issued

		Fair value of encumbered collateral received or own debt securities issued		Unencumbered: Fair value of collateral received or own debt securities issued available for encumbrance	
			of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA		of which EHQLA and HQLA
	(in millions of euros)	010	030	040	060
130	**Collateral received by the reporting institution**	**451,580**	**239,698**	**152,260**	**44,871**
140	Loans on demand	0	0	0	0
150	Equity instruments	14,974	5,774	8,823	1,251
160	Debt securities	248,083	233,924	57,127	43,620
170	of which: covered bonds	2,046	1,688	438	287
180	of which: securitisations	5,795	4,989	3,151	2,239
190	of which: issued by general governments	220,215	219,271	42,076	39,480
200	of which: issued by financial corporations	15,677	8,889	11,160	2,045
210	of which: issued by non-financial corporations	8,096	4,362	4,486	1,568
220	Loans and advances other than loans on demand	188,523	0	86,310	0
230	Other collateral received	0	0	0	0
240	OWN DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED OTHER THAN OWN COVERED BONDS OR SECURITISATIONS	1,111	0	32,209	0
241	OWN COVERED BONDS AND ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES ISSUED AND NOT YET PLEDGED			13,359	1,913
250	**TOTAL ASSETS, COLLATERAL RECEIVED AND OWN DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED**	**656,512**	**280,400**		

— Template EU AE3 – Sources of encum

(in millions of euros)	Matching liabilities, contingent liabilities or securities lent	Assets, collateral received and own debt securities issued other than covered bonds and securitisations encumbered
	010	030
010 Carrying amount of selected financial liabilities	**614,656**	**604,264**

Table EU AE4 – Additional narrative information

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

The asset encumbrance ratio for Crédit Agricole S.A. represented 24.2% at 31 December 2022.

The encumbrance for assets and collateral received for Crédit Agricole S.A. mainly covers loans and receivables (other than loans on demand). The pledge of receivables due from private customers aims 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.

The decrease in the asset encumbrance ratio of Crédit Agricole S.A. observed in 2022 is explained notably by the partial payback of the drawdowns from the ECB under T-LTRO.

The sources of asset encumbrance mainly related to loans and receivables (other than loans on demand) are as follows:

- covered bonds referred to in Article 52-(4), first sub-paragraph of Directive 2009/65/EC, issued under the following three programmes:
  - Crédit Agricole Home Loan SFH, pledging the receivables of the Regional Banks and LCL,
  - Crédit Agricole Public Sector SCF, pledging the receivables of Crédit Agricole CIB,
  - Crédit Agricole Italia OBG SRL, pledging the receivables of the Crédit Agricole Italia Group.

  At 31 December 2022, the placed covered bonds amounted to €48.1 billion for a total of €55.2 billion in encumbered underlying assets (and collateral received) thus complying with the contractual and regulatory requirements in terms of over-collateralisation;
- asset-backed securities (ABS) issued during securitisation transactions – as defined in Article 4-(1), item 61, of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 (CRR) – mainly carried out by the CA Consumer Finance Group and its subsidiaries.

At 31 December 2022, placed asset-backed securities amounted to €3.9 billion for a total of €4.2 billion in encumbered underlying assets;

- guaranteed deposits (other than repurchase agreements) mainly associated with financing activities: from the ECB under T-LTROs, via Crédit Agricole CIB's ESTER securitisation conduit, as well as French or supranational institutional organisations (such as the CDC and the EIB).

  At 31 December 2022, guaranteed deposits (other than repurchase agreements) amounted to €122 billion for a total of €156.4 billion in encumbered assets and collateral received;
- debt securities (other than covered bonds or ABSs) issued to the Caisse de Refinancement de l'Habitat (CRH) in the form of promissory notes, pledging the collateral received from the Regional Banks and the receivables of LCL.

  At 31 December 2022, these securities amounted to €6.2 billion for a total of €8.7 billion in encumbered assets and collateral received.

As Crédit Agricole S.A. is the central actor in most of these secured financing mechanisms, these levels of encumbrance are broken down at an intragroup level between Crédit Agricole S.A., its subsidiaries and the Crédit Agricole Regional Banks.

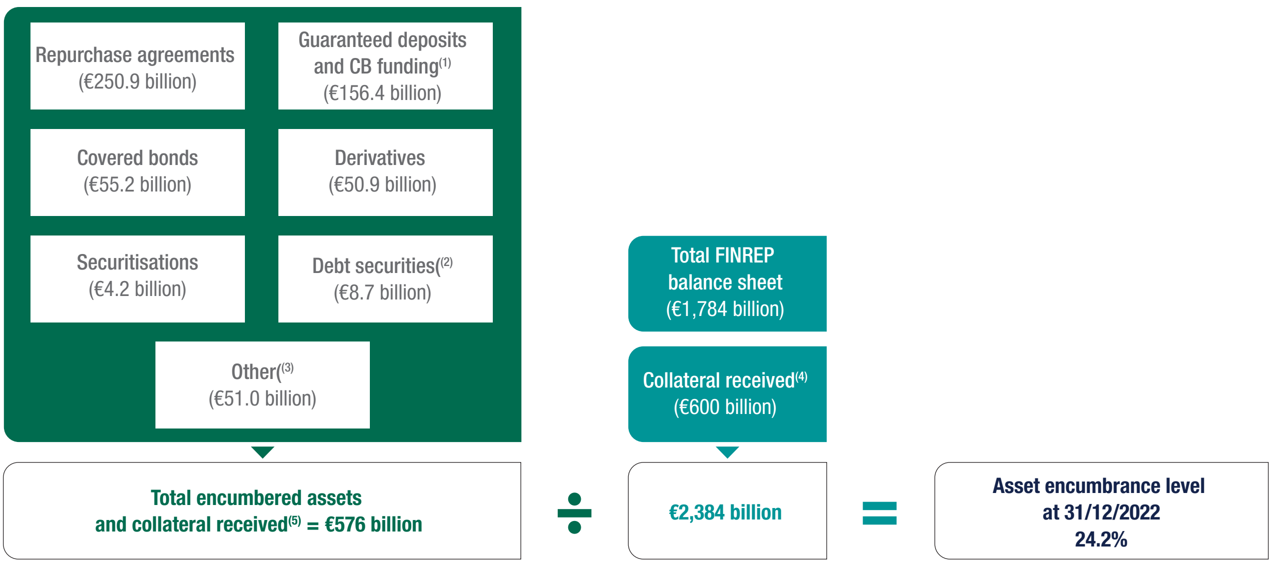
The other main sources of asset encumbrance in Crédit Agricole S.A. are:

- repurchase agreements, mainly associated with the activity of Crédit Agricole CIB and mainly encumbering the collateral received comprising debt securities and, on an ancillary basis, equity instruments. In particular, this source concentrates the majority of encumbrance held in the second material currency (USD), within the meaning of Annex XVII of the Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 451/2021, other than the reporting currency (EUR).

  At 31 December 2022, repurchase agreements amounted to €257.3 billion for a total of €250.9 billion in encumbered assets and collateral received;
- Security Lending and Borrowing mainly related to the activity of Crédit Agricole CIB and CACEIS and encumbering collateral received composed essentially of debt securities and on an ancllary basis equity instruments.

  At 31 Décember 2022, Security Lending and Borrowing amounted to €50.9 billion for a total of €50.1 billion in encumbered assets and collateral received.
- derivatives associated mainly with the OTC derivative activity of Crédit Agricole CIB and encumbering mainly cash as part of margin calls.

  At 31 December 2022, margin calls amounted to €50.9 billion.



(1) Central banks.
(2) Other than covered bonds or ABSs.
(3) Mainly securities lending and borrowing.
(4) Excluding collateral that could not be encumbered.
(5) In accordance with the current regulations, for the purpose of asset encumbrance level calculation, the total of encumbered assets and collateral received re-used does not include the own debt securities issued other than covered bonds and securitisations.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

3.6 INFORMATION ON THE LIQUIDITY REQUIREMENT MODEL

3.6.1 Liquidity risk management

In addition to paragraph 5 “Risks and Pillar 3”, 2 “Risk management”, 6 “Balance sheet management”, IV “Liquidity and funding risk” to meet the requirements defined in the EU LIQA template (Liquidity risk management) – Article 451a-(4) CRR.

Liquidity risk management is monitored at each level of sub-consolidation as well as at Crédit Agricole Group level.

a) Liquidity risk management strategy and process

The strategy implemented by the Crédit Agricole Group in terms of liquidity risk management is based on a few main principles:

- a financing structure that minimizes risk and substantial liquidity buffers, intended to enable the Group to withstand a possible liquidity crisis;
- a prudent management of intraday liquidity risk;
- a robust mechanism for managing liquidity risk.

The Group ensures the diversification of its sources of market financing via dedicated indicators, both for the short and the long term. Diversification relates to the category of the counterparty (different market players, retail and corporate clients), the currency and the country of the counterparty.

b) Structure and organization of the liquidity risk management function

Liquidity risk management is coordinated for the Crédit Agricole Group by the Group Financial Monitoring Department, within the finance department of Crédit Agricole S.A..

Liquidity risk, supervised and managed by the finance department, is based on liquidity risk management indicators produced by Group entities and consolidated. The Group Risk Department provides a second look at liquidity risk management through standards, indicators, limits, and participates in liquidity governance meetings.

c) Centralization of liquidity and intra-group interactions

Crédit Agricole S.A. plays the role of hub bank for the Group’s entities. Crédit Agricole S.A. ensures the proper circulation of liquidity between Group entities and implements the market financing plan at its level, which it redistributes within the entities.

For specific reasons and subject to conditions, Crédit Agricole S.A. authorizes some Group entities to have direct access to the markets. This is particularly the case for CACF, Crédit Agricole CIB and CA Italia.

d) Liquidity risk reporting and monitoring systems

In practice, liquidity risk is monitored via a centralized tool common to all entities that are part of the Group’s liquidity risk monitoring scope. Via a chart of accounts adapted to the monitoring of liquidity risk, this tool makes it possible to identify the homogeneous compartments of the balance sheet of the Group and of each of its entities. This tool also conveys the schedule for each of these compartments. In production since 2013, it measures the various indicators standardized by the Group on a monthly basis:

- internal liquidity model indicators: liquidity balance sheet, reserves, stress scenarios, concentration of short-term and long-term refinancing, etc.;
- regulatory indicators: LCR, NSFR, ALMM.

This system is supplemented by management tools providing a daily view of certain risks (intraday liquidity, daily production of the LCR).

Liquidity management is also integrated into the Group’s planning process. Thus the balance sheet is projected, particularly in the context of budget exercises, the medium-term plan or stress simulations.

e) Hedging of liquidity risk

The liquidity risk management policies implemented by the Crédit Agricole Group consist in having a solid balance sheet structure in order to be able to deal with situations of stress or liquidity crises (liquidity outflows or market closures). This essentially involves:

- giving priority to medium-long-term refinancing and limiting recourse to short-term refinancing. As such, the Group has set itself a management objective in terms of Stable Resource Position and a limit in terms of net short-term refinancing;
- controlling the Group’s footprint on the refinancing market;
- diversify its sources of market refinancing;
- have asset liquefaction tools (securitizations, covered).

In the event of a crisis, the reserves of liquefiable assets make it possible to deal with significant outflows of liquidity. These assets mainly consist of:

- Central Bank deposits (mainly with the ECB);
- securities of high quality, liquid and subject to a low risk of variation in value;
- and receivables that can be mobilized in the Central Bank.

f) Liquidity contingency plan

Crédit Agricole S.A. draws up an Emergency Plan which is deployed in the event of a liquidity crisis. This Group Emergency Plan applies to Crédit Agricole Group entities and has three levels, triggered according to the severity of the crisis situation:

- Yellow: the situation requires increased monitoring and low-level measures;
- Orange: the situation requires the implementation of unusual means to deal with the crisis;
- Red: the situation requires the implementation of exceptional means to deal with the crisis.

The crisis monitoring indicators used for the possible triggering of the Emergency Plan are measured weekly by the Financial Management Department of Crédit Agricole S.A.

The system is based on dedicated governance in the event of the emergency plan being triggered, which notably includes a Crisis Committee chaired by General Management. The Group emergency plan is tested annually.

g) Liquidity stress tests

The institution ensures that it has a sufficient buffer of liquid assets to deal with liquidity crisis situations. These include Central Bank deposits, liquid securities on the secondary market, securities likely to be repoed, or even securities or receivables that can be mobilized with Central Banks.

The Group sets tolerance thresholds in terms of survival time for the following three scenarios:

- a so-called systemic crisis scenario corresponding to a crisis on the refinancing market. The survival time is set at one year;
- a so-called idiosyncratic crisis scenario corresponding to a severe crisis centered on the Crédit Agricole Group with a smaller impact than the global crisis scenario, in particular because the market liquidity of the assets is not impacted. The survival time is set at three months;
- a so-called global crisis scenario corresponding to a brutal and severe crisis, both specific to the institution, i.e. affecting its reputation, and systemic, i.e. affecting the entire market for funding. The survival time is set at one month.

In practice, these stress tests are carried out by applying a set of hypotheses of deterioration of the liquidity balance sheet. The Group satisfies the stress if the liquid assets make it possible to maintain positive liquidity over the entire stressed period.

h) Management and governance

Liquidity risk appetite is defined each year by governance in the Risk Appetite Framework, which reflects the level of risk accepted by the Group. This takes the form of alert thresholds and limits on the key indicators of the liquidity risk monitoring system:

- the LCR and the NSFR, controlled with a monitoring margin compared to the regulatory requirements;
- internal indicators, such as the Stable Resource Position (PRS), liquidity crisis scenarios and liquidity reserves are also subject to alert thresholds and limits.

— Main liquidity risk appetite and management indicators monitored by the Crédit Agricole Group as of 31 December 2022

	LCR	NSFR	PRS	Stress	Reserves
Crédit Agricole Group	167.6%	118.0%	€213 bn	Global >0 Systemic >0 Idiosyncratic >0	€467 bn
Crédit Agricole S.A.	162.7%	114.2%	NA	Global >0 Systemic >0 Idiosyncratic >0	NA

The internal management system is supplemented by other measures of liquidity risk (concentration of medium-long-term refinancing by counterparty, maturities and currencies, sensitivity to short-term market refinancing, market footprint, level of asset encumbrance, needs contingent liquidity) monitored at Group level and broken down at different levels (sub-consolidation levels of subsidiaries and Regional Banks).

The Group prepares an annual statement on the adequacy of the liquidity risk management systems, ensuring that the liquidity risk management systems implemented are adapted to the Group's profile and strategy. This declaration, approved by the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A., is addressed to the European Central Bank, as supervisor of the Group.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

3.6.2 Regulatory coverage ratio for short-term liquidity needs (Liquidity Coverage Ratio)

Quantitative information

Average[1] LCR over 12 rolling months calculated on 31 March 2022, 30 June 2022, 30 September 2022 and 31 December 2022.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio average over 12 months (LCR) Scope of consolidation: Crédit Agricole S.A. *(in millions of euros)*		Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
EU-1A	**QUARTER ENDING ON**	**31/12/2022**	**30/09/2022**	**30/06/2022**	**31/03/2022**	**31/12/2022**	**30/09/2022**	**30/06/2022**	**31/03/2022**
EU-1b	Number of data points used in the calculation of averages	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS								
1	**Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)**					**373,224**	**381,598**	**384,092**	**382,186**
	CASH-OUTFLOWS								
2	**Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:**	**412,837**	**409,070**	**404,439**	**397,377**	**27,347**	**27,132**	**26,770**	**26,173**
3	Stable deposits	292,403	288,640	284,856	280,927	14,620	14,432	14,243	14,046
4	Less stable deposits	120,434	120,429	119,583	116,450	12,727	12,700	12,527	12,126
5	**Unsecured wholesale funding**	**413,280**	**418,444**	**415,492**	**410,583**	**223,092**	**227,517**	**225,571**	**223,280**
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	214,913	214,234	211,538	207,623	100,959	101,189	99,138	96,469
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	175,114	181,469	181,322	180,402	98,880	103,587	103,800	104,253
8	Unsecured debt	23,253	22,741	22,632	22,557	23,253	22,741	22,632	22,557
9	**Secured wholesale funding**					**31,811**	**30,126**	**28,327**	**27,265**
10	**Additional requirements**	**189,075**	**186,597**	**183,353**	**179,460**	**52,114**	**49,839**	**47,545**	**46,387**
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	33,255	31,364	29,593	28,514	19,623	17,834	16,618	16,576
12	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products								
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	155,820	155,234	153,759	150,946	32,491	32,005	30,927	29,811
14	**Other contractual funding obligations**	**44,670**	**46,516**	**46,853**	**45,901**	**5,668**	**5,743**	**5,802**	**5,964**
15	**Other contingent funding obligations**	**64,536**	**63,270**	**63,100**	**64,223**	**3,417**	**3,354**	**3,345**	**3,401**
16	**TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS**					**343,448**	**343,712**	**337,359**	**332,469**
	CASH-INFLOWS								
17	**Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)**	**204,693**	**201,919**	**197,287**	**199,254**	**33,032**	**30,315**	**27,796**	**26,657**
18	**Inflows from fully performing exposures**	**70,983**	**68,046**	**65,275**	**63,865**	**50,018**	**47,470**	**45,339**	**44,537**
19	**Other cash inflows**	**6,880**	**7,073**	**6,930**	**7,342**	**6,880**	**7,073**	**6,930**	**7,342**
EU-19a	**(Difference between total weighted inflows and total weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies)**					**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
EU-19b	**(Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution)**					**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
20	**TOTAL CASH INFLOWS**	**282,555**	**277,038**	**269,492**	**270,461**	**89,929**	**84,858**	**80,065**	**78,536**
EU-20a	**Fully exempt inflows**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
EU-20b	**Inflows subject to 90% cap**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
EU-20c	**Inflows subject to 75% cap**	**229,539**	**227,506**	**223,239**	**226,665**	**89,929**	**84,858**	**80,065**	**78,536**
	TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE								
EU-21	**LIQUIDITY BUFFER**					**373,224**	**381,598**	**384,092**	**382,186**
22	**TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS***					**253,519**	**258,854**	**257,294**	**253,934**
23	**LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO****					**147.87%**	**147.82%**	**149.75%**	**151.04%**

* *The net cash outflows are calculated on average on the amounts observed (over the 12 regulatory declarations concerned) including the application of a cap on cash inflows (maximum of 75% of gross outflows), if applicable.*

** *The average LCR ratios reported in the table above now correspond to the arithmetic average of the last 12 month-end ratios declared over the observation period, in accordance with the requirements of the European CRR2 regulation.*

(1) Average of the last 12 month-end measurements.

Qualitative information

Row number	Qualitative information	
(a)	Explanations on the main drivers of LCR results and the evolution of the contribution of inputs to the LCR's calculation over time	Crédit Agricole S.A.'s LCR is at a comfortable level, benefiting from large excess liquidity, mostly reinvested in Central Banks, and having a high-quality securities portfolio. The average ratio observed at the end of the quarters shows a stability at high levels all over the year 2022 (148% as of December 2022) due to the significant increase in excess liquidity and consequently in liquidity reserves, proportionally higher than the increase in net cash outflows. In effect, the liquidity reserves have been maintained at high levels, even after the sequence of TLTRO reimbursement achieved with ECB in December 2022. In parallel, the dynamism of the customer resources activity is another key factor.
(b)	Explanations on the changes in the LCR over time	Cash outflows mainly come from stressed assumptions of outflows from customer deposits, up over the year (in line with the observed increase in customer resources). Main drivers in 2022 on cash outflows stems mainly from the increase of variation margin and collateral effects due to market volatility and the increase of Cash outflows related to any drawdowns of off-balance sheet commitments (credit lines and facilities) in line with dynamic commercial activity. Cash inflows mainly come from repayments of customer assets, also up in 2022 (in line with the observed increase in loans), with a more limited impact than the increase in cash outflows.
(c)	Explanations on the actual concentration of funding sources	Crédit Agricole S.A. follows a prudent refinancing policy, with highly diversified access to markets, in terms of investor base and products.
(d)	High-level description of the composition of the institution's liquidity buffer.	Crédit Agricole S.A.'s HQLA assets are of very good quality, mainly made up of deposits with Central Banks and Level 1 securities. The high level of deposits in Central Banks has been maintained throughout the year 2022, with a limited decrease even after the sequence of TLTRO reimbursement in December 2022.
(e)	Derivative exposures and potential collateral calls	The cash outflows relating to this item materialize the contingent risk of an increase in margin calls on derivative transactions in an unfavorable market scenario (noticeable increase in 2022 due to market volatility)
(f)	Currency mismatch in the LCR	As of 31 December 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. hedged its net cash outflows with liquid assets denominated in the same currency for the main significant currencies (EUR, JPY, USD). The level of residual asymmetries observed in certain currencies is covered by surplus high-quality liquid assets available in other significant currencies and which could be easily converted to cover these needs, including in a crisis situation.
(g)	Other items in the LCR calculation that are not captured in the LCR disclosure template but that the institution considers relevant for its liquidity profile	-

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

3.6.3 Regulatory coverage ratio of medium/long-term liquidity needs (Net Stable Funding Ratio)

Quantitative information

NSFR measured on 31 March 2022, 30 June 2022, 30 September 2022 and 31 December 2022.

		a	b	c	d	e
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) at 31/03/2022 **Scope of consolidation: Crédit Agricole S.A.** *(in millions of euros)*		**Unweighted value by residual maturity**				
		No maturity	**< 6 months**	**6 months to < 1 year**	**≥ 1 year**	**Weighted value**
	AVAILABLE STABLE FUNDING (ASF) ITEMS					
1	**Capital items and instruments**	**64,621**	**-**	**0**	**18,612**	**83,233**
2	Own funds	64,621	-	0	18,612	83,233
3	Other capital instruments		-	-	-	-
4	**Retail deposits**		**404,291**	**1,353**	**4,554**	**383,955**
5	Stable deposits		286,348	89	2,715	274,830
6	Less stable deposits		117,943	1,264	1,839	109,125
7	**Wholesale funding**		**680,324**	**61,630**	**318,052**	**508,406**
8	Operational deposits		154,075	-	-	77,037
9	Other wholesale funding		526,249	61,630	318,052	431,369
10	**Interdependent liabilities**		**73,363**	**-**	**-**	**-**
11	**Other liabilities**	**-**	**108,689**	**3,841**	**11,904**	**13,825**
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	-				-
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		108,689	3,841	11,904	13,825
14	TOTAL AVAILABLE STABLE FUNDING (ASF)					989,419
	REQUIRED STABLE FUNDING (RSF) ITEMS					
15	**Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)**					**10,772**
EU-15a	**Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool**		**422**	**378**	**21,231**	**18,727**
16	**Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes**		**6,499**	**-**	**-**	**3,250**
17	**Performing loans and securities:**		**434,725**	**112,534**	**594,358**	**672,015**
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		174,981	6,164	4,641	10,068
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		140,656	65,714	278,995	324,803
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:	-	83,864	31,720	183,710	221,567
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel 2 Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	1,332	1,265	6,762	5,694
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	5,077	4,892	109,211	89,179
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel 2 Standardised Approach for credit risk		3,927	3,963	94,903	75,978
24	Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products		30,147	4,044	17,800	26,398
25	**Interdependent assets**		**73,363**	**-**	**-**	**-**
26	**Other assets:**		**129,085**	**2,753**	**41,474**	**87,825**
27	Physical traded commodities				-	-
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		9,567	-	1,151	9,110
29	NSFR derivative assets		2,764			2,764
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		47,752			2,388
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		69,002	2,753	40,323	73,563
32	**Off-balance sheet items**		**61,090**	**14,962**	**161,500**	**13,916**
33	TOTAL REQUIRED STABLE FUNDING (RSF)					806,503
34	**NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO** *(%)*					**122.68%**

	Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) at 30/06/2022 Scope of consolidation: Crédit Agricole S.A. *(in millions of euros)*	a	b	c	d	e
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1 year	Weighted value
	AVAILABLE STABLE FUNDING (ASF) ITEMS					
1	**Capital items and instruments**	**64,982**	**0**	**-**	**18,401**	**83,382**
2	Own funds	64,982	0	-	18,401	83,382
3	Other capital instruments		-	-	-	-
4	**Retail deposits**		**407,918**	**1,330**	**4,427**	**387,434**
5	Stable deposits		293,602	83	2,721	281,722
6	Less stable deposits		114,316	1,246	1,706	105,712
7	Wholesale funding		687,040	153,599	225,168	457,454
8	Operational deposits		150,670	-	-	75,335
9	Other wholesale funding		536,370	153,599	225,168	382,119
10	**Interdependent liabilities**		**75,422**	**-**	**-**	**-**
11	**Other liabilities**	**546**	**115,296**	**4,237**	**5,667**	**7,785**
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	546				-
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		115,296	4,237	5,667	7,785
14	TOTAL AVAILABLE STABLE FUNDING (ASF)					936,056
	REQUIRED STABLE FUNDING (RSF) ITEMS					
15	**Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)**					**13,164**
EU-15a	**Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool**		**291**	**289**	**19,900**	**17,408**
16	**Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes**		**7,044**	**-**	**-**	**3,522**
17	**Performing loans and securities:**		**413,368**	**148,983**	**591,358**	**668,296**
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		160,417	12,086	4,523	14,303
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		133,625	91,730	257,989	315,970
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:	-	84,278	33,901	192,780	225,272
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel 2 Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	1,733	1,397	6,646	5,885
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	5,321	5,135	114,786	84,303
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel 2 Standardised Approach for credit risk		4,009	4,043	99,087	69,756
24	Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products		29,727	6,131	21,281	28,449
25	**Interdependent assets**		**75,422**	**-**	**-**	**-**
26	**Other assets:**		**154,689**	**3,794**	**38,554**	**88,684**
27	Physical traded commodities				-	-
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		9,877	-	563	8,874
29	NSFR derivative assets		-			-
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		67,576			3,379
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		77,236	3,794	37,992	76,431
32	**Off-balance sheet items**		**63,562**	**15,991**	**157,923**	**13,949**
33	TOTAL REQUIRED STABLE FUNDING (RSF)					805,023
34	**NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO** *(%)*					**116.28%**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) at 30/09/2022 Scope of consolidation: Crédit Agricole S.A. *(in millions of euros)*		a	b	c	d	e
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				
		No maturity	**< 6 months**	**6 months to < 1 year**	**≥ 1 year**	**Weighted value**
	AVAILABLE STABLE FUNDING (ASF) ITEMS					
1	**Capital items and instruments**	**63,579**	**0**	**59**	**18,159**	**81,768**
2	Own funds	63,579	0	59	18,159	81,768
3	Other capital instruments		-	-	-	-
4	**Retail deposits**		**413,790**	**1,631**	**4,205**	**392,860**
5	Stable deposits		295,467	49	2,577	283,317
6	Less stable deposits		118,323	1,582	1,628	109,543
7	Wholesale funding		732,139	144,506	219,557	447,846
8	Operational deposits		142,569	-	-	71,284
9	Other wholesale funding		589,571	144,506	219,557	376,562
10	**Interdependent liabilities**		**78,083**	**-**	**-**	**-**
11	**Other liabilities**		**128,508**	**2,041**	**7,789**	**8,810**
12	NSFR derivative liabilities					-
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		128,508	2,041	7,789	8,810
14	TOTAL AVAILABLE STABLE FUNDING (ASF)					931,283
	REQUIRED STABLE FUNDING (RSF) ITEMS					
15	**Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)**					**14,158**
EU-15a	**Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool**		**284**	**450**	**19,868**	**17,512**
16	**Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes**		**7,719**	**-**	**-**	**3,860**
17	**Performing loans and securities:**		**421,705**	**143,359**	**602,319**	**672,427**
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		156,815	10,600	5,197	12,959
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		142,171	89,630	260,931	318,613
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		79,872	31,061	197,463	225,572
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel 2 Standardised Approach for credit risk		2,689	1,667	5,822	5,962
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		5,349	5,296	116,980	85,521
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel 2 Standardised Approach for credit risk		4,072	4,134	101,106	70,808
24	Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products		37,498	6,772	21,748	29,763
25	**Interdependent assets**		**78,083**	**-**	**-**	**-**
26	**Other assets:**		**93,174**	**1,705**	**38,682**	**81,004**
27	Physical traded commodities				-	-
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		4,023	-	546	3,884
29	NSFR derivative assets		163			163
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		6,504			325
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		82,483	1,705	38,136	76,632
32	**Off-balance sheet items**		**75,540**	**14,378**	**160,729**	**14,690**
33	TOTAL REQUIRED STABLE FUNDING (RSF)					803,651
34	**NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO** *(%)*					**115.88%**

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) at 31/12/2022 Scope of consolidation: Crédit Agricole S.A. *(in millions of euros)*		a	b	c	d	e
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1 year	Weighted value
	AVAILABLE STABLE FUNDING (ASF) ITEMS					
1	**Capital items and instruments**	**63,065**		**143**	**17,016**	**80,152**
2	Own funds	63,065		143	17,016	80,152
3	Other capital instruments					
4	**Retail deposits**		**413,912**	**2,748**	**4,126**	**394,068**
5	Stable deposits		298,911	59	2,313	286,335
6	Less stable deposits		115,001	2,688	1,813	107,734
7	Wholesale funding		731,616	68,221	275,020	470,136
8	Operational deposits		154,553			77,277
9	Other wholesale funding		577,063	68,221	275,020	392,860
10	**Interdependent liabilities**		**81,006**			
11	**Other liabilities**	**-**	**109,434**	**4,997**	**7,676**	**10,175**
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	-				
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		109,434	4,997	7,676	10,175
14	TOTAL AVAILABLE STABLE FUNDING (ASF)					954,532
	REQUIRED STABLE FUNDING (RSF) ITEMS					
15	**Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)**					**5,678**
EU-15a	**Assets encumbered for a residual maturity of one year or more in a cover pool**		**226**	**356**	**20,530**	**17,945**
16	**Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes**		**6,659**			**3,330**
17	**Performing loans and securities:**		**440,947**	**84,134**	**670,295**	**714,000**
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		161,205	5,178	5,005	10,185
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		159,313	36,550	332,737	368,954
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		78,662	30,332	195,789	222,270
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel 2 Standardised Approach for credit risk		1,398	774	7,009	5,642
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:		5,303	5,061	117,322	85,328
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel 2 Standardised Approach for credit risk		4,026	4,080	102,025	71,197
24	Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products		36,464	7,012	19,442	27,263
25	**Interdependent assets**		**81,006**			
26	**Other assets:**		**84,293**	**3,691**	**40,970**	**80,147**
27	Physical traded commodities					
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		3,762		533	3,651
29	NSFR derivative assets		337			337
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		5,249			262
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		74,944	3,691	40,437	75,897
32	**Off-balance sheet items**		**73,014**	**15,092**	**160,778**	**14,714**
33	TOTAL REQUIRED STABLE FUNDING (RSF)					835,815
34	**NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO** *(%)*					**114.20%**

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Qualitative information

The Crédit Agricole Group's NSFR ratio remains at comfortable levels (125% in March 2022, 118% in December 2022), resulting from prudent management and large surplus of medium to long term resources.

The stable financing requirement at the end of 2022 comes mainly from customer loans, whose weighted outstandings end up quite stable at the end of 2022.

The stable funding available largely covers the needs for stable funding at the end of 2021. It stems mainly from customer resources, whose weighted outstandings are up at the end of 2022 (in line with the observed increase in customer resources), and from market and Central Bank resources (including TLTRO) showing a significant decrease at the end of 2022. This trend regarding Central Bank TLTRO resources was anticipated and monitored in consistency with the loss of NSFR efficiency of TLTRO resources (maturities below one year and/or six months) and with the sequence of TLTRO reimbursement achieved in December 2022.

Interdependent assets and liabilities correspond to the part of regulated deposits (*Livret A,* LDD and LEP) of customers of the Regional Banks[1], LCL, BforBank and Banque Chalus which are transfered to the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations (CDC).

3.7 GLOBAL INTEREST RATE RISK

In accordance with Article 448 of Regulation (EU) 2019/876 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 (known as "CRR2") amending Regulation (EU) 575/2013 (CRR), Crédit Agricole S.A. is required to publish information on interest rate risk.

3.7.1 Qualitative information on interest rate risk management in the banking portfolio (EU IRRBBA standard)

a) Definition of global interest rate risk

Banking portfolio interest rate risk refers to the actual or potential risk of a decline in the bank's equity or revenues resulting from adverse movements in interest rates that affect its banking portfolio positions.

Interest rate risk can be broken down into three sub-types of risk:

- **directional risk** or deadlock risk, which results from the maturity structure of the instruments in the banking portfolio and reflects the risk induced by the timing of rate changes in the instruments. The magnitude of the deadlock risk varies depending on whether changes in the term structure of rates move steadily along the yield curve (parallel risk) or differently by period (non-parallel risk);
- **basis risk,** which reflects the impact of relative changes in interest rates for financial instruments with similar maturities and valued with different interest rate indexes;
- **option risk,** which results from derivative or balance sheet positions that allow the bank or its customer to modify the level and timing of cash flows; option risk is split into two categories: automatic option risk and behavioural option risk.

It is managed through the use of hedges and other means and controlled through limits.

b) Global interest rate risk management and mitigation strategies

Target

The objective of global interest rate risk management is to stabilise the future profits of the bank against the impact of any adverse interest rate movements.

Changes in interest rates impact the net interest margin by creating mismatches in timing or in the type of indexation between assets and sources of funds. Interest rate risk management uses balance sheet or off-balance sheet transactions to limit the resulting volatility in this income.

The scope for monitoring the global interest rate risk is made up of entities whose business generates an interest rate risk:

- LCL group;
- Crédit Agricole S.A.;
- International retail banks, in particular the Crédit Agricole Italia group;
- Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment bank;
- Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance group;
- Crédit Agricole Leasing & Factoring group;
- CACEIS;
- Amundi.

The interest rate risk borne by the Insurance business is monitored using indicators specific to this business line. An assessment of the impact of an instantaneous rate shock on the level of own funds under Solvency 2 is performed on the Crédit Agricole Assurances scope. This indicator is incorporated within an alert threshold.

Limitation system and hedging practices

The rules for setting limits are intended to protect the bank's net asset value in accordance with Pillar 2 of the Basel 3 regulations regarding global interest rate risk and to limit the volatility, over time, of net interest margins by avoiding sizeable concentrations of risk on certain maturities.

The limits set at entity and scope level put bounds on the extent of the maximum discounted loss over the whole of the next 30 years and the maximum annual loss over each of the next 10 or 15 years in the event of a rate shock.

Each entity (including Crédit Agricole S.A.) manages its own exposure and hedges the interest rate risks generated by this method of financial organisation using financial instruments (on- and off-balance sheet, futures or options) under the supervision of its Asset-Liability Management Committee, in compliance with its limits and Group standards.

The Group's Financial Steering department and Risk department are represented on the main subsidiaries' ALM Committees. They ensure the harmonisation of methods and practices across the Group and monitor compliance with the limits assigned to each of the subsidiaries' entities.

In addition to validation by the Group Risk Committee, the limits of the subsidiaries and Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole Groups are approved by the governing body of each entity.

Limits that are reviewed annually and approved by Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Board of Directors govern the Group's exposure to global interest rate risk. These limits govern interest rate risk, inflation risk and basis risk.

(1) The regulated savings of customers of the Regional Banks are recorded in the balance sheet of Crédit Agricole S.A.

The rules that apply in France to the setting of the *Livret A* index a portion of the interest to average inflation over a rolling six-month period. The interest on other passbooks is also correlated with the same half-yearly average inflation rate. As a result, the Group hedges the risk associated with these balance sheet items using instruments (carried on or off the balance sheet) for which the underlying is an inflation rate.

Stress testing

A quarterly internal mechanism (ICAAP or internal capital adequacy assessment process) estimates the internal capital requirement for the interest rate risk that the Crédit Agricole S.A. could experience. This is measured in two ways: in economic value and in revenues.

The economic value impact is measured by taking into account:

- the directional interest rate risk (calculated based on gaps);
- the automatic option rate risk (mainly delta equivalent and gamma equivalent of caps and floors options);
- the behavioural risk (such as early fixed-rate loan repayments);
- potential consumption of interest rate risk exposure limits.

The impact on revenues is calculated using net interest margin simulations (see below).

As one of the largest banking groups in Europe, Crédit Agricole Group is subject to regulatory stress tests conducted by the European Banking Authority. Interest rate risk is one of the risks subject to this type of periodic exercise. Crédit Agricole S.A. contributes to this exercise as a result.

Role of independent audits

A three-tiered, independent monitoring system has been established to maintain the robustness of the system:

- the global interest rate risk measurement system is subject to an ongoing control process;
- the Group Risk Management department issues an opinion on management processes and new products;
- the internal audit department carries out regular inspections in the various departments.

Role and practices of the Asset-Liability Management Committee

Crédit Agricole S.A. manages its exposure under the supervision of the Crédit Agricole S.A. Asset-Liability Management Committee in compliance with its limits and internal standards.

The Asset-Liability Management (ALM) Committee is chaired by Executive Management and includes several members of the Executive Committee as well as representatives of the Risk Management department:

- it examines the individual positions of Crédit Agricole S.A. and its main subsidiaries, along with consolidated positions for each quarterly closing;
- it examines compliance with the applicable limits;
- it validates the guidelines for the global interest rate risk of Crédit Agricole S.A. proposed by the ALM department.

Each Regional Bank's situation as regards global interest rate risk is reviewed quarterly by the Regional Banks' Risk Management Committee.

Bank practices regarding appropriate model validation

Consistency between the models used by the various Group entities is ensured through adherence to the modelling principles approved by the Standards and Methodology Committee. They are approved by the entity's ALM Committee and their relevance is monitored on an annual basis.

The asset and liability management models of the Regional Banks and LCL are developed at the national level by Crédit Agricole S.A. They follow the same validation circuit within Regional Banks and Crédit Agricole S.A. is informed if they are adapted locally.

The relevance of the models is reviewed annually, including a review of historical data or current market conditions. They are subject to an independent review (known as a "second set of eyes") by the Crédit Agricole S.A. risk function for national models and by the Regional Bank's risk function for local adaptations.

c) Indicators for interest rate risk measurement and calculation frequency

The global interest rate risk is quantified using static and dynamic measures.

Approach in terms of economic value

The rate risk measurement is mainly based on the calculation of interest rate gaps.

This methodology consists of staggering outstandings over time (laddering of maturities in what is called a "static" process) at known rates and inflation-indexed outstandings according to their contractual terms (maturity date, amortisation profile) or by modelling out flows of outstandings where:

- the maturity profile is not known (products with no contractual maturity, such as demand deposits, passbook accounts or capital);
- behavioural options sold to customers are incorporated (early loan repayments, home purchase savings, etc.).

The risks arising from automatic options (cap and floor options) are included in the gaps at the level of their equivalent sensitivity. A portion of these risks may be hedged using option-based products.

This measurement system is applied to all significant currencies (USD, GBP and CHF).

A sensitivity of the net present value of the bank's economic value summarises the impact that a rate shock would have on the amount of the rate gaps defined above. This sensitivity is calculated for the interest rate and inflation and for the basis risk (variable shocks depending on the reference index).

They are each subject to a framework in the form of a limit which may not exceed a percentage of total regulatory capital.

The gaps are consolidated quarterly at Crédit Agricole S.A. level. When their management requires it, some entities, particularly the major ones, measure their gaps more frequently. Economic value sensitivities are calculated with the same frequency.

Approach through revenue

An approach through revenue supplements this balance sheet picture with the projection of net interest margin simulations over three years that incorporates assumptions of new production (the so-called "dynamic" approach). The methodology corresponds to that of the stress test conducted by the EBA, i.e. a picture at constant assessment and identical renewal of operations reaching maturity.

These indicators are not subject to a framework but contribute to the assessment of the internal capital need for interest rate risk.

This measurement takes place quarterly on the scopes of the main Group entities and on a consolidated basis.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

d) Interest rate shocks used for internal measurements

Indicators for the approach through economic value

A uniform shock of +/-200 basis points is applied to calculate interest rate sensitivity. For inflation sensitivity, a shock of +/-100 basis points is assumed.

Indicators for the approach through revenue

The projected net interest margin simulations are carried out using six scenarios:

- realisation of forward rates (central scenario);
- shocks of +/-200 basis points on interest rates;
- shocks of +/-50 basis points on interest rates;
- shock of +100 basis points on inflation.

ICAAP

The measures used for the ICAAP are based on a set of six internal scenarios that incorporate yield curve distortions calibrated using a PCA (Principal Component Analysis) method and a calibration consistent with the one used for the assessment of other risks measured under Pillar 2 (a confidence interval of 99.9% and a historical observation period of ten years).

e) Modelling and scope assumptions used for internal measurements

These asset and liability management models are usually defined based on a statistical analysis of past customer behaviour coupled with a qualitative analysis (economic and regulatory context, commercial strategy, etc.).

The modelling focuses mostly on the following:

- demand deposits: the outflow modelled takes into account the historically observed stability of outstandings. Although French demand deposits have historically shown a high degree of stability, a fraction of the outstandings (especially those created after 2015) are deemed to be more rate-sensitive and less stable;
- savings books: the model reflects dependence of the interest paid on these products on market rates and on inflation for some;
- matured loans: for the longest fixed-rate loans (mostly housing loans), the model takes into account the dependence of the intensity of early repayments on interest rate levels. Modelled early repayments are thus updated quarterly;
- equity: the model reflects a strategic convention that aims to stabilise the net interest margin. It links the maturity of the equity maturities to the maturity of the entity's commercial activity.

f) Interest rate risk hedging

This section discusses fair value hedges and cash flow hedges.

Global interest rate risk management aims to reconcile two approaches:

Protection of the bank's net asset value

This first approach requires matching balance sheet and off-balance sheet items that are sensitive to interest rate changes on assets and liabilities (or, in simplified terms, fixed-rate items), so as to neutralise the variations in fair value that occur when interest rates change. If the matching is done by means of derivative instruments (mainly fixed-rate swaps, inflation swaps and market caps), the derivatives are classified as Fair Value Hedges if the instruments (micro FVH) or groups of instruments (macro FVH) identified as hedged items (fixed-rate assets and inflation: customer loans, fixed-rate liabilities and inflation: demand deposits and savings deposits) are eligible under IAS 39 (otherwise, as mentioned above, these derivatives are classified as held for trading, even though they hedge risk).

To check macrohedging suitability, hedging instruments and hedged items are grouped by maturity using contract characteristics or, for certain balance sheet line items (particularly deposits), using assumptions based on the financial characteristics of the products and historical behaviour. The comparison between the two maturity schedules (hedges and hedged items) means that hedging can be documented in a forward-looking manner for each maturity and each generation.

For each macrohedging relationship, the prospective effectiveness of the hedge is measured at year-end, thereby ensuring that for each maturity group, the principal amount of the hedged items is greater than the notional amount of the financial hedging derivatives used. The retrospective effectiveness is therefore measured while ensuring that the change in the hedged outstanding amount at the beginning of the period does not indicate any *a posteriori* overhedging. Other factors of ineffectiveness are also measured: BOR/OIS difference, Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA)/Debit Valuation Adjustment (DVA) and Funding Valuation Adjustment (FVA).

Protection of the interest margin

This second approach requires neutralising variations in future cash flows of instruments or related balance sheet items that are affected by resets of their interest rates in the future, either because they are indexed to interest rate indexes that fluctuate or because they will be refinanced at market rates at some point in the future. If this neutralisation is done using derivative instruments (mainly interest rate swaps), the derivative instruments are classified as cash flow hedges (CFH). This neutralisation can also be carried out for balance sheet items or instruments that are identified individually (micro CFHs) or portfolios of line items or instruments (macro-CFHs). As is the case for fair value hedges, the documentation and effectiveness assessment of these hedging relationships are based on provisional maturities.

For each hedging relationship, the prospective effectiveness of the hedge is measured at year-end, thereby ensuring that for each maturity group, the principal amount of the hedged items is greater than the notional amount of the financial hedging derivatives used.

The table below shows the amount, broken down by projected maturity date, of the cash flows covered by a cash flow hedge:

— At 31 December 2022

(in millions of euros) **Time to maturity**	**<1 year**	**1 to 5 years**	**≥5 years**	**Total**
Cash flows from hedging derivatives	(909)	(1,902)	(544)	(3,355)

g) Main modelling and scope assumptions for regulatory measurements

The modelling and scope assumptions used for the internal measurements presented in point e. are also applied to the regulatory measurements, with the exception of the following:

- equity and shareholdings, other assets and other liabilities are excluded from the gaps;
- the average duration of non-maturity collection is capped at five years.

h) Meaning of measurements

The internal measurements show that the global interest rate risk positions are reasonable in relation to the amount of equity available to Crédit Agricole S.A.

The sensitivity of the bank's economic value to a change in interest rates and inflation of 200 basis points and 100 basis points respectively amounts to €0.9 billion, or 1.4% of total prudential equity.

The regulatory measurements appearing in the EU IRRBB1 statement below are penalised by the exclusion of the equity[1] of Crédit Agricole S.A., which constitutes an important fixed-rate resource.

i) Other relevant information

The interest rates for the main domestic collection products are updated monthly by the Crédit Agricole S.A. Interest Rate Committee.

3.7.2 Quantitative information on interest rate risk

The table below shows the sensitivity of economic value and net interest income to various interest rate shock scenarios.

— Interest rate risk of banking portfolio activities (Table EU IRRBB1)

Changes of the economic value of equity *(in billions of euros)*	**31/12/2022**	**31/12/2021**
1 Parallel up	(4.4)	(2.2)
2 Parallel down	2.4	0.6
3 Steepener	(2.2)	(0.8)
4 Flattener	0.7	0.5
5 Short rates up	(0.2)	0.0
6 Short rates down	(0.3)	0.5

Changes of the net interest income *(in billions of euros)*		**31/12/2022**			**31/12/2021**	
	Year 1	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**
1 Parallel up (+50 bp)	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
2 Parallel down (-50 bp)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.7)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.7)

The sensitivity figures for net interest income above are calculated, on the one hand, using a pass-through rate[2] of 100%, i.e. an immediate pass-through of interest rate changes to assets and liabilities (for all variable rate instruments already on the balance sheet, and only for new transactions in the case of fixed rate instruments) and, on the other hand, demand deposits maintained at their current high level without interest; in fact, the change in the net interest margin would materialise more progressively than the results presented above suggest.

With a pass-through rate of 50% applied to housing loans and a 25% migration from non remunerated sight deposits to passbooks, the sensitivities in year 1, year 2 and year 3 would be respectively €0.4 billion, €0.4 billion and €0.5 billion for a parallel upward shock scenario, and respectively -€0.3 billion, -€0.4 billion and -€0.6 billion for a parallel downward shock scenario. These impacts do not capture delayed effects of past interest rates increases. Moreover, in France, in the context of high interest rates observed in 2022, the pass-through rate on the asset side has been limited by the fixed interest rate model and the usuary rate. In practice, the pass-through rate stood at 30% (instead of 50%). Besides, on the liability side, rates on regulated saving accounts have increased non only based on interest rate increase but as well based on inflation, and the ALM of the bank cannot hedge entirely this latter risk. In such context, the sensitivity of revenues to rate increase has been significantly lower in 2022 than the estimated figure presented in 2021 URD.

Calculation assumptions

The calculation assumptions and rate shock scenarios are defined by the European Banking Authority (EBA) in the "Guidance on the management of interest rate risk arising from non-trading book activities" published on 19 July 2018 (EBA/GL/2018/02).

Economic value

Paragraph 115 of the EBA Guidance specifies how the change in economic value should be calculated. This is determined on the basis of a 30-year rolling balance sheet from which the value of equity and fixed assets is excluded. The average maturity of deposits without contractual maturity (demand deposits and savings books) outside financial institutions is limited to five years.

An instantaneous interest rate shock scenario is considered. The interest rate shocks used are the ones for the main economic regions to which Crédit Agricole S.A. has exposure, namely the eurozone, Switzerland and the United States.

(1) Estimated at €2.5 billion in net present value under the rising interest rate scenario.
(2) The pass-through rate is the sensitivity of customer rates to a market rate variation.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

(basis points)	EUR	USD	CHF	GBP
Parallel shock	200	200	100	250
Short shock	250	300	150	300
Long shock	100	150	100	150

The steepening and flattening of the yield curve scenarios are non-uniform scenarios where maturity-dependent interest rate shocks are applied to both short and long rates.

A minimum threshold (or floor), which varies according to maturity (from -100 basis points overnight to 0 basis points at 20 years, in accordance with Article 115(k) of the above-mentioned EBA Guidance) is applied to interest rates after downside shock scenarios are considered.

Net interest income

The change in net interest income is calculated for a horizon of one, two and three years, assuming a constant balance sheet and therefore an identical renewal of the maturing transactions. An instantaneous interest rate shock scenario of 50 basis points is considered here, regardless of the currency.

Between the two approaches, sensitivities are reversed: the economic value of Crédit Agricole S.A. falls if interest rates rise, while the net interest margin increases.

The fall in economic value in the event of a rate hike is due to a generally lower volume of fixed-rate liabilities than fixed-rate assets on future maturities.

Conversely, the net interest margin increases if interest rates rise, as the sensitivity of renewed assets to rate changes is higher than that of renewed liabilities, due to the fact that liabilities include equity and retail customer resources (demand deposits and regulated savings), which are not very or not at all sensitive to interest rate increases.

3.8 REMUNERATION POLICY

The information on the remuneration policy required pursuant to EU Regulation 575-2013 (CRR), as amended, can be found in Chapter 3 of this Universal Registration Document.

3.9 DISCLOSURES ON ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE RISKS (ESG RISKS)

3.9.1 Qualitative ESG Pillar 3

Preface

The disclosures referred to in the Qualitative ESG Pillar 3 section are largely taken from Chapter 2 "Non-Financial Performance" of the Universal Registration Document (URD). Those are summary disclosures and a more detailed explanation can be found in this Chapter 2.

Table 1 – Qualitative disclosures on environmental risk

1. Economic strategy and processes

Point A. The institution's economic strategy for incorporating environmental factors and risks, taking into account their impact on the economic environment as well as on the institution's business model, strategy and financial planning

If we are to adapt and contain the effects of climate change, our entire model of growth and progress must be examined in depth. Against this fair backdrop of change, Crédit Agricole's strategy is to work towards a just climate transition. The achievement of climate targets cannot be separated from the continuous renewal of the commitment to social cohesion, ensuring protection for the most vulnerable economic actors, such as people on low incomes and small businesses made vulnerable by the economic environment.

In order to shape this vision, Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries have defined their ambitions via the Societal Project, a global framework for CSR actions, and presented their targets in the "Ambitions 2025" Medium-Term Plan.

With regard to climate, the international consensus on the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions is driving society to accelerate the advent of low-carbon energy. This now means replacing our production methods, not simply adding renewable energies to today's energy mix.

The Group's environmental strategy puts this goal in to practise through six main areas:

- Accelerating the advent of renewable energy:
  - through financing,
  - through investments,
  - through our customers' savings;
- Making the climate transition accessible to all, and entering a new era made possible by new initiatives:
  - solutions fostering innovation and access to green energy,
  - solutions promoting low-carbon mobility,
  - solutions focused on housing and construction,
  - entering a new era by means of new and future initiatives;

- Gradually withdrawing from fossil fuels;
- Net Zero Banking Alliance: spelling out our targets and commitments by sector;
- Taking action to promote biodiversity and conserve natural capital;
- Setting targets for reducing the environmental footprint of our own operations.

Overview of climate strategy

Crédit Agricole's environmental strategy, defined in December 2022, is based on the following formula: accelerate the adoption of renewable energies, equip the whole of society to support it in its gradual transition away from fossil fuels. On the whole, the Group's climate strategy is designed to understand the impacts on climate of the activities carried out by Crédit Agricole ("environmental materiality" component as defined by the Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD)) to reduce the negative impacts and increase the positive impacts of these activities, and to identify opportunities related to climate transitions as defined by the TCFD (Task-Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures).

The analysis of the potential financial impacts of climate risks on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s activities ("financial materiality" component as defined by the NFRD) is dealt with in Chapter 2, Section 2.3 "Analysis of non-financial issues and risks" and Section 4 "ESG risk management". Identifying the financial materiality inherent in each environmental issue means first establishing an environmental risk management policy to manage and mitigate environmental risks (see Chapter 2, Section 2.3 "Analysis of non-financial issues and risks" of the URD).

Implementing the climate strategy:

- In 2022, the climate strategy was stepped up significantly following the Group's commitment in 2021 to help achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. This commitment involves most of the portfolios of Crédit Agricole S.A. through the membership of its business lines in the four "Net Zero" alliances in the financial sector (see below). In 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. announced decarbonisation pathways for five key sectors of the economy (oil and gas, automotive, power generation, commercial real estate and cement).
- In parallel, sectoral policies spell out the social, environmental and societal criteria to be introduced into financing and investment policies. These criteria largely reflect the most critical challenges facing society, especially with regards to human rights, the fight against climate change and the preservation of biodiversity (see below). The aim of sectoral policies is thus to lay out the principles and rules of non-financial intervention concerning financing and investments in the sectors concerned.

I. Accelerating the advent of renewable energy

Accelerated investment and financing in green energy is imperative if we are to contribute effectively to the energy transition as a replacement for fossil fuels. Crédit Agricole has therefore made the choice to use its universal banking model to support transitions. By equipping all its customers, from large international corporates to the most financially fragiles households, with products and services that use low-carbon energy and by constantly striving for innovation and progress, Crédit Agricole is continuing its role as a company heavily involved in major societal changes.

a) Supporting customers through financing solutions (see Chapter 2, Statement of Non Financial Performance, Section 3.4.2.1);

b) Supporting transition through investments (see Chapter 2, Statement of Non Financial Performance, Section 3.4.2.2);

c) Offer to clients savings solution supporting the transition (see Chapter 2, Statement of Non Financial Performance, Section 3.4.2.3).

II. Making the climate transition accessible to all, and entering a new era thanks to new initiatives

As a cooperative mutual bank, Crédit Agricole helps its customers as much as possible to organise and finance their own energy transition by addressing all its customer segments, from individuals and households to large corporates as well as independent professionals, SMEs and institutional investors. Crédit Agricole is involved in all aspects of their energy transition, from developing their own access to low-carbon energy sources, to enabling them to use low-carbon mobility sources, to offering assistance with the renovation of commercial and residential buildings.

a) Solutions fostering innovation and access to green energy (see Chapter 2, NFPS, Section 3.4.3.1);

b) Solutions promoting low-carbon mobility (see Chapter 2, NFPS, Section 3.4.3.2);

c) Solutions focused on housing and construction (see Chapter 2, NFPS, Section 3.4.3.3);

d) Crédit Agricole Transitions & Energies: launch of a new business line (see Chapter 2, NFPS, Section 3.4.3.4).

III. Gradually withdrawing from fossil fuels

- For several years, Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries have been committed to a gradual withdrawal from fossil fuels. This was first demonstrated in 2015 by a commitment to end funding for coal mining, and then in 2019 by the announcement of the end of funding for thermal coal by 2030 (in the EU and OECD countries) and 2040 (in the rest of the world).
- In 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. went further in this direction, announcing several commitments, most notably specific interim targets and action plans for five sectors (oil and gas, automotive, power generation, commercial real estate and cement), in a bid to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.

IV. Net Zero Banking Alliance: spell out our targets and commitments by sector

- Net Zero commitments for financing are part of a broader approach: carbon emission reduction targets have been defined for each sector. Based on a materiality analysis, ten sectors have been defined, covering 80% of the Group's financed emissions and 60% of the assets. These sectors will be the first to be analysed in order to determine a pathway in 2022 and 2023 through to 2030. In the coming years, the entire portfolio will be aligned on a net zero pathway. Those first 10 sectors are: Fossil fuels, Automotive, Electricity, Real estate (commercial and residential), Shipping, Aviation, Steel, Cement and Agriculture. These 10 sectors account for 75% of worldwide greenhouse gas emissions.
- Methodology principles: against this backdrop, Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries decided to equip themselves with extensive resources to define targets and pathways in line with a net zero scenario:
  - In 2021 and 2022, Crédit Agricole began a major methodology project, grouping together all Group entities (subsidiaries of Crédit Agricole S.A. and the Regional Banks), with the support of external consultants, intended to define trajectories for each business line and entity for the main sectors of the economy financed by the bank. Within this framework, analyses are being conducted to take account of the varying levels of expertise, resources and experience of the entities composing the Group with regard to this climate goal, using an approach that ensures methodological consistency at Group level in tandem with the operational effectiveness of these pathways in each of its major business lines (financing, investment and insurance).
  - In 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries defined a Net Zero methodology comprising five main steps, each of which involved a series of key methodological choices (see Chapter 2, NFPS, Section 3.4.5.2).

- Interim targets and action plans in five sectors to help achieve carbon neutrality by 2050: the Crédit Agricole Group made a commitment in June 2022 in its MTP with the announcement of decarbonisation targets in two key sectors (Oil & Gas, Automotive) and completed its commitments in December 2022 (Commercial Real Estate, Power Generation, Cement). See Chapter 2, NFPS, Section 3.4.5.3, and the Crédit Agricole S.A. Climate Workshop press release dated 6 December 2022.

V. Take action to promote biodiversity and conserve natural capital

- Nature and biodiversity: in accordance with the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD, 1992), Crédit Agricole S.A. recognises the central role of biodiversity conservation for humanity and the importance of safeguarding biodiversity in the face of climate change. Crédit Agricole is aware that the loss of nature is mainly caused by human activities, such as unsustainable use of land, water, and energy and climate change.
- Assessing the impact of nature and biodiversity loss on our activities:
  - As with climate change, economic players can be affected by biodiversity loss and nature degradation, such as reduced agricultural yields and coastal erosion. These events can also have negative impacts on biodiversity itself, such as deforestation and fragmentation of ecosystems. A significant challenge for financial institutions is to measure the impacts (negative or positive) and dependencies of their customers on ecosystem services in their financing and investment portfolios.
  - There is no single metric, unlike for climate in the case of CO_2e emissions, to measure impacts and dependencies on nature. Nevertheless, Crédit Agricole has begun to explore and evaluate tools capable of aggregating several biodiversity-related indicators, such as those that integrate the five pressures contributing to its loss from the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). In 2022, several tools were tested on an experimental basis (see Chapter 2, NFPS, Section 3.4.6.2).
- Integration of biodiversity conservation measures into financing and investment policies: within the financing and investment portfolios, Crédit Agricole S.A. has embarked on a number of initiatives to manage biodiversity-related risks and minimise the negative impacts of its activities: the protection of ecosystems is one of Amundi's major ESG analysis themes. Because of the limitations on the data available on the subject, the first objective of this commitment is to establish an inventory of the way in which companies take biodiversity into consideration, and then to ask them to assess the sensitivity of their activities to this loss of biodiversity and to manage the impact of their activities and products on biodiversity.
- Support for collective initiatives to combat the degradation of nature and biodiversity loss: within the framework of the French government's National Biodiversity Strategy 2030 (SBN), and the Kunming-Montreal Global Framework for Biodiversity (GBF), Crédit Agricole S.A. works with national and international coalitions to better understand the impacts and risks of the degradation of nature and biodiversity, as well as the opportunities to participate in their preservation, conservation and restoration.
- Launch of innovative green products and projects in support of nature and biodiversity: Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries are taking action to safeguard biodiversity through financing, investments and by supporting projects in order to start to raise awareness among employees and customers about these topics.

VI. Setting targets for reducing the environmental footprint of our own operations

After joining the Net Zero Banking Alliance in July 2021 and in line with the announcements in the Societal Project of the bank's commitment to contributing to carbon neutrality by 2050, Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries are continuing their efforts to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions linked to their own operations.

- Ambitious reduction targets:
  - In line with the latest scientific evidence, Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries submitted their reduction pathways to the Science-Based Target initiative (SBTi) in October 2022. These reduction targets are as follows:
    - -50% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions related to energy consumption by buildings and the vehicle fleet (scopes 1 and 2) between 2019 and 2030 (absolute target);
    - -50% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions linked to business travel (scope 3 category 6) between 2019 and 2030 (absolute target).
  - Crédit Agricole Group remains committed to using less carbon-intensive electricity, with the aim of achieving 100% renewable electricity by 2030.
  - Initiatives to reduce Crédit Agricole S.A.'s environmental impact stepped up: energy efficiency, building operation, data centre operation, site biodiversity, business travel, and the safeguarding of natural resources.
- Voluntary contribution to carbon neutrality: in the transition period towards the Net Zero target and alongside actions to reduce its emissions, Crédit Agricole is contributing to global carbon neutrality by offsetting part of its residual emissions and financing environmental projects that promote the reduction of greenhouse gases (GHG) in the atmosphere or their sequestration.

Point B. Objectives, targets and limits for the assessment and management of environmental risk in the short, medium and long term, and assessment of performance against these objectives, targets and limits, including forward-looking statements related to the definition of business strategies and processes

Objectives, targets and limits for the assessment and management of environmental risk

- **Crédit Agricole Group's main environmental risks** in relation to its activities, business model, geographical locations and stakeholder expectations are identified using a multi-step methodology: formalisation of the non-financial areas defined by the Group's *Raison d'Être* (Step 1), a normative procedure to define an exhaustive scope of non-financial risks (Step 2), selection of the main non-financial risks that could affect the Group's activities (Step 3), and the inclusion of stakeholder expectations (Step 4).
- With regard to the **selection of the main risks,** this step involved selecting short-, medium- or long-term material risks for Crédit Agricole and more specifically for Crédit Agricole S.A. The risks identified are assessed on the basis of two criteria: their **potential severity** and their **probability of occurrence.** A time dimension was also used for certain risk factors that are less important today but could become more significant in the future. The assessment was made using "gross criteria" that did not include the Group's risk mitigation mechanisms.

- **The non-financial themes identified, including environmental themes, are analysed using the principle of double materiality: First, societal and environmental materiality, which reflects the impact of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s activities on its ecosystem; second, financial materiality, which formalises the impact of the ecosystem on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s business lines.** This work was carried out as part of a participatory process involving the Group's CSR, Risk, Compliance, Purchasing and HR departments. The principle is also used to assess the material risks directly related to Crédit Agricole S.A.'s activities as part of the updating of the vigilance plan (see Chapter 3 "Corporate governance", Section 1.4 "Vigilance plan").

Performance assessment

Crédit Agricole S.A. has included a table of non-financial performance indicators, including environmental indicators, in its Non-Financial Performance Statement (see Chapter 2 of the URD). These indicators may change over time. As such, following the publication of its "2025 Ambitions" Medium-Term Plan and its Societal Project, Crédit Agricole S.A. updated the list of indicators it uses in order to further align with its new targets.

For each environmental policy, there are one or more performance indicators, an annual performance measurement unit tailored to each indicator, and an explanation about the scope used to establish the measurement (see Chapter 2 of the URD, Section 5.1 "Results/Non-financial performance indicators").

At the end of 2022, the full list of environmental performance indicators used for Crédit Agricole Group entities was as follows:

- Financing of green activities;
- Financing of renewable energies;
- GHG emissions related to all financing and investments (SAFE methodology);
- Additional number of climate-committed companies (compared to a 2021 baseline);
- Achieving 14 GW of renewable energy installed capacity through investments by 2025;
- Doubling financing in renewable energy by 2025;
- Achieving commercial production for Unifergie of €2 billion by 2025;
- Reduction of exposure to oil extraction and production by 25% between 2020 and 2025 (outstanding financing);
- Reduction of exposure to oil extraction and production by 25% between 2020 and 2025 (% change);
- 60% growth in low-carbon energy exposure by 2025 (outstanding financing);
- 60% growth in low-carbon energy exposure by 2025 (% change);
- Thermal coal assets outstanding (Amundi);
- Thermal coal assets outstanding (Crédit Agricole CIB);
- % of customers supported in their energy transition;
- Energy-related GHG emissions/m^2;
- GHG emissions related to business travel/FTE;
- 50% reduction in our operating carbon footprint between 2019 and 2030: scopes 1 and 2;
- 50% reduction in our operating carbon footprint between 2019 and 2030: business travel;
- % of Crédit Agricole S.A. entities by revenue that have undertaken to measure their impact on biodiversity.

Point C. Current investment activities and (future) investment targets for environmental objectives and activities aligned with EU taxonomy

Crédit Agricole Group's ambition is to enable its customers to direct their savings towards sustainable projects that are in line with their values, with full knowledge and confidence

- In this respect, the *Livret Engagé Sociétaire,* launched last October, allows customers to invest in sustainable projects and to be informed of the projects supported by the *Livret Engagé Sociétaire.*
- In addition to the strict application of regulations on financial savings, the Group adopts a very demanding and cautious approach, preferring to maintain an alignment that can be sustained over time rather than one that is attractive but *de facto* temporary as it depends on market fluctuations. Furthermore, in order to assess the share of sustainable investment according to the SFDR, the Group adopts the pro rata method of calculating the actual revenues generated by the corporate's sustainable activities, and not the pass/fail method of taking into account the total turnover of a corporate of which only some activities are sustainable.
- Lastly, the Crédit Agricole Group is rolling out an extensive training programme to ensure that advisers are able to inform and support their clients in their choice of sustainable investments.

ESG issues are central to the strategy of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Asset Gathering business line, with specific policies for Crédit Agricole Assurances and Amundi

Crédit Agricole Assurances

Integrating responsible criteria into the Group's investment policy

- As a leading institutional investor and a signatory to the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI), the Crédit Agricole Assurances Group is mindful of its responsibilities towards the sectors and issuers in which it invests. It integrates ESG criteria across all its asset classes, relying in particular on Amundi's expertise and its ESG analysis and rating system, which applies to listed equities and sovereigns. In 2022, dedicated equity funds are indexed to ESG indices. Crédit Agricole Assurances has introduced its internal ESG rating methodology and also developed shareholder engagement in its strategic holdings, with the active participation of its Investment department on the Boards of Directors of companies in which the insurer is a shareholder. At the end of December 2022, all listed securities (corporate and sovereign equities and bonds) directly held by Crédit Agricole Assurances are subject to an ESG filter. The corresponding amount is €174 billion out of a total of €272 billion of assets invested in euro funds and equity.
- Crédit Agricole Assurances is pursuing its sector-specific policy on thermal coal in its direct investment portfolios in order to ensure the exit from thermal coal by 2030. This commitment covers all directly held investments, listed and unlisted, made under the Euro and equity funds. In addition, it has introduced a policy to improve the energy performance of any property assets in its portfolios (by obtaining certification). Crédit Agricole Assurances continues to invest in responsible assets. At the end of 2022, Crédit Agricole Assurances directly held €10 billion in green bonds, more than €1.3 billion in social bonds and €2.2 billion in sustainable bonds.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Offer ESG savings products to customers of the Regional Banks and LCL

- The ESG policy of the Crédit Agricole Group's Asset Gathering divisions makes it possible to offer a "Committed and Responsible" range of investment solutions to Regional Bank customers and an "LCL Impact" range to LCL customers.
- The "Committed and Responsible" range is built around three key priorities: Integration of climate and environmental issues in management criteria; support for corporates contributing to societal changes and agricultural and agri-food transitions; and support for sustainable French corporates. Consisting of some 20 responsible investment solutions, the Committed and Responsible range enables the Regional Banks' customers to diversify their financial assets in a practical way by supporting virtuous companies and/or companies committed to their transformation in broad management universes.
- The "LCL Impact Climat" and "LCL Impact Sociétal et Solidaire" ranges offer investors wishing to give meaning and utility to their investments a choice of investment solutions selected for their support of companies contributing to environmental and social challenges and enabling investors to place the planet and society at the heart of their savings choices.
- Finally, for clients wishing to delegate the management of their assets, the Regional Banks and LCL offer discretionary and/or advisory management that takes ESG criteria into account.
- Since the launch of the SRI (socially responsible investment) funds, several initiatives have been carried out to promote this type of investment to distribution networks and customers. These include network activities during key periods (Sustainable Development Week, SRI Week, Social Finance Week etc.), and customer communication on SRI.

Amundi

Amundi, a pioneer in responsible investment and a signatory of the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) since 2006, has placed ESG analysis at the heart of its development strategy. Its primary target is to offer its customers not only an attractive financial performance while complying with their chosen level of risk, but also an outperformance of non-financial criteria in all of its actively managed open-ended funds. Amundi pays particular attention to two major sustainability issues: environmental transition and the protection of ecosystems, and the issue of social cohesion. Having confirmed its position as a European leader in socially responsible investment in 2021, Amundi announced that it was boosting its commitment to a just environmental transition through its "2025 Ambitions" strategic plan presented in December 2021.

Prioritising ESG issues at the highest level

- Amundi has invested considerable resources in implementing its ESG policy. The Responsible Investment business line, which includes 60 experts, defines and implements Amundi's sustainable finance strategy in all its dimensions, serving the various asset management activities: corporate analysis and rating, engagement and voting, integration of ESG factors and design of sustainable investment solutions, key portfolio sustainability indicators, ESG promotion, and participation in market work and initiatives.
- Within the Responsible Investment team, several Committees regularly monitor the work carried out. The ESG and Climate Strategy Committee defines, validates and steers Amundi's ESG and climate strategy, as well as its responsible investment policy; the ESG Rating Committee validates ESG rating methodologies, reviews exclusion policies and sector policies and validates their application rules; the Voting Committee validates Amundi's voting policy and specific/local approaches, and plays an advisory role in voting decisions for certain individual situations.
- Amundi has a dedicated governance structure to steer its strategy as a responsible financial player and company. Its Board of Directors primarily relies on the work of the Strategy and CSR Committee.

Defining a responsible investment policy

- ESG analysis at the heart of the responsible investment process:
  - Amundi has developed two main proprietary ESG rating methodologies in the universe of listed issuers, one for corporate issuers and the other for sovereign entities.
  - The ESG score aims to measure the ESG performance of an issuer, such as its ability to anticipate and manage the sustainability risks and opportunities inherent in its sector and in individual situations. It also assesses a corporate's ability to manage the potential negative impact of its activities on sustainability factors. ESG ratings are updated monthly on the basis of raw data provided by Amundi's external providers and the ESG research team monitors the developments in issuers' ESG practices.
  - As part of its 2025 Ambitions plan, Amundi has announced that it intends to further integrate non-financial objectives into its active portfolio management in relation to the climate issue. To this end, Amundi is working on implementing a rating methodology that uses a best-in-class approach to evaluate the transition efforts of issuers in relation to a Net Zero scenario. The relevant portfolios will have a stated objective of having a better environmental transition profile than their benchmark investment universe by 2025.
- An active engagement policy: this is applied through regular exchanges between analysts and invested corporates, and through individual or collaborative engagement actions on major sustainable development issues, in order to promote concrete changes towards an inclusive, sustainable and low-carbon economy. It is complemented by a policy detailing the exercise of voting rights.
- The voting policy complements the engagement process: Amundi's voting policy is based on the conviction that the consideration of environmental, social and good governance issues by Boards of Directors is essential to the proper management of a corporate. Amundi intends to fully play its role as a responsible investor and is therefore committed to supporting resolutions on climate or social issues.

A targeted exclusion policy

- Amundi's action plan with regard to issuers is based on the deployment of ambitious resources with respect to "engagement". The use of exclusionary policies is only considered relevant when they target activities that undermine this transition when scalable alternatives exist.
- As part of its fiduciary responsibility, Amundi applies a targeted exclusion policy to all its portfolios. These rules are applicable to all active management strategies over which Amundi has full discretion. They are also applicable to passive ESG funds where possible (with the exception of highly concentrated indexes). The rules concern issuers exposed to the exclusion rules and thresholds set in Amundi's sector policy, issuers that do not comply with internationally recognised conventions and/or frameworks or national regulations. This exclusion policy is implemented in the portfolios subject to compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and unless otherwise requested by clients. Since the end of 2022, Amundi has excluded corporates whose activity (exploration and extraction) is more than 30% exposed to unconventional hydrocarbons (shale oil and gas, oil sands). This is one of the commitments made in the "2025 Ambitions" plan.

Point D. Policies and procedures for direct and indirect dialogue with new and existing counterparties relating to their strategies to mitigate and reduce environmental risk.

Integration of environmental issues into the analysis of large corporates counterparty risk

The consideration of possible negative environmental impacts from financing large corporates is based on several pillars:

- **the application of the Equator Principles to project financing:** these principles provide a useful methodological framework for assessing and preventing environmental impacts whenever financing is linked to the construction of a specific industrial asset (plant, transport infrastructure etc.).
- **sector-specific CSR policies:** the purpose of sector-specific policies is to specify the rules of intervention and social and environmental principles introduced into the Group's financing policies. 14 sector-specific CSR policies are currently applied, for which the main sectors affected are armaments, coal-fired power stations, oil and gas, hydraulics, nuclear, oil and shale gas, mines and metals.
- **an analysis of the sensitivity of the transactions' in particular with regard to the environment:** the environmental or social sensitivity of transactions has been assessed by Crédit Agricole CIB since 2009. This process makes it possible to ensure compliance with the exclusion criteria defined within the various sector-specific CSR policies or to analyse or even anticipate potential controversies with customers.

Crédit Agricole CIB has also created two specific tools:

- **an *ad hoc* Committee for the evaluation of transactions presenting an environmental or social risk** (Ceres), which issues an opinion on financing projects that may involve reputational risk or risk of non-compliance with CSR sector-specific policies;
- **an environmental and social rating system for all its corporate customers.** This rating supplements the system for assessing and managing the environmental and social risks associated with transactions on a three-level scale (advanced, compliant, sensitive). It is performed at least annually and is based in particular on compliance with existing sector policies, the existence of an image risk for the Bank and the level of performance recognised by non-financial agencies.

Initiatives to help customers reduce their exposure to environmental risks are of course undertaken at all levels of the bank. For example:

- **Adoption within Crédit Agricole CIB of a transition plan for the oil and gas sector:** 25% reduction in Crédit Agricole CIB's exposure to oil extraction and production by 2025; no new financing of new oil extraction projects; exclusion of direct financing of non-conventional oil and gas extraction (shale oil and gas, tar sands); exclusion of direct financing of oil and gas extraction in the Arctic; annual analysis of the transition plan of oil and gas clients, based mainly on the choice of a reference scenario (vs. Net Zero 2050 scenario) and on the strategy of divestment from carbon energies and investment in decarbonisation;
- **Within Amundi, adoption of a "Say on Climate" strategy:**
  - As part of the policy to accelerate the advent of renewable energy through savings, at its 2022 General Meeting, Amundi submitted its climate strategy to a consultative vote of its shareholders, thus becoming the first asset manager to offer a ""Say on Climate". This resolution received 97.7% of votes in favour. In addition to the need for a scientific approach and finding the social and economic progress that will guarantee the acceptability of the energy transition, Amundi's climate strategy is based on the conviction that it is necessary to support companies in their transition, and to limit exclusions to high-emission business sectors for which large-scale alternatives exist.
  - Amundi believes that shareholders should be fully informed of how companies intend to contribute to the collective energy transition effort. As a shareholder, it encourages the corporates in which it invests to submit their climate strategy to a consultative vote at their General Meeting. And as a listed company, Amundi felt it was also its responsibility to be transparent about its own climate strategy to its shareholders. With this in mind, Amundi decided that the tabling of a "Say on Climate" resolution at its 2022 General Meeting would be one of the ten commitments of its Ambitions 2025 plan, presented in December 2021.
- **Adoption by Amundi of a new non-financial performance indicator entitled "Additional number of climate-committed corporates (compared to a 2021 baseline)".** At end-2022 the number stood at 418.

Integration of environmental issues into the analysis of small- and mid-cap counterparty risk

- The Group, through all of its subsidiaries, offers environmental and social services to all of its customer segments so that all players in the economy and the regions are assisted and supported in current and future transformations. Crédit Agricole takes a proactive approach to ESG inclusion, particularly in supporting mid-cap corporates and SMEs by providing solutions tailored to their sector and size. This takes place as follows:
  - a **diagnosis of the customer's ESG performance** is carried out by account managers to raise awareness of key environmental, social and compliance issues;
  - this **initial assessment is based on quantitative and qualitative core criteria, as well as sector-specific criteria;**
  - a portfolio of products is made available on the basis of the diagnosis. These products are supported by a network of national and local partners with a view to making sector expertise available to the entire network.
- **In 2020, ESG issues were included for the first time in commercial relationships with SME and mid-cap customers through the deployment of an ESG questionnaire distributed to all relationship managers.** This project, a pioneer in the banking world, is currently being rolled out to the Regional Banks, certain international retail banks.
- **The Energy Transition Hub is an initiative to support the energy transition of customers in specialised markets:** The Energy Transition HUB is part of the Societal Project and helps all specialised market customers in their energy transition. It is an innovative system that provides concrete solutions, first to corporates, then to small businesses, farmers and local authorities:
  - an informative digital platform with educational, useful and expert content, a presentation of the range of offers and a self-diagnosis area. The latter allows for a commercial upturn with the meeting of an energy transition advisor, a new profession created in the Regional Banks to bring expertise closer to the customers;
  - a network of national, regional or local technical partners selected by the Crédit Agricole Leasing & Factoring Hub's expert team for their skills and commitment to quality services: energy audit and assessment, green energy supply, energy efficiency, solar self-consumption and mobility, providing a wide range of products to customers that are complemented by Crédit Agricole's financing solutions (leasing, loans).

  Seven Regional Banks (Côtes-d'Armor, Finistère, Ille-et-Vilaine, Pyrénées Gascogne, Languedoc, Alsace Vosges and Centre Loire) and Crédit Agricole Leasing & Factoring have been testing this new concept since May 2022.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

2. Governance

Point E. Responsibilities of the management body in establishing the risk tolerance framework and overseeing and managing the implementation of the targets, strategy and policies defined in the context of environmental risk management, covering the relevant transmission channels

The governance of Crédit Agricole S.A., which is the corporate centre of the Crédit Agricole Group, a listed company that is a member of the CAC 40 index and the holding company for the business line subsidiaries, makes it possible to reconcile the interests of customers, the consideration of social and environmental issues, and respect for the mutualist values that form the basis of Crédit Agricole's identity.

It has been based from the outset on a model that establishes a clear separation between executive and non-executive control and supervisory responsibilities, with a separation of the functions of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A. The Chairman of the Board of Directors is also Chairman of the FNCA, and as such plays a coordinating role between Crédit Agricole S.A. and the Regional Banks, the main shareholders of Crédit Agricole S.A. The majority representation of the Regional Banks on the Board of Directors reflects the Group's cooperative basis and ensures a sustainable and fair development model for Crédit Agricole Group entities for the benefit of all stakeholders: customers, member customers, shareholders, investors, suppliers and employees.

Governance in its oversight function

At the Corporate's highest levels, the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A., a listed company and the corporate centre of Crédit Agricole Group, ensures that the Group's strategic guidelines and activities take environmental concerns and risks into account. It ensures the consistency of the Company's commitments and project as part of the monitoring of the implementation of the Societal Project. The Board takes environmental concerns and risks into account in its strategic decisions. To that end, it relies on the strategic analyses and risk management policies presented to it and on the review of the risk frameworks submitted for adoption. Finally, it reports on the Company's ESG strategy and non-financial performance to the General Meeting and ensures the transparency and fairness of that communication. The Statement of Non-Financial Performance was submitted to the Board of Directors prior to its meeting of 13 April 2022, in which it examined the Group's Climate Strategy. In 2023, the annual review of the Statement of Non-Financial Performance, which includes the Group's strategy, was carried out after analysis by the Strategy and CSR Committee.

In order to facilitate the inclusion of environmental concerns and risks in its decisions, the Board has chosen to entrust the review of its ESG strategy to a dedicated Committee, the Strategy and CSR Committee, while maintaining a cross-functional approach that involves, depending on the topic, most of its Specialised Committees, in particular the Appointments and Governance Committee, the Risk Committee and the Compensation Committee.

- The **Strategy and CSR Committee,** chaired by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, reviews the Group's ESG strategy and analyses the results of all policies implemented and actions taken with regard to the Group's non-financial performance. It monitors the preparation of non-financial reporting as well as changes in non-financial ratings. The Committee's membership was expanded with the appointment of Eric Wilson, a director representing employees, as a member of its Strategy and CSR Committee by the Board at its meeting on 9 November.
- The **Appointments and Governance Committee** ensures that the collective competence of the Board is consistent with the issues facing the Group, including ESG issues. It periodically assesses the Board's structure, size, composition and effectiveness, as well as the Board's policies for the selection of Directors whose appointment falls within its powers.
- The **Risk Committee** reviews the overall strategy and risk appetite of Crédit Agricole S.A. and the Crédit Agricole Group, which includes social and environmental risks. It analyses the risk frameworks of the entities and business lines before proposing their adoption to the Board, particularly where environmental risks are concerned.
- The **Audit Committee, in a joint meeting with the Risk Committee,** examines the monitoring of the preparation of non-financial information and any changes in non-financial ratings.
- The **Compensation Committee** assesses the general principles of the compensation policy applicable to all Crédit Agricole S.A. entities and monitors the implementation of that policy to ensure compliance with regulatory provisions, including the principle of fairness. It ensures that the Group's ESG criteria are taken into account in the compensation policy.

Executive governance

- The non-financial performance of Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries is supervised by the Executive Committee, which monitors the definition of the ESG strategy and its operational implementation as part of the steering of the Group Project, which is the subject of quarterly presentations and reporting.
- Crédit Agricole S.A. has created a new organisation to meet the medium-term strategic and commercial ambitions set out in its "Ambitions 2025" plan. At its meeting of 3 August, the Crédit Agricole S.A. Board of Directors appointed two new Deputy Chief Executive Officers, Jérôme Grivet, effective 1 September 2022, and Olivier Gavalda, effective 1 November 2022. These appointments complete Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Executive Board, which now consists of three Deputy Chief Executive Officers, who are effective managers, alongside the Chief Executive Officer:
  - Xavier Musca, Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A., in charge of Large Customers and Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole CIB;
  - Jérôme Grivet, Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A., in charge of Steering and Control;
  - Olivier Gavalda, Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A., in charge of Universal Banking. The supervision of the Group Project is placed directly under his responsibility, with the three departments overseeing the three major pillars of the Group Project: the Societal Project Department, the Customer Project Department and the Group Human Resources Department. These are in addition to the Group Project Steering and Impulse Department.
- **Strategy deployment and environmental risk management within the business lines is coordinated by cross-functional Committees** which report to senior executives at the highest levels of the Crédit Agricole Group.
  - The **Group Societal Project Committee,** which is chaired by a Regional Bank Chairman, is made up of 12 members, half of them Chief Executive Officers of Crédit Agricole S.A. and the other half, Regional Bank executives. It monitors the implementation of the Group's employment-related commitments and the consistency of its ESG strategy. Meeting quarterly, it monitors in particular the implementation of the Group's climate strategy, relying on the work performed by two Specialised Committees: the Scientific Committee and the Sponsor Net Zero sponsor Committee.

- The **Group Risk Committee,** chaired by Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Chief Executive Officer, defines the Group's risk policy and determines the Group's overall limits. It assesses the issues and monitors the Group's main risks with a cross-functional approach. It examines and validates the Group-level risk frameworks presented by the entities and business divisions (risk frameworks of subsidiaries or by sector of activity, geographic area, or issue). Within this framework, the environmental risk strategy, prepared by the Societal Project Department and the Risk Department in collaboration with the Group entities, is presented to it annually. This risk strategy and the associated risk opinion determine the environmental risk roadmap for the coming year.
- For individual credit files requiring approval by the Executive Management, the **Group Level Individual Risk Committee (CRIG),** chaired by Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Chief Executive Officer, meets according to the scheduling needs. It examines any sensitive file submitted by the entities of Crédit Agricole S.A. that fall within the authority of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Chief Executive Officer, and also analyses individual alerts of any type according to their materiality for the Group. These files are made the subject of a Societal Project Department opinion for ESG issues. Decisions are formalised at meetings by the signing of a decision statement (see Chapter 5 "Risks and Pillar 3", and Chapter 2 "ESG Risk management").
- **The Sustainable Finance Umbrella Committee,** chaired by the Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A. in charge of steering and control and made up of representatives of the Executive Committee of Crédit Agricole SA, coordinates the translation of various ESG regulation within internal Group procedures and steers the deployment and monitors the progress within the entities.
- Crédit Agricole S.A. **Societal Project Department (SPD).** This department identifies the major societal issues for the Group, initiates and coordinates the implementation of the ESG strategy and oversees the implementation of the Societal Project among the CSR players in the Group. In order to further strengthen the human resources devoted to developing the ESG strategy and monitoring Crédit Agricole S.A.'s non-financial performance, the SPD workforce has been increased from 9 to 15 (after an increase from four experts to nine in 2020). This major increase is accompanied by a reorganisation of the Department, structured around four types of activity: establishment of the methodological framework (sectoral policy, standards) and regulatory oversight, ESG expertise, support for the business lines in the deployment of the ESG strategy, and production and analysis of non-financial information. The ESG strategy is also disseminated within subsidiaries through a network of employees who work on these issues.
- Governance of the Societal Project and the ESG strategy: the governance of the ESG strategy includes a special focus on the just transition. The Group has established a dedicated governance structure with the specific mission of overseeing the implementation of this just transition.
  - The **Crédit Agricole Group Societal Project Committee,** which oversees the implementation of the Societal Project at Crédit Agricole Group level, is its Umbrella Committee. In 2022, the work of the Group Societal Project Committee was devoted to monitoring the Societal Project through its 24 projects structured around its three priorities (climate transition, social cohesion and agricultural transitions). As part of its work, the Committee examined the steering indicators defined to enable this monitoring, the project to define the Group's Net Zero paths, as well as issues related to biodiversity and employment in the low-carbon transition.
  - The **Net Zero Sponsor Committee** was created in 2022 to be the steering body for the work on defining the Net Zero paths. It is made up of the CEOs of the Group's main subsidiaries, with representatives from the RBs and Crédit Agricole S.A. In 2022, the Committee met ten times to decide on the major policy directions and their implications for the business lines, to validate public commitments and to make the necessary decisions.
  - The **Scientific Committee** is a multidisciplinary body composed of ten external members who are recognised experts in climate and environmental issues (academic partners or individuals) and meet on a quarterly basis.

Point F. Management body's incorporation of the short, medium and long-term effects of environmental factors and risks into organisational structures within the institution's business lines and internal control functions

Governance in its oversight function

- See description in point E above. Environmental risk factors, including effects over different time horizons, are taken into account by the Board of Directors, as part of its oversight and strategy-setting function, which examines, in particular, after consulting the Risk Committee:
  - all risks, including the effects of climate risk on portfolios;
  - the results of the 2022 ECB climate stress test, the ECB's on-site Climate risk assessment mission and the results of its thematic review of the application of the ECB Climate/Environment Guide published in November 2020;
  - the impacts of the energy stress scenarios requested by the ECB.
- The Board also determines multi-annual strategic guidelines in the area of social and environmental responsibility, on the recommendation of Executive Management. This strategy is then adopted after review by the Strategy and CSR Committee. The Board also reviews its implementation with an action plan and the different time frames (short, medium and long) in which these actions will be carried out and is informed annually of the results obtained.
- In terms of climate in particular, it reviews the results obtained for specific targets set according to different time horizons (short, medium and long term) and, if necessary, adapts the action plan and targets. This climate policy and the main actions undertaken are then presented to the General Meeting at least every three years, or in the event of a significant change in strategy.

Executive governance

- **The Sustainable Finance Umbrella Committee, chaired by the Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A. in charge of steering and control and made up of representatives of the Executive Committee of Credit Agricole S.A,** proposes the Group's ESG strategy, coordinates its deployment and monitors its progress, as well as the key non-financial performance indicators in the different entities.
- In addition, **the Crédit Agricole Group Risk Committee (CRG) reviews and validates the Group-level risk frameworks presented by the entities and business divisions** (risk frameworks of subsidiaries or by sector of activity, geographic area, or theme). Within this framework, the environmental risk framework, constructed by the Risk Department in collaboration with the Societal Project Department and the Group's entities, is presented to it annually. This risk management framework determine the environmental risk roadmap for the coming year.
- The **Societal Project Department (SPD) of Crédit Agricole S.A.** initiates and coordinates the implementation of the ESG strategy and oversees the implementation of the Societal Project among the CSR players in the Group. It is structured around four types of activities: establishment of the methodological framework (sectoral policy, standards) and regulatory oversight, ESG expertise, support for the business lines in the deployment of the ESG strategy, and production and analysis of non-financial information.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Point G. Incorporation of measures to manage environmental factors and risks into internal governance systems, including the role of Committees, the division of tasks and responsibilities and the feedback loop between the risk management function and the management body, covering relevant transmission channels

Governance in its oversight function

After intervention from executive governance Committees. In order to assess environmental factors and risks and to ensure that they are managed as effectively as possible, the Board of Directors examines, in particular:

1. **After review by the Risk Committee:**
   - the results of the 2022 ECB climate stress test, the ECB's on-site Climate Risk Assessment mission and the results of its thematic review of the application of the ECB Climate/Environment Guide published in November 2020;
   - the impacts of the energy stress scenarios requested by the ECB;
   - management of the Crédit Agricole S.A.'s and its subsidiaries' securities portfolio;
   - the Annual Internal Control Report and half-year interim information on internal control, coordinated by the Group Risk Management department;
   - all mail sent to the Company by regulators mentioning the obligation to inform the Board and measures taken to respond to their observations;
   - the update of the audit plan and the Audit Plan for 2023 for the Group Control and Audit department;
   - approval of the Risk frameworks governing risk-taking in the Group's core business areas.
2. **After review by the Strategy and CSR Committee:**
   - monitoring of the work started on the social and environmental aspects of the Medium-Term Strategic Plan and the implementation of the new "Ambitions 2025" Medium-Term Strategic Plan;
   - the climate workshop, which presents the Group's doctrine and priorities to investors;
   - the integrated report and the Company's 2022 CSR performance, as well as the update of the Vigilance plan.
3. **After review by the Compensation Committee:**

   The fixed compensation, annual personal variable compensation, and the terms and conditions and criteria used to determine the annual variable compensation of the executive corporate officers (Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Executive Officer), taking into account regulatory provisions as well as the new CSR performance criteria that will be presented to the General Meeting as part of the ex-ante vote on Executive compensation.
4. **After review by the Appointments and Governance Committee:**
   - the results of the self-assessment of the operation of the Board and its individual and collective expertise, and possible ways of improving governance, including environmental expertise;
   - the Board training programme for 2023 includes training in ESG risks, particularly climate risks (EFRAG reporting standard, Net Zero Benchmark methodologies for climate policies of banks).

In the run-up to the General Meeting of 17 May 2023, the Board held a seminar on 14 March 2023 dedicated solely to the climate issue, studying in particular:

- the Crédit Agricole Group's climate strategy;
- the expectations and criticisms of NGOs and Funds;
- the results of the missions conducted in 2022 and the expectations expressed by the supervisors regarding those topics;
- the governance reporting on climate issues;
- the Statement of Non-Financial Performance, which includes the climate strategy.

Executive governance

- **The Crédit Agricole Group Risk Committee (CRG)** examines and validates the Group-level risk frameworks presented by the entities and business divisions. Within this framework, the environmental risk strategy, prepared by the Societal Project Department and the Risk Department in collaboration with the Group entities, is presented to it annually.
- **The Crédit Agricole Group Societal Project Committee** oversees the implementation of the Societal Project at Crédit Agricole Group level and is its Umbrella Committee. In 2022, the work of the Group Societal Project Committee was devoted to monitoring the Societal Project through its 24 projects structured around its three priorities (climate transition, social cohesion and agricultural transitions). As part of its work, **the Committee reviews the steering indicators defined to enable this monitoring,** the project to define the Group's Net Zero pathways, as well as issues related to biodiversity and employment in the low-carbon transition.

Point H. Environmental risk reporting chains and reporting frequency

Governance in its oversight function

In particular, as part of its executive oversight function, the Board of Directors reviews, on an annual basis:

- the preparation of non-financial information, including environmental risk-related information, after consulting the Audit Committee;
- the vigilance plan, after consulting the Strategy and CSR Committee, which reports to the Board on the Group's climate strategy and related initiatives;
- the Statement of Non-Financial Performance (DPEF), which includes the Group's climate strategy, after consulting with the Strategy and CSR Committee.

In particular, as part of its executive oversight function, the Board of Directors reviews all risks, including environmental risks, on a quarterly basis. The Board of Directors' Risk Committee, in addition to examining specific issues when necessary, conducts a quarterly review of all risks, including environmental risks, on the basis of a presentation by the Risk Department. This information and these reports are then forwarded to the Board.

For further details on the reports and information reviewed by the Board see, in particular, the descriptions in points E and G above.

Executive governance

- The non-financial performance of Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries is supervised by the **Executive Committee,** which monitors the definition of the ESG strategy and its operational implementation as part of the **steering of the Group Project, which is the subject of quarterly presentations and reporting.**
- In addition, as part of its work, **the Group Project Committee reviews the environmental risk steering indicators** defined for the monitoring of the project to define the Group's Net Zero pathways, as well as biodiversity-related issues.
- Lastly, **the climate risk indicators presented within the context of the risk appetite are reported to governance.** They may have defined alert thresholds and limits.

Point I. Alignment of the compensation policy with the institution's environmental risk targets

Contribution of ESG performance to the compensation of executive corporate officers

- Aligned with the Company's social interest, the reward policy for executive corporate officers takes into account the dimensions of sustainable performance beyond short-term economic results alone. Thus, allocation of the annual variable compensation of the corporate officers is subject to non-financial criteria, including those related to ESG performance and in particular to the implementation of the Societal Project and the Human Project, which represent 16% of the targets for the Chief Executive Officer and 12% for the Deputy Chief Executive Officers in 2022.
- In addition, the vesting of the long term incentive granted in the form of free performance shares is 33.33% conditioned on a target linked to Crédit Agricole S.A.'s corporate performance. It is measured by a target index to be achieved, which is calculated as part of the internal ESG performance reporting system (FReD).
- Detailed information on rewards for corporate officers is available in Chapter 3 "Corporate governance", Part 4 "Rewards policy" of the URD.
- For 2023:
  - The weighting of non-financial ESG criteria in the annual variable compensation of executive corporate officers has been harmonised for all of them (Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Executive Officers) and increased to 20% as explained in Chapter 3 "Corporate governance", Part 4 "Reward policy". The weighting of criteria related to Societal CSR is 10%; the weighting of criteria related to Environmental CSR is 10%.
  - For 2023, the weighting of societal performance is maintained at one-third with criteria linked to the long-term targets of the "Ambitions 2025" plan in connection with sector strategies and gender equity commitments, as detailed in Chapter 3 "Corporate governance", Part 4 "Reward policy").

Governance in its oversight function

The compensation of executive corporate officers is first approved by the Compensation Committee, before being approved by the Board of Directors, the body competent to decide on their compensation. During a year in which a new Medium-Term Strategic Plan was adopted, the Committee's work focused in particular on integrating indicators related to the Group's ESG commitments, in particular in societal, environmental and climate-related matters, into the performance criteria for executive corporate officers. The Committee has set itself the target of increasing the share of these criteria in the annual variable compensation of executives from 16% to 20%. The Committee completed its work, which was presented on 8 February 2023 to the Board of Directors, which approved it for incorporation into the Compensation Policy for executives for the 2023 financial year to be submitted ex ante to the General Meeting of 17 May 2023.

3. Risk management

Point J. Incorporation of short, medium and long-term effects of environmental factors and risks into the risk tolerance framework

The main risk factors were listed in the major existing risk categories in order to assess their materiality, and to put this in perspective, in terms of the bank's exposures, by means of quantitative analyses. The scientific work available to date qualitatively supplements this materiality analysis.

The Group considers the following main risk factors and their related time frames:

- the physical risks related to climate change are potentially incurred in the short term for acute risks, and in the medium/long term for chronic risks;
- the transition risks related to climate disruption are incurred in the short, medium and long term.

This mapping enables environmental risks to be included in the risk frameworks of the Crédit Agricole Group's business lines and entities, which are presented to the Crédit Agricole Group Risk Committee for approval.

Point K. Definitions, methodologies and international standards underpinning the environmental risk management framework

The Group relies on:

- **to date, the environmental risks defined by regulators or supervisory authorities, as well as the transmission levers used for the main classes of risk;**
- **standards such as the European Taxonomy to qualify certain types of assets;**
- **market standards or principles, such as Green Bond Principles.**

In addition, Crédit Agricole Group participates in initiatives or has joined alliances/coalitions that include commitments to methodological approaches or that allow it to contribute to the development of market standards, in particular the Net Zero Banking Alliance for credit activities, the Net Zero Asset Managers Initiative for asset management, as well as the Net Zero Asset Owner Alliance and Net Zero Insurance Alliance for insurance activities. The methodological approaches taken within the context of commitments relating to these alliances are specified as they are developed, in particular, the climate scenarios used (mainly from the IEA).

Point L. Process for identifying, measuring and monitoring activities and exposures (and, where applicable, collateral) sensitive to environmental risks, covering relevant transmission channels

Environment-related risks are identified and analysed as part of the Group's overall risk identification process, and then entered into a materiality matrix.

They are considered to be risk factors that influence the Bank's main risks (credit risk, market risk etc.), i.e. risks that arise as a result of exposure to counterparties that may be affected by environmental risks.

They are evaluated and prioritised by monitoring various indicators and conducting impact studies on portfolios according to various scenarios, such as the stress test exercises conducted at the end of 2020 with the ACPR or the exercise conducted in 2022 by the ECB. A transition risk vulnerability map has also been drawn up in order to allocate the Group's sectoral exposures according to the level of sensitivity to transition risk established by the ECB.

In addition, Crédit Agricole Group environmental risk management system is evolving within the Crédit Agricole Group with a view to implementing the actions agreed in response to the ECB Guide on the management of climate-related and environmental risks. The 13 expectations are addressed in sub-projects which are subject to follow-up presented to the executive and non-executive Governance, as well as to review work by the supervisor (thematic review, on-site inspection mission). The conclusions of this work are integrated into the supervisory dialogue, in the P2R part of the SREP (as are the climate stress tests). Some of the expectations are linked to other regulatory requirements, such as the European Banking Authority (EBA) lending guidelines (ESG component). The other regulatory changes mainly concern reporting (green asset ratio, ESG Pillar 3), as the EBA did not issue any recommendations on the potential impacts of environmental and social risks in Pillar 1.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

The sector-specific CSR policies govern activities and define the scope of exclusion, particularly within the scope of Crédit Agricole CIB. The Group Risk Department issues an opinion on these policies, as well as on sector-specific risk frameworks.

Lastly, the Group's strategy of gradually reallocating its financing, investment and managed asset portfolios towards the energy transition is designed to reduce its gross risk over time and enable the Group to show greater resilience.

Point M. Activities, commitments and exposures that help to mitigate environmental risks

Crédit Agricole Group set itself the goal of contributing to achieving carbon neutrality through its membership in the Net Zero alliances in July 2021, covering both financing and investment and insurance portfolios (see paragraph K).

Point N. Implementation of tools for identifying, measuring and managing environmental risks

Environmental risk management is based primarily on commitment policies that allow transactions to be guided by Group strategy. On this basis, sector-specific CSR policies define, for the most exposed entities, the directions to be taken and exclusions to be applied to respect Group commitments. Transactions sensitive to environmental risk are also analysed at the origination stage.

With regard to transaction inventories, environmental risks are currently identified centrally using Group tools, as well as within each subsidiary. This is based on analysis of databases listing transactions that cross-reference the Group's commitments with vulnerability matrices, both in terms of transition risks (geo-sectoral sensitivities) and physical risks (analyses by danger). Physical risk analyses are largely based on external databases presenting hazards and their frequency, intensity etc., by geographical coordinates.

These measurements, supplemented by qualitative analyses, are fed into the risk appetite framework so that governance can be informed of the risk position.

Point O. Results and conclusions drawn from the implementation of the tools and estimated impact of environmental risk on equity and liquidity

Qualitative and quantitative analyses conducted so far have not revealed any impacts on capital. Exercises conducted by the supervisory authority in 2022 also confirmed this assessment, both through climate stress tests (covering a limited but representative scope) and actions taken to move towards the expectations expressed in the ECB's guide to climate and environmental risk management.

In addition, these analyses do not show any material impacts from market and liquidity risks.

Point P. Availability, quality and accuracy of data, and efforts to improve these aspects

As stated in the Non-Financial Performance Statement, the information may be subject to inherent uncertainty because of incomplete scientific and economic knowledge and due to the quality of the external data used. Certain information is sensitive to the methodological choices, assumptions and/or estimates used to prepare it and presented in the Statement.

The collection of new data is organised with a quality requirement consistent with new uses, whether regulatory (reporting) or for monitoring and steering risk. Proxies are deployed to supplement or improve the quality of historical series of non-financial data not previously used.

In addition, since methodologies, data quality, and reference scenarios are constantly evolving, the numbers may change over time.

Point Q. Description of environmental risk limits set (as regulatory risk vectors) and triggering the entry of higher tiers and exclusion from the portfolio in the event of overrun

The Group has defined and formalised exclusion criteria in its sectoral CSR policies, supplemented by improved analyses of certain sensitive transactions, with associated governance.

For example, Crédit Agricole CIB has also created two complementary tools:

- an *ad hoc* Committee for the evaluation of transactions presenting an environmental or social risk (Ceres), which issues an opinion on financing projects that may involve reputational risk or risk of non-compliance with CSR sector-specific policies. It is chaired by the Compliance Officer, while secretarial support is provided by the Environmental and Social Risks department (ESR), which reports to the Risk department. The other permanent members are the Sector and Individual Corporate Risk department of the Risk department and the heads of the relevant business lines within Crédit Agricole CIB. The invited members are the Legal department (if an opinion is required on legal aspects), as well as the Societal Project and Group Economic Research departments;
- since 2013, Crédit Agricole CIB has used an environmental and social rating system for all its Corporate customers. It is performed at least annually and is based in particular on compliance with existing sector policies, the existence of an image risk for the Bank and the level of performance recognised by non-financial agencies. This rating supplements the system for assessing and managing the environmental and social risks associated with transactions on a three-level scale (advanced, compliant, sensitive). Sensitive files are subject to an opinion from the ESR Department, and a review by the CERES Committee.

In terms of investment, the issuers with the lowest non-financial criteria ratings are either excluded from the investment universe or subject to an investment limit.

Amundi has therefore developed two main proprietary ESG rating methodologies in the universe of listed issuers, one for corporate issuers and the other for sovereign entities. Amundi's approach is based on universal documents, such as the United Nations Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines on Corporate Governance, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) etc. The ESG score aims to measure the ESG performance of an issuer, for example its ability to anticipate and manage the sustainability risks and opportunities inherent to its sector and individual situations. The ESG score also assesses a corporate's ability to manage the potential negative impact of its activities on sustainability factors:

- ESG analysis of corporates is based on a best-in-class approach: it consists of comparing players in the same sector with each other to distinguish between the best and worst practices in the sector;
- the methodology used to assess the ESG performance of sovereign issuers is based on around 50 ESG indicators deemed relevant by Amundi's ESG research to address sustainability risks and sustainability factors. The E, S and G factors may have an impact on the ability of States to repay their debts in the medium and long term. They can also reflect how countries are tackling the major sustainability issues that affect global stability.

Lastly, the Group communicated commitments relating to the Net Zero alliances, which will be monitored and steered by executive governance, in particular, through the Net Zero Sponsor Committee, created in 2022. It is the steering body for the work on defining Net Zero pathways and is made up of the CEOs of the Group's main subsidiaries, with representatives from the Regional banks and Crédit Agricole S.A.

Point R. Description of the link (transmission channels) between environmental risks and credit risk, liquidity and financing risk, market risk, operational risk and reputational risk in the risk management framework

Environmental risks can impact all the main categories of existing risk, with the highest probability of occurrence and/or greatest impact through credit and operational risks (reputational risk). Environmental risks can, therefore, be transmitted:

- to credit risks, particularly through impacts on the Group's individual customers' revenues, costs and assets: depreciation of financed or secured assets, disruption of the region's activities, inflationary pressure;
- to financial risks, through, for example, difficulties in raising cash for the Group due to negative information (greenwashing), or through an abrupt revaluation and/or volatility of financial instruments held by the Group;
- to operational risks, such as failure to meet our public commitments (reputational risk), or non-compliance with the Group's duties of advice and due diligence (e.g. financing in a flood zone), but also material damage to the Group's assets and disruption of its activities (including information system);
- to other risks, such as insurance risk with significant increases in material damage and/or health problems for our customers (deterioration in the loss ratios).

Table 2 – Qualitative information on social risk

1. Economic strategy and processes

Point A. Adjustment of the institution's economic strategy to incorporate social factors and risks, taking into account the impact of social risk on the institution's economic environment, business model, strategy and financial planning

Overview of the social strategy

It is the Group's ambition to be able to respond to all the financial concerns of all of its customers, from the most financially fragile to the most affluent. As a result, Crédit Agricole, through all of its subsidiaries, offers environmental and social services to all of its customer segments so that all players in the economy and the regions are assisted and supported in current and future transformations.

This combination of social utility and universality is reflected in the social strategy the Group has adopted:

1. offering a range of products that does not exclude any customer by providing products that are accessible to low-income customers (EKO and LCL Essentiel), a renewed commitment to young people and vulnerable populations as well as a prevention policy for insured persons;
2. contributing to the revitalisation of the most vulnerable areas and reducing social inequalities through the arrangement of social bonds and investment in social housing, support for social economy impact players and the promotion of initiatives with societal priorities;
3. being a responsible employer working to make the Group more attractive, to retain its employees and guarantee a suitable working environment. The Crédit Agricole Group is particularly concerned about the safety of its employees, after two years marked by successive waves of Covid-19, and in the current context, unthinkable until recently, of the war in Ukraine, which has hit Crédit Agricole employees in Ukraine and their families deeply.

Within Crédit Agricole S.A., the analysis of the potential financial impact of social risks on activities ("financial materiality" section) is dealt with in Chapter 2 Non-financial performance, Part 2.3 "Analysis of non-financial issues and risks". The identification of the financial materiality inherent in each social issue leads to the determination of a social risk management policy designed to manage and mitigate these risks.

Utility and universality

Offer a range of products and services that do not exclude any customer in order to foster social and digital inclusion

Crédit Agricole Group aims to serve all its customers and to support those experiencing financial difficulties. In this context, its purpose is to facilitate the accessibility of financial products and services (readability of the offer, adapted pricing, conditions of sale).

- Access for all to our offers and services: the new everyday banking range, *Ma Banque au Quotidien,* has been offered by all the Regional Banks since 2022. This range, made up of five products (Eko, Globe-Trotter, Essentiel, Premium, Prestige), is adapted to meet every need through *à la carte* packages, giving the option of paying only for what is needed. In additional, with regard to prevention for insureds, this is an integral part of the comprehensive approach to understanding risks and supporting individual customers, professionals, farmers and corporates. Its purpose is to preserve both their personal assets and to secure their business assets (or activity). Its principles of action are based on prevention to avoid the risk, protection to reduce it and minimise its impact, and insurance to compensate for its consequences.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

- A renewed commitment to young people: Crédit Agricole is committed to helping young people gain access to training and employment through a comprehensive range of banking and non-banking services that enable them to achieve their goals. A whole ecosystem of services and offers is made available to young people through various channels in order to make this possible. To complete its range of solutions for young people, the Crédit Agricole Group is rolling out a dedicated home insurance offer for young tenants by the end of 2022.
- Support for vulnerable populations and combating overindebtedness: for example, Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance has, as a major player in consumer credit in Europe, particularly in recent years, demonstrated its commitment to supporting vulnerable populations in all the countries in which it operates (dedicated budget management universe, Customer Support Agency etc.). At LCL, if a situation of proven or potential financial vulnerability is detected, the customer in question will receive a letter describing the advantages of the "LCL Initial" offer, a range of banking services that will help them manage their account. Crédit Agricole's Regional Banks are strengthening their mechanism for the early detection of potential financial vulnerability among their customers, to enable advisers to intervene upstream with an analysis of the financial position and a proposal for support tailored to their situation.
- Facilitate access to healthcare and ageing well: Crédit Agricole's ambition today is to become a benchmark bank in the field of healthcare, with a dedicated healthcare business line in place to support a healthcare ecosystem around three themes: prevention, care and monitoring.

Help to revitalise the most vulnerable regions and reduce social inequalities

- Under the "2025 Ambitions" strategic plan, the Group entities strive to support high-impact players: asset management, insurance (life insurance products, in particular) and investment funds.
- Social housing: in November 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A., the *Fédération nationale du Crédit Agricole* and Action Logement reiterated their joint commitment to work towards greater social inclusion. Through a renewed partnership, Crédit Agricole Group wishes to promote access to rented accommodation, particularly for people who are unable to afford a deposit or who do not wish to ask their family and friends (e.g. young people).
- Promotion of entrepreneurial initiatives: working with major corporate-creation support networks since 1994, the Regional Banks along with LCL thus contribute to strengthening the network of small corporates throughout France. These networks work to revitalise deprived urban areas, to promote inclusion and a return to employment, and encourage local initiatives with a societal impact.

Support strategy for the agricultural and agri-food sectors

Contribute to strengthening food sovereignty: to meet its ambitions in terms of food sovereignty, France has significant assets to be more autonomous and secure its production, whether for human or animal consumption. To meet this challenge, Crédit Agricole group is working on three pillars: Help new generations of farmers get started; enhance the value of the farming profession, and promote sustainable food by developing short supply chain distribution.

Being a responsible employer in a citizen company

Through its Social Project, the Group's ambition consists of the collective mobilisation of all entities, business lines, employees and elected representatives to support all customers and contribute to a more inclusive, progressive society for all. This goal is supported by two key social actions: one relates to the integration of young people, the other to diversity. In addition, the new Medium-Term Plan presented in June 2022 enables the Group to continue its managerial, cultural and human transformation, thanks in particular to the identification of six main levers which will be deployed by 2025.

Multiple opportunities

- Talent and employee development and succession: three priority challenges have been set: continue to constitute pools to contribute to Group's succession plans and business lines, to develop gender equality in managerial functions, and to make our talent pools international.
- Promote the employer brand and develop our employees: the Group's attractiveness is increasing. The Group stands out as the most CSR-committed employer in the financial services sector, ranking in the Top 5 of the CAC 40 in France, according to a study by Universum.
- Employee retention and loyalty: to meet this major challenge, Crédit Agricole S.A. has implemented action plans aimed at anticipating the risks of employee departures: a mutualist corporate culture, a responsible compensation policy, a safe working environment, individualised support for employees and a training policy that guarantees long-term employability, and unifying employment-related commitments.
- Mobility: the Group is particularly attentive to fostering mobility between different activities and business lines and implements concrete measures such as transparent information about mobility, a toolbox and job offers in a dedicated application. It also organises recurrent mobility events, in face-to-face, remote and digital formats.

Employee training and collective development

- The evolution and development of employees' skills is one of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s major challenges, with three key areas identified:
  - creating an environment that encourages learning new things to ensure sustainable employability;
  - promoting continuous skills development and continuous adjustment to how business lines are changing;
  - supporting acquisition of new skills and anticipating change.
- Crédit Agricole S.A. relies on IFCAM, Crédit Agricole Group's university, which offers a range of professional qualifications to train for the many jobs in retail banking and specialised markets. Some courses listed in the French National Directory of Professional Certifications (*Répertoire national des certifications professionnelles* – RNCP), the *Répertoire spécifique* or the *Valorisation des acquis de l'expérience* (VAE) are eligible for the Personal Training Account (CPF). They are recognised by the French State throughout the country.
- Reward policy:
  - Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries has defined a responsible reward policy in line with the mutualist values of the Group, based on fairness and rules common to all employees. This policy underpins the Group's *Raison d'Être:* "Working every day in the interest of our customers and society" and the Ambitions 2025 Plan.
  - The reward policy is one of the three founding principles of the Human Project: empowering employees, strengthening customer relations and fostering an atmosphere of trust. Note that this policy includes provisions on gender neutrality. In particular, there are mechanisms in place that aim to close the compensation gap.
  - The reward policy for Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries employees is composed of fixed, variable and peripheral components, corresponding to various targets. Every employee receives all or part of these components based on their level of responsibility, skills and performance (see Chapter 3).

- The internationalisation of talent pools:
  - With more than half of its employees working abroad, the internationalisation of talent pools is a major challenge for Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries. This criterion is one of the indicators for steering the Human Project, and the Group has raised its ambitions in the context of the new strategic plan, with a target of 30% international employees making up the succession plans by 2025.
  - As at 31 December 2021, the international successions plans were made up of 20% international employees, in line with the targets set. At 31 December 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s international employees accounted for 19% of the workforce.

Strengthen the Group's commitment to Diversity

- An inclusive employer: in 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. strengthened its commitment to gender equality with a commitment to diversity, enabling the inclusion of everyone within our Group. In order to make official and public its opposition to all forms of discrimination, Crédit Agricole S.A.
  - has been a party to the Diversity Charter since 2008;
  - has included this core commitment in the International Framework Agreement applicable to all its entities worldwide, signed with UNI Global Union in 2019;
  - signed the Women's Empowerment Principles Charter in 2022, the result of an alliance between UN Women and the UN Global Compact.
- Gender equality at work:
  - For several years, Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries have been committed to promoting gender equality at work, notably by signing agreements on issues such as equality in recruitment, training, promotion, compensation and work-life balance.
  - For Crédit Agricole S.A. and all of its entities, particular attention is paid to respecting equal compensation for men and women. The occurrence of possible compensation gaps is monitored more closely and action is taken to remedy them where necessary.
- Disability policy: the sixth Crédit Agricole S.A. agreement to promote the employment of people with disabilities for 2020-2022 period is a continuation of the Group's ambitious policy. This commitment is reiterated in the International Framework Agreement, in which the Group agrees to fight against all forms of discrimination and promote the integration of disabled employees in all its subsidiaries.

A major commitment to young people

As part of the Societal Project, the Group has made a commitment to welcome and support 50,000 young people by 2025. The Group draws on its ambitious Youth Plan and a variety of initiatives to promote workforce entry for young people through jobs and training. This commitment is also illustrated by the mobilisation of employees to support work-study students and, more generally, young people within the Group.

Attractive and secure working environment

- Gathering employees' feedback: the Empowerment Index is a new annual measurement tool for the cultural transformation brought about by the implementation of the Human Project and the Societal Project. It monitors the deployment of the managerial transformation initiated by the Group in 2019 around five key themes: empowerment, discernment, trust, courage and taking initiatives.
- Workplace Health and Safety: Crédit Agricole S.A. is committed to ensuring the safety and security of its employees, visitors, customers and service providers at its facilities. Because of the public health crisis linked to the Covid-19 pandemic, the Group has paid particular attention to the measures to be taken to safeguard the health and safety of employees and their working conditions.
- Quality of Life in the Workplace: Crédit Agricole S.A. ensures that its facilities offer a working environment that protects the health of its employees. Accordingly, it carries out prevention actions and provides support for employees (free screening and vaccine campaigns, ergonomic advice, nutrition and stress management, personalised support for employee carers, teleconsultation booths etc.).
- Work-life balance: Crédit Agricole S.A., a signatory of the Parenthood Charter since 2009, renewed its commitment in 2022. Specifically, Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries have implemented a number of measures to make it easier to reconcile the working and personal lives of employees who are parents.
- Employee offer: besides maternity and paternity leave, Crédit Agricole S.A. offers its employees a range of services to help them balance their personal and professional lives, in line with the objectives of the Group's Societal Project. Accordingly, eligible employees can benefit, depending on their choice and their needs, from day-care facilities, access to leisure centres for their children, the banking benefits of the Group's offer, the allocation of social housing and access to the services offered by the Housing Action Services department.
- Anti-harassment commitment: Crédit Agricole S.A. is committed to ensuring a working environment in which employees are treated with respect and dignity. Crédit Agricole S.A. gives all its employees and partners the possibility of using an internal whistleblowing system, either anonymously or in their own name, if they witness or are victims of serious events or events contrary to the Group's Code of Conduct and if they have not been able to use normal hierarchical channels for reporting problems. This mechanism, which guarantees the confidentiality and protection of the person making the report, is accessible to Group employees (24/7) via a single independent link on the Crédit Agricole S.A. website (see Chapter 3, Part 1.4 "Duty of Vigilance" of the URD).
- Ongoing health management: in 2022, changes in the public health situation continued to be closely monitored throughout the Group.

Sharing value creation

- A decent wage: the Group.'s objective is to offer its employees attractive, motivating compensation packages that enable it to retain the talent it needs while being aligned with its Medium-Term Plan and the interests of its various stakeholders. Through its Human Project, Crédit Agricole S.A. promotes a reward policy based on fairness and common rules for all employees in compliance with the applicable regulatory framework. This policy ensures internal consistency as well as external competitiveness of compensation through benchmarks with peers.
- Employee shareholding and capital increases: Crédit Agricole S.A offers an annual capital increase offer reserved for Group employees and retirees (see Section 3 of the URD).
- Health and welfare arrangements: the International Framework Agreement of 31 July 2019 includes an important commitment regarding welfare (incapacity, disability, death and healthcare). A survey in 2021 showed that there were no breaches of the locally required legal obligations regarding health and welfare. In addition to these legal obligations, more than 9 out of 10 Group employees are covered by supplementary health, death and incapacity/disability insurance offered by the Group.
- Incentive and profit-sharing schemes: the profit-sharing and incentive agreements are negotiated and managed at each entity with distribution of the employer's contribution (see Section 3 of the URD).

Social progress

- Human rights: Crédit Agricole S.A. complies with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work adopted on 18 June 1998 and amended in 2022 and applies the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. As part of the International Framework Agreement signed with UNI Global Union in 2019, the commitment to respect human rights, freedom of association and trade union rights has been reaffirmed. These commitments apply to all the Crédit Agricole S.A.'s employees in all its geographical locations.
- The International Framework Agreement entered into on 21 July 2019 between Crédit Agricole S.A. and UNI Global Union was due to expire on 31 December 2022. The parties decided to extend this agreement until 31 July 2023 in order to give themselves time to conduct negotiations for its renewal.
- Social dialogue (employer-employee discussion) is one of the foundations of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s social pact. This is illustrated in particular by the robustness of the dialogue within three Group-level representative bodies: the European Works Council and the Group Works Council, which are responsible for dealing with economic, social and financial issues across the Group, and the Consultation Committee, which is a body specific to Crédit Agricole S.A. The role of the Consultation Committee is to provide information about and discuss strategic projects, monitor Crédit Agricole S.A.'s performance and keep abreast of the employment situation.
- Supporting transformations: Crédit Agricole S.A. has chosen to formalise its commitment to the responsible management of its reorganisations through the International Framework Agreement signed with UNI Global Union. This framework agreement provides that any entity belonging to the Group that is considering a restructuring plan with a significant impact on the employment situation must announce the plan in good time so that a dialogue with employee representatives and management can be initiated to find socially responsible solutions.

Taxation and responsible lobbying policy

Tax policy

- The taxation policy of Crédit Agricole S.A. complies with transparency and accountability rules that require it to follow the applicable tax laws and regulations in the countries and regions in which it operates.
- The Group pays the taxes legally due in the countries and territories where it is present. The amounts paid correspond to the underlying economic value created in those countries or territories as a result of its activities. Thus, its tax charges are in line with its business activities. Crédit Agricole S.A. has developed, under the authority of its Executive Management, a set of internal rules that have led it to withdraw from countries classed as non-cooperating by the OECD. An internal procedure, which is regularly updated, provides for prior authorisations for any own-account investment in countries listed by this procedure.
- The Crédit Agricole S.A. Tax Department ensures that the Group's tax practices pursue broad goals of responsibility and compliance, not just the narrower purpose of managing the cost of tax and tax risk. Accordingly, Crédit Agricole S.A. provides no help or encouragement for customers in violating tax laws and regulations, nor does it facilitate or support transactions where tax efficiency for the customer is derived from the non-disclosure of facts to the tax authorities.
- Lastly, Crédit Agricole Group has publicly undertaken to only conduct international wealth management activities in countries and territories that are committed to the automatic exchange of information; to only deal with customers who provide it with a mandate to automatically exchange information about such customers with the relevant authorities; and not to create, manage or advise off-shore entities. Indosuez Wealth Management helps its customers comply with tax requirements and after the automatic exchange of information with the European Union, the entity has extended the scope to partner countries. An internal procedure provides a very strict framework for this commitment.

Responsible lobbying

Crédit Agricole S.A. is transparent about its lobbying efforts with legislators and fiscal policymakers, and its taxes are determined by the legal tax regime applicable to all other similar taxpayers. It conducts its lobbying activities in full transparency with all stakeholders and complies with prevailing best practices. Initiatives are carried out to promote our customer-focused universal banking model and to highlight our Raison d'Être. In 2022, as was the case the previous year, the main focus was on financing of the economy, support for energy transition and the preservation of the special mutually shared values. In addition, the Group contributes to consultations with French and European authorities on such topics as retail investment strategy, the digital transformation of the banking sector and sustainable finance.

Responsible procurement

- **Crédit Agricole Group has adopted a Responsible Procurement policy, signed by the CEOs of each of its subsidiaries, in order to meet the major challenges of the future and contribute to the corporate's overall performance.** It is based on five principles: ensuring responsible behaviour in supplier relations, contributing to the economic competitiveness of the ecosystem, integrating environmental and social aspects into our purchasing activities, improving the quality of relations with suppliers in the long term, and integrating this responsible purchasing policy into existing governance mechanisms.
- **The Customer Relations Excellence Pillar:** Employees of the procurement business line are committed to establishing responsible and sustainable relationships with their suppliers. This involves reciprocal commitments based on the fundamental principles of the United Nations Global Compact. A clause on the respect of human rights, environmental protection and the fight against corruption was added to enhance the contracts in 2018.
- **The Human Pillar:** The procurement business line's targets in terms of human resources management include developing buyers' CSR-related business competencies. To meet the Group's employment-related commitments, new training modules have been added to the business line's professional development programme.
- **The Societal Pillar:** The procurement business line applies the commitments of the Group's Societal Project at its own level as well as at the level of its main stakeholders. In particular, it focuses on two of the Group's commitments:
  - achieving carbon neutrality by 2050;
  - help to revitalise the most vulnerable regions and reduce social inequalities;
  - systematically including CSR criteria in calls for tender.

Cybersecurity and combating cybercrime

In recent years, like other major players in the banking and financial sectors, Crédit Agricole S.A. has been confronted with cybercrime targeting its IT system and that of its subcontractors. Mindful of the challenges associated with digital security, Crédit Agricole S.A. deploys a cybersecurity strategy to protect itself against cyberthreats, which are a key focus of its operational risk management policy.

Commitment to protecting the data of our customers and employees

- Governance and risk management.
- Cyber risk awareness and culture.
- Information System Security Policy (PSSI).

Protection of the IT system and data protection

- Access to the IT system must be limited to authorised users only.
- Equipment should be securely configured in order to limit the use of non-validated devices.
- Users have at their disposal methods and tools they can use to classify and protect the information they handle, including by encryption.
- The outsourcing of IT processing must involve a preliminary risk analysis, and be governed by contractual clauses that require the implementation of a security policy that is compatible with Crédit Agricole's security targets, monitoring and a right to audit the security of the service throughout the duration of the contract.

Operation and development

The IT project methodologies in place identify the risks and means of managing the security of applications and systems when they are developed in house or purchased. The operation of the IT system is regulated by procedures. System vulnerabilities must be corrected within a time frame that is proportionate to the level of risk they represent.

Extreme incidents and shocks

- The IT system must be continuously logged, and these logs must be correlated in order to detect security incidents and any attempts to extract data.
- An incident management process is in place to deal with any operational or security incident with the appropriate level of response and escalation. The IT system is designed to meet the resilience targets required by the business lines and documented in their Business Continuity Plans (BCP).
- The IT system is designed to meet the resilience targets required by the business lines and documented in their Business Continuity Plans (BCP). Solutions are implemented and tested against various scenarios involving IT system unavailability, whether the issue is with software or hardware (including workstations).

Combating cybercrime

- Credit transfer and direct debit fraud has been steadily increasing since 2019. After a two-year pilot phase, the SECURIBAN portal developed by Crédit Agricole Payment Services (CAPS) is now operational. This tool makes it possible to check the consistency between the IBAN and the account holder in less than a minute by giving a score.
- CAPS has launched a biometric card, a payment card with a fingerprint sensor.
- Among its innovations, CAPS is offering a new version of the temporary lock, which temporarily deactivates a lost payment or cash withdrawal card and reactivates it once it has been found, without having to cancel it.

Point B. Objectives, targets and limits for the assessment and management of social risks in the short, medium and long term, and assessment of performance against these objectives, targets and limits, including forward-looking statements related to the definition of business strategies and processes

Objectives, targets and limits for risk assessment and management

- **Crédit Agricole Group's main social risks** in relation to its activities, business model, geographical locations and stakeholder expectations are identified using a multi-step methodology: formalisation of the non-financial areas defined by the Group's *Raison d'Être* (Step 1), a normative procedure to define an exhaustive scope of non-financial risks (Step 2), selection of the main non-financial risks that could affect the Group's activities (Step 3), and the inclusion of stakeholder expectations (Step 4).
- With regard to the **selection of the main risks,** this involved selecting short-, medium- or long-term material risks for the Group and more specifically for Crédit Agricole S.A. The risks identified are assessed on the basis of two criteria: their **potential severity** and their **probability of occurrence.** A time dimension was also used for certain risk factors that are less important today but could become more significant in the future. The assessment was made using "gross criteria" that did not include the Group's risk mitigation mechanisms.
- **The non-financial themes identified, including social themes, are analysed using the principle of double materiality: First, societal materiality, which reflects the impact of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s activities on its ecosystem; second, financial materiality, which formalises the impact of the ecosystem on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s business lines.** This work was carried out as part of a participatory process involving Crédit Agricole S.A.'s CSR, Risk, Compliance, Purchasing and HR departments. The principle is also used to assess the material risks directly related to our activities, as part of the updating of our Vigilance Plan (see Chapter 3 "Corporate governance", Section 1.4 "Vigilance Plan").

Performance assessment

Crédit Agricole S.A. has included a table of non-financial performance indicators, including social indicators, in its Non-Financial Performance Statement (see Chapter 2 of the URD). These indicators may change over time. For example, in its "Ambitions 2025" Medium-Term Plan, Crédit Agricole S.A. has used a new set of indicators to further align with its new targets.

For each social policy, there are one or more performance indicators, an annual performance measurement unit tailored to each indicator, and an explanation about the scope used to establish that measurement (see Chapter 2 of the URD, Section 5.1 "Results").

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

At the end of 2022, the full list of social performance indicators used for Crédit Agricole Group entities was as follows:

- Raising awareness of ethics among employees;
- Number of requests for the exercise of rights received by Group entities;
- % of employees trained in the three AML/CFT anti-corruption and anti-fraud regulations;
- Number of customers in vulnerable situations supported;
- Financing granted to microfinance institutions;
- Number of customers who subscribed to entry-level offers;
- Assets linked to offers contributing to the revitalisation of territories and the reduction of inequalities;
- % of impact finance (sustainability linked loans) in corporate loan production;
- Assets in impact solutions;
- Percentage of women on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s first cricle Executive Committee;
- Percentage of women in the Top 150 (first "circle");
- Training courses given;
- Number of agreements signed;
- Absenteeism rate;
- Cumulative number of young people welcomed during the calendar year;
- Tax rate paid by Crédit Agricole S.A.;
- Number of French financial institutions in which Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Public Affairs department participates;
- Percentage of suppliers that received a CSR assessment in a call for tenders;
- Percentage of employees trained in cyber risks;
- Volume of financing allocated to the agri-agro transition;
- Penetration rate at the time of farmers installation.

Point C. Policies and procedures for direct and indirect dialogue with new and existing counterparties relating to their strategies to mitigate and reduce socially harmful activities

Integration of social issues into the analysis of large corporates counterparty risk

- The consideration of possible negative social impacts from financing large corporates is based on several pillars:
  - **The application of the Equator Principles to project financing:** these principles provide a useful methodological framework for assessing and preventing social impacts whenever financing is linked to the construction of a specific industrial asset (plant, transport infrastructure etc.).
  - **Sector-specific CSR policies:** the purpose of sector-specific policies is to specify the rules of intervention and social and environmental principles introduced into the Group's financing policies. 14 sector-specific CSR policies are currently applied, for which the main sectors affected are armaments, coal-fired power stations, oil and gas, hydraulics, nuclear, oil and shale gas, mines and metals.
  - **An analysis of the sensitivity of the transactions' in particular with regard to the social aspect:** the environmental or social sensitivity of transactions has been assessed by Crédit Agricole CIB since 2009. This process makes it possible to ensure compliance with the exclusion criteria defined within the various sector-specific CSR policies or to analyse or even anticipate potential controversies with customers or a transaction.
- Furthermore, **Crédit Agricole CIB uses an environmental and social rating system for all its corporate customers.** This rating supplements the system for assessing and managing the environmental and social risks associated with transactions on a three-level scale (advanced, compliant, sensitive). It is performed at least annually and is based in particular on compliance with existing sector policies, the existence of an image risk for the Bank and the level of performance recognised by non-financial agencies.

Integration of social issues into the analysis of SME and mid-cap counterparty risk

- The Group, through all of its subsidiaries, offers environmental and social services to all of its customer segments so that all players in the economy and the regions are assisted and supported in current and future transformations. Crédit Agricole takes a systematic, proactive approach to ESG inclusion, particularly in supporting mid-caps and SMEs by providing solutions tailored to their sector and size. This takes place as follows:
  - **a diagnosis of the customer's ESG performance** is carried out by account managers to raise awareness of key environmental, social and compliance issues. An incremental approach is adopted depending on the company's size and maturity;
  - **an initial assessment is based on quantitative and qualitative core criteria, as well as sector-specific criteria;**
  - a portfolio of products is made available on the basis of the diagnosis. These products are supported by a network of national and local partners with a view to making sector expertise available to the entire network.
- **In 2020, ESG issues were included for the first time in commercial relationships with SME and mid-cap customers through the deployment of an ESG questionnaire distributed to all relationship managers.** This project, a pioneer in the banking world, is currently being rolled out to the Regional Banks, certain international retail banks.

2. Governance

Point D. Responsibilities of the management body in establishing the risk tolerance framework and overseeing and managing the implementation of the targets, strategy and policies defined in the context of the management of social risk, covering the approaches adopted by counterparties (see points D1 to D4 below)

Governance in its oversight function

For social as well as environmental issues, the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A., a listed company and the corporate centre of Crédit Agricole Group, ensures that the Group's strategic guidelines and activities take social concerns and risks into account (see Table 1E). The Board ensures the consistency of the Corporate's commitments and project as part of the monitoring of the implementation of its Group Project, which is organised around three main pillars: Customer Project, Human Project and Societal Project. It also follows the targets formulated by Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries in their "Ambitions 2025" strategic plan, particularly with regard to societal issues. The Board takes social concerns and risks into account in its strategic decisions. To that end, it relies on the strategic analyses and policies presented to it and on the review of the risk frameworks submitted for adoption. Finally, it reports on the Company's ESG strategy and non-financial performance to the General Meeting and ensures the transparency and fairness of that communication.

In terms of operation, the Board has adopted a cross-functional approach to factoring social concerns and risks into its decision-making process. Depending on the topic, it reaches out to most of its Specialised Committees, primarily the Strategy and CSR Committee, but also the Risk Committee, Audit Committee, Appointments and Governance Committee and Compensation Committee. This arrangement allows the Board to be fully informed about the issues at hand and facilitates their inclusion in Board discussions (see Table 1E above).

- The **Strategy and CSR Committee,** chaired by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, reviews the Group's environmental and social strategy and analyses the results of all policies implemented and actions taken with regard to the Group's non-financial performance. The Committee's membership was expanded with the appointment of Eric Wilson, a director representing employees, as a member of its Strategy and CSR Committee by the Board at its meeting on 9 November 2022.
- The **Risk Committee** reviews the overall strategy and risk appetite of Crédit Agricole S.A. and the Crédit Agricole Group, which includes social and environmental risks. It analyses the risk frameworks of entities and business lines before proposing their adoption to the Board. **In a joint meeting with the Audit Committee,** it monitors the preparation of financial and non-financial disclosures, especially in the run-up to the publication of the Universal Registration Document.
- The **Appointments and Governance Committee** ensures that the collective competence of the Board is consistent with the issues facing the Group, including ESG issues. It periodically assesses the Board's structure, size, composition and effectiveness, as well as the Board's policies for the selection of Directors whose appointment falls within its powers. The Committee is committed to identifying the knowledge that must be permanently present within the Board of Directors in order to enable it to carry out its duties under the best conditions. Above all, it has adopted the knowledge and experience recommended by the European banking authorities and has supplemented these with a requirement for permanent expertise within the Board in the areas of Corporate Social Responsibility (see Chapter 3, Section 1.1.3 "Governance and diversity policy").
- The **Compensation Committee** assesses the general principles of the compensation policy applicable to all Crédit Agricole S.A. entities and monitors the implementation of that policy to ensure compliance with regulatory provisions, including the principle of fairness. It ensures that the Group's ESG criteria are taken into account in the compensation policy. The Crédit Agricole Group Head of Human Resources attends Compensation Committee meetings accompanied by the Head of Compensation and Employee Benefits. The Societal Project Director attended several meetings of the Committee in 2022.

With regard to Directors representing employees, their participation in the Board is ensured by:

- two Directors appointed by each of the two trade unions that secured the most votes in the first round of company elections; and
- a Director representing employee shareholders elected from among employee shareholders.

A non-voting Director represents Regional Bank employees.

The representative of the Social and Economic Committee attends meetings of the Board of Directors in an advisory capacity.

The relationship between the Board of Directors and Executive Management is expressed foremost in the regular and numerous contacts between the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer. In addition, the latter, as well as the Deputy Chief Executive Officers and the Corporate Secretary, attend all Board meetings. In addition, members of Management have frequent discussions with the Board, which stresses the ease of access to information and executives, during the annual assessment of its functioning, both for the Board itself and for its Specialised Committees. In 2022, all members of the Executive Committee had the opportunity to access the Board of Directors or its Specialised Committees. Depending on the topic, the heads of technical Divisions may also have access to Directors.

In accordance with banking regulations and pursuant to its Rules of Procedure, the Board interacts on a very regular basis with the three Heads of control functions who are also members of the Executive Committee. The latter have regulatory and, if necessary, direct access to the management body in its oversight functions.

Executive governance

The non-financial performance of Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries is supervised by **the Executive Committee,** which monitors the definition of the ESG strategy and its operational implementation as part of the steering of the Group Project, which is the subject of quarterly presentations and reporting. The Executive Committee also acts as Human Resources Committee when it comes to approving succession plans, talent deployment, careers and training, and executive manager mobility.

At the level of the Crédit Agricole Group, the **governance of the Environmental & Social strategy** includes a special focus on the just transition. The Group has established a dedicated governance structure with the specific mission of overseeing the implementation of this just transition.

- The **Group Societal Project Committee,** which is chaired by a Regional Bank Chairman, is made up of 12 members, half of them Chief Executive Officers of Crédit Agricole S.A. and the other half, Regional Bank executives. It monitors the implementation of the Group's employment-related commitments and the consistency of its ESG strategy. Meeting quarterly, it monitors in particular the implementation of the Group's climate strategy, relying on the work performed by two Specialised Committees: the Scientific Committee and the Net Zero Sponsor Committee.
- The **Net Zero Sponsor Committee** was created in 2022 to be the steering body for the work on defining the Net Zero paths. It is made up of the CEOs of the Group's main subsidiaries, with representatives from the Regional Banks and Crédit Agricole S.A. In 2022, the Committee met ten times to decide on the major policy directions and their implications for the business lines, to validate public commitments and to make the necessary decisions.
- The **Scientific Committee is a multidisciplinary body composed of ten external members** who are recognised experts in climate and environmental issues (academic partners or individuals) and meet on a quarterly basis.

For Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries, the **Sustainable Finance Umbrella Committee,** chaired by the Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A. in charge of management and control and made up of members of the Crédit Agricole SA Executive Committee, coordinates the translation of the various ESG regulations into Group standards and provides deployment guidelines and monitors their progress in the various entities.

Environmental and social risks are managed by:

- The **Group Risk Committee,** chaired by Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Chief Executive Officer, which defines the Group's risk policy and determines the Group's overall limits. It assesses the issues and monitors the Group's main risks with a cross-functional approach. It examines and validates the Group-level risk frameworks presented by the entities and business divisions (risk frameworks of subsidiaries or by sector of activity, geographic area, or issue).
- For individual credit files requiring approval by the Executive Management, the **Group Level Individual Risk Committee (CRIG),** chaired by Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Chief Executive Officer, meets according to the scheduling needs. It examines any sensitive file submitted by the entities of Crédit Agricole S.A. that fall within the authority of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Chief Executive Officer, and also analyses individual alerts of any type according to their materiality for the Group. These files are made the subject of a Societal Project Department opinion for ESG issues.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Point D1) Activities focused on the community and society

Governance in its oversight function

At its plenary meetings, and as part of its monitoring of the Group Project, the Board ensures that the Corporate's commitments and strategic plan are consistent. Its Chairman, who also chairs the Strategy and CSR Committee, is responsible for the overall success of the Societal Project, which is one of the three main pillars of the Group Project. He reports on the Committee's work to the Board of Directors, which approves the strategic guidelines. He works in conjunction with the Board's other Specialised Committees which ensure that these guidelines are correctly applied in their respective fields (see above).

Executive governance

In addition to being based on applicable regulations, the Group's commitments are underpinned by its *Raison d'Être,* "Working every day in the interest of our customers and society", and by the Group Project, which has laid out a programme of 10 commitments under its Societal Project. These commitments are divided into three priorities: climate action and the transition towards a low-carbon economy; the strengthening of cohesion and social inclusion; and the success of the agricultural and agri-food transitions.

All Crédit Agricole entities provide environmentally and socially responsible services in each customer segment. This ensures that economic and regional players have the help and support they need for their current and future transformations.

This combination of social utility and universality is reflected in the social strategy the Group has adopted:

1. **providing a range of offerings where no customer is excluded** through products that are accessible to low-income customers, an ongoing commitment to young people and vulnerable populations, and a prevention policy for individuals who are insured;
2. **contributing to the revitalisation of the most vulnerable areas and reducing social inequalities** through the arrangement of social bonds and investment in social housing, support for social economy impact players and the promotion of initiatives with societal priorities;
3. **being a responsible employer** working to make the Group more attractive, retain its employees and guarantee a suitable working environment.

Point D2) Labour relations and standards

Governance in its oversight function

At its plenary meetings, when reviewing strategic plans or listening to presentations from entities on the implementation of the Group Project, the Board of Directors ensures that the Corporate's commitments and project adequately and consistently address social and environmental concerns, especially with regard to the Human Project, which is one of the Group Project's key pillars.

The Board reviews all topics that are subject to social and societal regulations (see below), relying on upstream work carried out by its Specialised Committees.

In the context of his relations with employee representative bodies, the Chairman of the Board of Directors chaired the Group Works Council in spring 2022 and the plenary session of the European Works Council (EWC) at the end of 2022. Each year, he convenes a meeting with all employee representatives on the Board of Directors for an exchange of views on the functioning of the Board of Directors and any current issues in general. Currently, the employee representatives consist of the two Directors representing employees, the Director representing employee shareholders, the non-voting Director representing employees of Regional Banks, and the representative of the Social and Economic Committee.

Executive governance

Crédit Agricole S.A. complies with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work adopted on 18 June 1998 and amended in 2022 and applies the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

As a responsible employer, it has adopted a coordinated and comprehensive approach to the key issues of attractiveness, employee retention and working environment. Specifically, it focuses on seven priorities to enhance its employer brand:

- offering multiple career opportunities;
- training its employees;
- to amplify gender equality and diversity/disability in all Group entities and within its governance;
- making a commitment to young people;
- to offer an attractive working environment and promote quality of work life;
- sharing value creation;
- and contributing to social progress.

Crédit Agricole S.A. actively maintains social dialogue with all relevant stakeholders through its Group Human Resources Department and HR representatives from each entity.

This dialogue is organised at several levels to take into account the multiplicity of Crédit Agricole Group's locations in Europe. Thirteen countries (representing more than 90% of Crédit Agricole's employees) are represented on the European Corporate Work Committee, which meets annually. Similarly, in France, twice a year, employee representatives and management discuss the Group's strategy and social and economic situation.

Point D3) Consumer protection and product liability

Governance in its oversight function

At its plenary meetings, when reviewing strategic plans or listening to presentations from entities on the implementation of the Group Project, the Board of Directors ensures that the Crédit Agricole S.A.'s commitments and business plan adequately and consistently address social and environmental concerns, especially with regard to the Customer Project, which is one of the Group Project's key pillars.

The Crédit Agricole S.A. Board of Directors is closely involved in fostering an ethical culture within the Group. Its members abide by the provisions of the Code of Conduct and the Code of Ethics, which is appended to its Rules of Procedure. The Board is updated each year on the progress made in the deployment of ethical culture throughout the Group. In 2021, it added its role of overseeing ethical issues to its Rules of Procedure.

Executive governance

Compliance helps to protect customers, their legitimate interests and their personal data through a transparent and fair relationship and advice focused on customer needs and satisfaction. The ethics policy is set out in reference documents which constitute a three-tier normative framework (Code of Ethics, Code of Conduct and Fides Corpus) summarising the principles of compliance and ethics as applicable within the Group and in the relationships with the customers, suppliers, service providers and employees.

As a distributor of financial and insurance products and services, Crédit Agricole is scrupulous about **preventing risks associated with cybercrime** and **protecting customers' personal data,** in addition to being transparent about how such data are used.

Crédit Agricole Group aims to **serve all its customers** and to support its customers experiencing financial difficulties. In this context, its purpose is to facilitate the accessibility of **financial products and services** (readability of the offer, adapted pricing, conditions of sale).

The taxation policy of Crédit Agricole S.A. complies with transparency and accountability rules that require it to follow the applicable tax laws and regulations in the countries and regions in which it operates.

Point D4) Human rights

Governance in its oversight function

Every year the Board of Directors reviews the updated Vigilance Plan as well as the modern slavery statement required under the Modern Slavery Act.

As the parent company, Crédit Agricole S.A. corporate entity has opted to draw up a vigilance plan and report on its effective implementation on behalf of Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries. The Vigilance Plan includes, in accordance with the law, reasonable measures to identify risks and prevent serious violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the health and safety of persons, and environmental regulations, which could potentially result from the activities of Crédit Agricole S.A. corporate entity and the consolidated companies over which Crédit Agricole S.A. corporate entity exercises control, or from the activities of subcontractors or suppliers with whom an established commercial relationship is maintained, when such activities are related to that **relationship.**

Furthermore, under the International Framework Agreement signed with UNI Global Union in 2019 and extended until July 31, 2023, the commitment to respect human rights, freedom of association and trade union rights has been reaffirmed. These commitments apply to all the Group's employees in all its geographical locations.

Executive governance

Management of the Vigilance Plan is entrusted to the Societal Project Department within the Group Project division, which collaborates with Group departments overseeing the Purchasing, Legal, Risk, Compliance, Human Resources and Safety and Security function as well as with Crédit Agricole S.A.'s subsidiaries (see Chapter 3, Section 1.4 "Duty of Vigilance" of the URD).

Point E. Incorporation of measures into the internal governance system to manage social risk and social issues, including the role of Committees, the division of tasks and responsibilities, and the feedback loop between the risk management function and the management body

Governance in its oversight function

The Board of Directors reviews the following items, which include analyses and/or monitoring of measures to prevent or manage social risk:

After analysis by the Strategy and CSR Committee:

- "2025 Ambitions" Medium-Term Plan and monitoring of work begun under the Human Project and Societal Project;
- the Non-Financial Performance Statement, the integrated report, the updated Vigilance Plan and the annual statement to the UK authorities under the Modern Slavery Act;
- proposed acquisitions and disposals.

After analysis by the Risk Committee:

- the risk appetite statement and associated monitoring tools (risk appetite matrix and dashboard), which constitute a decisive framework for the governance of risk control and monitoring;
- approval of the Risk frameworks governing risk-taking in the Group's core business areas;
- the Annual Internal Control Report and half-yearly information on internal control prepared in coordination with the Group Risk Management department, plus guidelines for the Sapin II anti-corruption framework and GDPR implementation;
- the organisation, functioning and resources allocated to each of the three control functions (risk, compliance, internal audit);
- IT risks, both through the IT Strategy and the IT Risk Strategy, and quarterly monitoring of these risks and cyber risks by means of the IT risk dashboard;
- the audit findings, the follow-up to the recommendations and the 2023 audit plan.

After analysis by the Compensation Committee:

- the fixed compensation, annual personal variable compensation, and the terms and conditions and criteria used to determine the annual variable compensation of the executive corporate officers (Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Executive Officers), taking into account regulatory provisions as well as the new CSR performance criteria that will be presented to the General Meeting as part of the ex-ante vote on executive compensation;
- the update of the compensation policy of Crédit Agricole S.A.;
- under regulatory provisions, the report on the compensation practices for members of the executive body as well as identified employees whose professional activities have a significant impact on the Company's risk profile;
- capital increase reserved for employees.

After review by the Appointments and Governance Committee:

- the policy on gender equality at work and equal pay within Crédit Agricole S.A., and the initiatives undertaken at the Crédit Agricole S.A. level to promote gender equality at work, diversity and equal representation on management bodies;
- the results of the self-assessment of the operation of the Board and its individual and collective expertise, and possible ways of improving governance;
- independence of Directors under the AFEP/MEDEF Code and areas of non-compliance with this Code;
- the progress of the work carried out on the succession plans of key functions of Crédit Agricole S.A.;
- the Board training programme for 2023.

Other issues reviewed by the Board include:

- preparation for the General Meeting of Shareholders, including information received by the Board on the social report of the UES (Economic and Social Unit) Crédit Agricole S.A.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Executive governance

- The **Crédit Agricole Group Risk Committee,** chaired by Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Chief Executive Officer, reviews and approves the Group-level risk frameworks presented by the entities and business lines.
- The **Crédit Agricole Group Societal Project Committee** oversees the implementation of the Societal Project at Crédit Agricole Group level and is its Umbrella Committee. In 2022, the work of the Group Societal Project Committee was devoted to monitoring the Societal Project through its 24 projects structured around its three priorities (climate transition, social cohesion and agricultural transitions). As part of its work, the Committee reviews the steering indicators defined for monitoring purposes.

Point F. Social risk reporting channels and reporting frequency

Governance in its oversight function

In short, the Crédit Agricole S.A. Board of Directors reviews and/or approves, on an annual basis (see details above):

- the compensation policy and practices;
- the gender equality at work and equal pay policy;
- the operation of the Board and its individual and collective expertise;
- succession plans for key functions and, within the context of the General Meeting, it is informed of the UES Crédit Agricole S.A. social report;
- the preparation of non-financial performance information, in particular, the Non-Financial Performance Statement and the Vigilance plan which contains information on measures to prevent and manage social risks;
- Group risk appetite statement.

Executive governance

- **The Sustainable Finance Umbrella Committee,** chaired by the Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A. in charge of steering and control and made up of representatives of the Executive Committee of Credit Agricole S.A., coordinates its deployment and monitors its progress, as well as the key non-financial performance indicators in the different entities.
- **The Crédit Agricole Group Risk Committee (CRG)** examines and validates the Group-level risk frameworks presented by the entities and business divisions (risk frameworks of subsidiaries or by sector of activity, geographic area, or issue).
- **The Societal Project Department (SPD) of Crédit Agricole S.A.** initiates and coordinates the implementation of the ESG strategy and oversees the implementation of the Societal Project among the CSR players in the Group. It is structured around four types of activities: establishment of the methodological framework (sectoral policy, standards) and regulatory oversight, ESG expertise, support for the business lines in the deployment of the ESG strategy, and production and analysis of non-financial information.

Point G. Alignment of the compensation policy with the institution's targets related to social risk

Contribution of ESG performance to the compensation of executive corporate officers

- Aligned with the Company's social interest, the reward policy for executive corporate officers takes into account the dimensions of sustainable performance beyond short-term economic results alone. Thus, allocation of the annual variable compensation of the corporate officers is subject to non-financial criteria, including those related to ESG performance and in particular to the implementation of the Societal Project and the Human Project, which represent 16% of the targets for the Chief Executive Officer and 12% for the Deputy Chief Executive Officers in 2022.
- In addition, the vesting of the long term incentive granted in the form of free performance shares is 33.33% conditioned on a target linked to Crédit Agricole S.A.'s corporate performance. It is measured by a target index to be achieved, which is calculated as part of the internal ESG performance reporting system (FReD).
- Detailed information on rewards for corporate officers is available in Chapter 3 "Corporate governance" of the URD, Part 4 "Rewards policy".

3. Risk management

A significant percentage of social risks concern corporate customers. By way of example, Crédit Agricole CIB's policy on managing these customers' social risk is shown below.

Point H. Definitions, methodologies and international standards underpinning the social risk management framework

The Crédit Agricole CIB human rights policy is expressed through the Human Rights Charter, called Respect, published in 2009 by the Crédit Agricole Group. The charter confirms the Group's commitments both to its employees and in its sphere of influence. A specific gender equality policy supplements this general charter (see "Our sustainable finance policy – Crédit Agricole CIB" (ca-cib.fr).

This implies, in particular, that customer-owned or controlled operations comply with the eight core conventions of the International Labour Organisation, that they obtain, where necessary, the consent of the indigenous peoples affected and that they promote reparation for any abuses committed, notably, by setting up grievance procedures. These principles are clearly stated in the Bank's sectoral CSR policies and in the Equator Principles for project finance. This also includes the need for particular vigilance in our business relationships to ensure the absence of slavery and human trafficking in the supply chains of customers and suppliers. We refer in particular to the Duty of Vigilance Law and the Modern Slavery Act.

The reference framework for sectoral CSR policies also includes the World Bank Group's standards and, in particular, International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards and Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines as well as, where applicable, sector-specific principles and standards. For example, the mining sector policy refers to the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights and the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict and High-Risk Areas for Tin, Tantalum and Tungsten Ores and Minerals, and Gold.

Point I. Process for identifying, measuring and monitoring activities and exposures (and, where applicable, collateral) sensitive to social risks, covering relevant transmission channels

In particular, Crédit Agricole CIB expects its business relations, customers and suppliers to exercise reasonable vigilance in terms of human rights in the operations that they control as well as in their supply chains.

Crédit Agricole CIB has formulated and published sectoral CSR policies for those sectors where environmental and social issues have been identified as being the most influential (see "Our sustainable finance policy – Crédit Agricole CIB" (ca-cib.fr)). These policies specify analysis criteria that correspond to the aspects considered in transaction analyses, as well as exclusion criteria putting limits on projects and operations that the Bank does not wish to support.

For transactions directly linked to specific projects, the quality of the management of the project's environmental and social aspects is assessed on the basis of information provided by the customer using the methodology developed by the Equator Principles. These principles were developed in response to limitations and triggers related to project financing, as defined by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. Even if they cannot always be applied as is to other financing methods, they nevertheless constitute a methodological framework for assessing and preventing the social and environmental impacts of financing once it is linked to building a specific industrial asset, such as a plant or transport infrastructure etc. The depth of the analyses, generally carried out with the help of independent consultants, depends on each individual context and, in particular, on the nature and significance of the foreseeable environmental and social impacts. In other cases, the lack of project-specific information (impact assessment, impact management plan) leads to a more customer-centred approach. The analysis is then documented by a CSR scoring grid.

The environmental or social sensitivity of transactions has also been assessed since 2009 at Crédit Agricole CIB. It reflects either the fact that there are questions about the management of environmental or social impacts considered to be critical, or that there are controversies related to the transaction or the customer.

Point J. Activities, commitments and exposures that help to mitigate social risk

In November 2020, Crédit Agricole published a Social Bond Framework which also covers all the Group's issuing entities, including Crédit Agricole CIB. This Framework enabled Crédit Agricole S.A. to successfully launch its initial issue of a €1 billion Social Bond on 2 December 2020.

Point K. Implementation of tools for identifying and managing social risk

In addition to analysis of criteria specific to sectoral policies, the quality of the environmental and social management of customers with whom Crédit Agricole CIB wishes to develop its business relationship is assessed in order to obtain a CSR score for corporate clients, according to a three-point scale: Advanced, Compliant and Sensitive. Crédit Agricole CIB uses the scores calculated by an extra-financial agency to determine the level of due diligence as being at one of three predefined levels: simplified, standard and enhanced.

Enhanced analysis of social risk is triggered by sectoral and geographical criteria and the customer's visible control of human rights (see Crédit Agricole CIB's CSR Policy).

Point L. Description of social risk limits set and cases triggering the entry of higher tiers and exclusion from the portfolio in the event of overrun

The most complex transactions from an environmental or social perspective (projects classified as "A" under the Equator Principles as well as transactions or customers classified as "Sensitive") are submitted, for recommendation, to an *ad hoc* Environmental and Social Risk Evaluation Committee (CERES), after the file has been examined by Crédit Agricole CIB's RPC/Environmental & Social Risks department.

The CERES Committee, chaired by the Compliance Officer, acts as the Umbrella Committee for the assessment and management system for environmental and social risks related to the activity. In particular, this Committee validates transaction ratings under the Equator Principles, issues opinions and recommendations on transactions classified as "A" or "Sensitive" from an environmental or social point of view, and on sectoral CSR policies prior to their validation by the Strategy and Portfolio Committee. Transactions classified as "A" or "sensitive" by the CERES Committee can only be approved by the Crédit Agricole CIB's senior Credit Committee chaired by Executive Management.

Point M. Description of the link (transmission channels) between social risks and credit risk, liquidity and financing risk, market risk, operational risk and reputational risk in the risk management framework

The social risk has not been recorded as a financial risk (credit, liquidity, market, operations risks etc.).

Transmission to reputational risk has been recorded for a number of years due to civil society's denunciation of business relationships between the Bank and customers responsible for negative social impacts. This risk is managed through sensitivity analysis and CERES Committee recommendations for Sensitive transactions or customers.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Table 3 – Qualitative information on Governance risk

1. Governance

Point A. Incorporation by the institution of the counterparty's governance performance into its governance systems, including that of the counterparty's highest governance body and its Committees responsible for decisions on economic, environmental and social issues

Interim targets and action plans to help achieve carbon neutrality by 2050

To achieve its targets, sector and business line action plans were formulated for Crédit Agricole S.A. activities. On 6 December 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. published a Climate Workshop press release in which it outlines 2030 targets, in line with the Net Zero Banking Alliance, for five sectors (oil & gas, electricity, automotive, commercial property and cement) with action plans for each sector. **The 2030 targets are accompanied by metrics requiring a monitoring of the performance of corporate customers in these sectors.**

To promote responsible investment by large customers and institutional investors

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Asset Gathering division entities are its main focus in terms of promoting responsible investment by large customers and institutional investors, and more specifically Amundi.

Prioritising ESG issues at the highest level

- Amundi has invested considerable resources in implementing its ESG policy. The Responsible Investment business line, which has 60 experts, defines and implements Amundi's strategy in terms of sustainable finance in all its dimensions, serving the different management areas: **corporate analysis and rating,** engagement and voting, **integration of ESG factors and design of sustainable investment solutions,** key portfolio sustainability indicators, ESG promotion, and participation in market work and initiatives.
- The responsibilities for achieving its ESG objectives – including climate targets – are reflected in particular in the supervisory and management bodies such as the Board of Directors and the Strategy and CSR Committee.
- Within the Responsible Investment team, several Committees ensure the regular monitoring of the work carried out: the ESG and Climate Strategy Committee defines, validates and steers Amundi's ESG and climate strategy, as well as its responsible investment policy; the ESG Rating Committee validates ESG rating methodologies, reviews exclusion policies and sector policies and validates their application rules; the Voting Committee validates Amundi's voting policy and specific/local approaches, and plays an advisory role in voting decisions for certain individual situations. Amundi has a dedicated governance structure to steer its strategy as a responsible financial player and company.
- Its Board of Directors primarily relies on the work of the Strategy and CSR Committee. Chaired by an independent director and composed of three members, it examines, at least once a year, the actions taken by the Group in terms of responsible investment and CSR.

Defining a responsible investment policy

- The principles of Amundi's Responsible Investment policy are as follows: ESG analysis at the heart of the responsible investment process: Amundi has developed two main proprietary ESG rating methodologies in the universe of listed issuers, one for corporate issuers and the other for sovereign entities. Amundi's approach is based on universal documents, such as the United Nations Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines on Corporate Governance, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) etc. The ESG score aims to measure the ESG performance of an issuer, for example its ability to anticipate and manage the sustainability risks and opportunities inherent to its sector and individual situations. The ESG score also assesses a corporate's ability to manage the potential negative impact of its activities on sustainability factors:
  - the **ESG analysis of corporates** is based on a best-in-class approach: it consists of comparing players in the same sector with each other to distinguish between the best and worst practices in the sector;
  - **the methodology used to assess the ESG performance of sovereign issuers** is based on around 50 ESG indicators deemed relevant by Amundi's ESG research to address sustainability risks and sustainability factors. The E, S and G factors may have an impact on the ability of states to repay their debts in the medium and long term. They can also reflect how countries are tackling the major sustainability issues that affect global stability.
- ESG ratings are updated monthly on the basis of raw data provided by our external providers and the ESG research team monitors the developments in issuers' ESG practices. ESG analysts regularly readjust their analysis and rating methodology depending on the environment and events that may affect it. The portfolio managers and analysts of the various management platforms thus have permanent access to the ESG ratings of issuers, as well as to related ESG analyses and metrics.
- As part of its 2025 Ambitions plan, Amundi has announced that it intends to further integrate non-financial objectives into its active portfolio management in relation to the climate issue. To this end, Amundi is working on the implementation of a rating methodology, in order to evaluate, in a best-in-class approach, the transition efforts of issuers in relation to a Net Zero scenario, in particular through their efforts to decarbonise their operations and develop their green activities. The relevant portfolios will have a stated objective of having a better environmental transition profile than their benchmark investment universe by 2025.

The Group has defined and formalised exclusion criteria in its sectoral CSR policies

For example, since 2013, Crédit Agricole CIB has used an environmental and social rating system for all its corporate customers. It is performed at least annually and is based in particular on compliance with existing sector policies, the existence of an image risk for the Bank and the level of performance recognised by non-financial agencies. This rating supplements the system for assessing and managing the environmental and social risks associated with transactions on a three-level scale (advanced, compliant, sensitive). Sensitive files are subject to an opinion from the ESR Department, and a review by the CERES Committee.

Governance in its oversight function

In particular, as part of its executive oversight function, the Board of Directors reviews disposals and acquisitions and new business development. For any file, the counterparty's non-financial performance, based on indicators recognised by the market, including its governance system, is one of the elements reviewed by the Board, after consultation with the Strategy and CSR Committee and the Risk Committee.

In the event of an alert, the Board, after consulting the Risk Committee, deals with any risk-related alerts, including reputational and environmental risks, raised by executive governance, in particular with a counterparty.

Executive governance

For individual credit files requiring approval by the Executive Management, the Group Level Individual Risk Committee (CRIG), chaired by Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Chief Executive Officer, meets according to the scheduling needs. It examines any sensitive file submitted by the entities of Crédit Agricole S.A. that fall within the authority of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Chief Executive Officer, and also analyses individual alerts of any type according to their materiality for the Group. These files are made the subject of a Societal Project Department opinion for ESG issues. Decisions are formalised at meetings by the signing of a decision statement.

Point B. Consideration by the institution of the role of the counterparty's highest body in the disclosure of non-financial information

Governance in its oversight function

In particular, as part of its executive oversight function, the Board of Directors reviews proposal documents. For any file, the counterparty's non-financial performance, based on indicators recognised by the market, including its governance system, is one of the elements reviewed by the Board, after consultation with the Strategy and CSR Committee.

In addition, the Non-Financial Performance Statement is presented to the Board of Directors every year. It is audited by a Statutory Auditor, appointed as an independent third party, who aims to formulate a reasoned opinion expressing a conclusion of limited assurance on the historical information recorded or extrapolated in this Statement.

Point C. Incorporation by the institution, into its governance systems, of its counterparties' governance performance

- C1. Ethical considerations;
- C2. Risk management and strategy;
- C3. Inclusivity;
- C4. Transparency;
- C5. Management of conflicts of interests;
- C6. Internal communication on critical concerns.

Governance in its oversight function

In particular, as part of its executive oversight function, the Board of Directors reviews proposal documents. For any file, the counterparty's non-financial performance, based on indicators recognised by the market, including all the elements listed below, is one of the elements reviewed by the Board, after consultation with the Strategy and CSR Committee.

2. Risk management

A significant proportion of the governance risk concerns corporate customers. By way of example, Crédit Agricole CIB's policy on managing these customers' risk management is shown below.

Point D. Incorporation by the institution, into its risk management systems, of its counterparties' governance performance (see points D1 to D6 below)

Crédit Agricole CIB adheres to the Crédit Agricole Group Code of Ethics and to the values that it promotes. Within this context, the Bank applies all the regulatory provisions applicable to the Crédit Agricole Group in terms of respect for market integrity, rules on customer protection, customer care, loyalty and due diligence.

Crédit Agricole CIB has also compiled a Code of Conduct, "Our Principles for Building the Future", defining a common set of principles that must guide the conduct of all employees and their relations with internal or external partners.

Point D1) Ethical considerations

Crédit Agricole CIB adheres to the Crédit Agricole Group Code of Ethics and to the values that it promotes. Within this context, the Bank applies all the regulatory provisions applicable to the Crédit Agricole Group in terms of respect for market integrity, rules on customer protection, customer care, loyalty and due diligence. In addition, Crédit Agricole CIB adopts all the ethics-related initiatives launched by the Crédit Agricole Group: newsletter, ethical quizzes etc.

Crédit Agricole CIB has also compiled a Code of Conduct, "Our Principles for Building the Future", defining a common set of principles that must guide the conduct of all employees and their relations with internal or external partners.

Point D2) Risk management and strategy

Our customers' consideration of these issues is assessed through the CSR customer scoring process, which is based in part on the extra-financial rating, which covers the Environmental, Social and Governance dimensions. Defence-related transactions and countries considered risky from a Governance perspective are systematically reviewed by compliance. The most sensitive transactions are also analysed by the CERES Committee.

A process for handling negative information related to Environmental, Social and Governance issues has been defined by the Risk Department and the Compliance Department, through additional due diligence and more in-depth analysis of information picked up by the business lines.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Point D3) Inclusivity

Crédit Agricole CIB publishes in its URD all the analyses required for France concerning the percentage of women in the workforce and decision-making bodies or the gender pay gap. Since analyses by ethnic origin are prohibited in France, Crédit Agricole CIB does not publish information on "persons from minority groups".

The nature of the information published is the same as that available in the Crédit Agricole S.A. URD.

Point D4) Transparency

Crédit Agricole CIB complies with European transparency regulations. In particular, it publishes a sustainability policy[1], in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (known as the "SFDR"), in line with the Crédit Agricole Group's sustainability policy, and contributes to regulatory and prudential requirements in terms of disclosures and transparency.

Point D5) Management of conflicts of interests

Crédit Agricole CIB, in accordance with applicable regulations, and in particular Directive 2014/65/EU and its implementing texts ("MiFID"), identifies and manages conflicts of interest arising between it and its customers or between its customers, in accordance with a policy defined and implemented within the Bank which, amongst other things, governs the undue circulation of confidential information. It has recently been updated to include sustainability considerations in accordance with Delegated Regulation 2021/1253 supplementing MiFID.

Point D6) Internal communication on critical concerns

The CERES Committee analyses the most sensitive cases from an Environmental, Social and Governance perspective, generating a significant image risk. All files passing through the CERES Committee then go before the Credit Committee, attended by a representative of Executive Management. CERES Committee recommendations are systematically presented before any final decision is taken.

(1) https://www.ca-cib.fr/nous-connaitre/conformite

3.9.2 Pillar 3 Quantitative ESG

Model 1: Banking portfolio – Indicators of transition risk potentially related to climate change: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity

		a	b	c	d	e
		Gross carrying amount *(in millions of euros)*				
	Sector/subsector		Of which exposures towards companies excluded from EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures
1	**EXPOSURES TOWARDS SECTORS THAT HIGHLY CONTRIBUTE TO CLIMATE CHANGE***	**208,189**	**23,100**		**30,540**	**6,857**
2	A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,399	0		380	194
3	B - Mining and quarrying	9,056	4,212		1,427	488
4	*B.05 - Mining of coal and lignite*	*63*	*0*		*1*	*0*
5	*B.06 - Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas*	*5,690*	*3,730*		*1,058*	*54*
6	*B.07 - Mining of metal ores*	*1,812*	*73*		*350*	*19*
7	*B.08 - Other mining and quarrying*	*770*	*90*		*12*	*381*
8	*B.09 - Mining support service activities*	*721*	*320*		*6*	*35*
9	C - Manufacturing	59,947	9,179		5,680	1,321
10	*C.10 - Manufacture of food products*	*7,122*	*129*		*362*	*125*
11	*C.11 - Manufacture of beverages*	*2,309*	*0*		*77*	*11*
12	*C.12 - Manufacture of tobacco products*	*15*	*0*		*0*	*0*
13	*C.13 - Manufacture of textiles*	*818*	*0*		*186*	*15*
14	*C.14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel*	*371*	*0*		*37*	*31*
15	*C.15 - Manufacture of leather and related products*	*514*	*0*		*55*	*11*
16	*C.16 - Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials*	*431*	*0*		*49*	*20*
17	*C.17 - Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard*	*1,708*	*0*		*99*	*17*
18	*C.18 - Printing and service activities related to printing*	*305*	*0*		*38*	*11*
19	*C.19 - Manufacture of coke oven products*	*2,794*	*2,031*		*199*	*99*
20	*C.20 - Production of chemicals*	*4,256*	*395*		*767*	*43*
21	*C.21 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations*	*2,833*	*0*		*130*	*1*
22	*C.22 - Manufacture of rubber products*	*1,850*	*66*		*409*	*17*
23	*C.23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products*	*1,491*	*8*		*254*	*42*
24	*C.24 - Manufacture of basic metals*	*8,686*	*6,297*		*470*	*56*
25	*C.25 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment*	*3,605*	*83*		*800*	*197*
26	*C.26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products*	*4,876*	*0*		*191*	*127*
27	*C.27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment*	*2,142*	*141*		*282*	*78*
28	*C.28 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.*	*3,261*	*0*		*372*	*139*
29	*C.29 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers*	*7,038*	*0*		*474*	*43*
30	*C.30 - Manufacture of other transport equipment*	*2,037*	*28*		*165*	*142*
31	*C.31 - Manufacture of furniture*	*356*	*0*		*68*	*51*
32	*C.32 - Other manufacturing*	*643*	*0*		*89*	*23*
33	*C.33 - Repair and installation of machinery and equipment*	*485*	*0*		*104*	*22*
34	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	21,217	8,782		1,581	158
35	*D.35.1 - Electric power generation, transmission and distribution*	*17,283*	*6,955*		*1,470*	*154*
36	*D.35.11 - Production of electricity*	*12,573*	*3,838*		*1,166*	*100*
37	*D.35.2 - Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains*	*3,792*	*1,780*		*109*	*2*
38	*D.35.3 - Steam and air conditioning supply*	*141*	*47*		*3*	*3*
39	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1,469	45		190	14
40	F - Construction	8,951	154		2,062	515
41	*F.41 - Construction of buildings*	*3,953*	*31*		*727*	*346*
42	*F.42 - Civil engineering*	*1,531*	*106*		*265*	*41*
43	*F.43 - Specialised construction activities*	*3,466*	*17*		*1,071*	*128*
44	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	35,521	494		4,745	1,160

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions *(in millions of euros)*			*GHG financed emissions (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty) (in tons of CO_2 equivalent)*		GHG emissions (column i): gross carrying amount percentage of the portfolio derived from company-specific reporting	Breakdown by maturity bucket				
	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures		Of which Scope 3 financed emissions		≤ 5 years	> 5 years ≤ 10 years	> 10 years ≤ 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity
4,113	**1,068**	**2,727**				**156,338**	**27,829**	**20,567**	**3,454**	**4.3**
182	34	102				3,114	979	1,034	273	6.6
323	178	135				7,964	958	133	1	2.3
0	0	0				63	0	0	0	0.4
152	122	25				4,754	807	129	1	2.8
61	56	2				1,738	72	2	0	1.5
105	1	104				714	53	2	0	1.9
5	0	4				695	25	0	1	1.9
999	302	615				54,559	4,242	779	366	2.3
94	12	56				6,085	796	119	121	2.9
4	1	1				2,126	138	30	15	2.4
0	0	0				14	0	0	0	1.5
11	5	5				744	52	21	1	2.1
12	2	9				328	32	4	7	3.6
8	2	5				491	17	5	1	1.9
7	1	5				301	112	8	11	4.1
18	3	13				1,536	166	1	5	1.8
5	1	4				261	38	4	1	3.0
20	1	17				2,468	231	80	15	2.0
73	54	14				4,036	192	20	8	2.1
12	8	0				2,610	211	4	8	2.3
23	14	6				1,536	278	11	24	3.2
27	5	19				1,298	170	21	2	2.9
93	60	28				8,364	310	8	5	1.8
191	69	117				3,224	320	39	23	2.7
109	6	101				4,666	197	4	9	1.0
50	6	42				1,927	204	5	6	2.4
117	8	105				2,894	301	31	34	3.0
33	13	12				6,921	74	36	7	1.3
38	20	14				1,643	136	235	23	3.7
19	1	17				266	45	38	7	4.5
25	7	18				479	121	16	27	4.5
11	3	7				340	99	39	7	4.1
131	47	70				16,596	2,974	1,513	134	4.0
114	35	67				13,939	1,877	1,333	134	4.2
101	31	61				9,555	1,674	1,209	134	4.6
15	12	1				2,600	1,028	164	0	3.6
2	0	2				57	69	16	0	5.6
14	5	8				977	212	260	21	5.1
341	46	281				7,404	1,014	372	160	3.3
211	13	194				3,352	350	194	57	2.6
38	5	32				1,264	182	67	19	3.1
91	28	55				2,789	482	110	85	4.1
788	93	624				27,842	4,970	2,083	626	3.3

		a	b	c	d	e
		Gross carrying amount *(in millions of euros)*				
	Sector/subsector		**Of which exposures towards companies excluded from EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks**	**Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)**	**Of which stage 2 exposures**	**Of which non-performing exposures**
45	H - Transportation and storage	23,920	233		6,927	1,408
46	*H.49 - Land transport and transport via pipelines*	*6,753*	*86*		*514*	*78*
47	*H.50 - Water transport*	*9,280*	*139*		*2,983*	*416*
48	*H.51 - Air transport*	*5,706*	*2*		*2,867*	*889*
49	*H.52 - Warehousing and support activities for transportation*	*2,150*	*6*		*562*	*24*
50	*H.53 - Postal and courier activities*	*30*	*0*		*1*	*0*
51	I - Accommodation and food service activities	7,764	0		4,370	574
52	L - Real estate activities	34,947	1		3,177	1,026
53	**EXPOSURES TOWARDS SECTORS OTHER THAN THOSE THAT HIGHLY CONTRIBUTE TO CLIMATE CHANGE(1)**	**560,425**	**507**		**6,269**	**2,129**
54	K - Financial and insurance activities	511,732	247		1,142	589
55	Exposures to other sectors (NACE codes J, M - U)	48,693	261		5,127	1,540
56	**TOTAL**	**768,614**	**23,607**		**36,808**	**8,986**

(1) In accordance with the Commission delegated regulation EU) 2020/1818 supplementing regulation (EU) 2016/1011 as regards minimum standards for EU Climate Transition Benchmarks and EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks -Climate Benchmark Standards Regulation - Recital 6: Sectors listed in Sections A to H and Section L of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions *(in millions of euros)*			*GHG financed emissions (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty) (in tons of CO_2 equivalent)*		GHG emissions (column i): gross carrying amount percentage of the portfolio derived from company-specific reporting	Breakdown by maturity bucket				
	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures		Of which Scope 3 financed emissions		≤ 5 years	> 5 years ≤ 10 years	> 10 years ≤ 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity
414	121	273				17,588	4,994	987	351	4.0
65	*24*	*32*				*4,743*	*1,435*	*463*	*112*	*4.8*
178	*21*	*152*				*7,122*	*1,709*	*268*	*180*	*3.8*
142	*69*	*71*				*4,082*	*1,387*	*192*	*45*	*3.9*
28	*6*	*18*				*1,613*	*461*	*63*	*13*	*2.9*
0	*0*	*0*				*28*	*1*	*0*	*1*	*2.4*
325	130	184				5,760	1,165	650	189	4.6
595	112	434				14,536	6,322	12,756	1,333	8.6
1,331	**220**	**974**				**413,857**	**70,190**	**60,561**	**15,818**	**4.7**
586	45	496				377,378	62,586	57,950	13,819	4.7
745	175	478				36,480	7,603	2,611	1,999	4.5
5,443	**1,288**	**3,701**				**570,196**	**98,019**	**81,128**	**19,272**	**4.6**

According to the provisions of Article 449 *bis* of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 institutions shall disclose their exposures to corporates excluded from the European Union Paris Agreement benchmarks in accordance with Article 12-(1)-(d) to (g) and Article 12-(2) of Regulation (EU) 2020/1818. Institutions shall declare the gross carrying amount of exposures to these excluded counterparties. These are corporates that meet the following criteria:

- derive at least 1% of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of anthracite and lignite;
- derive at least 10% of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of liquid fuels;
- derive at least 50% of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacture or distribution of gaseous fuels;
- derive at least 50% of their revenues from electricity production, presenting a GHG emission intensity in excess of 100 gCO_2e/kWh;
- corporates that cause significant harm to at least one of the environmental targets are also excluded.

For the 31 December 2022 reporting, Crédit Agricole S.A. used Moody's supplier data to gather a list of corporates excluded from Paris Agreement benchmarks.

In addition, the institutions allocate exposures to corporates, i.e. loans and receivables, debt securities and equity instruments classified in the accounting portfolios of the banking book, excluding financial assets held for trading or assets held for sale, at the relevant maturity tranche according to the residual maturity of the financial instrument. In order to include financial instruments with no maturity date in its calculation of average maturity of exposures, Crédit Agricole S.A. uses the highest tranche, i.e. 20 years.

Please note that a significant proportion of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s exposure to corporates excluded from the EU's Paris Agreement benchmarks is already covered by decarbonisation pathways (Power and Oil & Gas). In addition, the Group is continuing its work to incorporate other Group sectors and activities into its decarbonisation trajectory.

For this first year ending 31 December 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. did not publish columns relating to greenhouse gas emissions financed.

Model 2: Banking portfolio – Indicators of transition risk potentially related to climate change: Loans

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Total gross carrying amount amount *(in millions of euros)*						
		Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral)					
Counterparty sector		0; ≤ 100	> 100; ≤ 200	> 200; ≤ 300	> 300; ≤ 400	> 400; ≤ 500	> 500
1 TOTAL EU AREA	**145,545**	**23,459**	**40,608**	**37,379**	**21,810**	**6,847**	**4,836**
2 Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	21,847	2,509	2,776	2,092	2,083	1,795	899
3 Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	123,698	20,950	37,832	35,287	19,727	5,052	3,937
4 Of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral) estimated	123,079	20,368	36,485	34,836	20,794	6,295	4,301
6 TOTAL NON-EU AREA	**7,989**	**8**	**1,235**	**347**	**7**	**0**	**22**
7 Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	6,765	0	1,224	341	0	0	22
8 Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	1,225	8	11	7	7	0	0
9 Of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 Of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral) estimated	1,044	5	1,029	4	6	0	0

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
Total gross carrying amount amount *(in millions of euros)*								
Level of energy efficiency (EPC label of collateral)							Without EPC label of collateral	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G		Of which level of energy efficiency (EP score in,kWh/m² of collateral) estimated
1,368	**1,377**	**2,303**	**3,841**	**2,964**	**2,472**	**2,660**	**128,561**	**91%**
408	719	582	595	452	163	144	18,784	46%
959	658	1,720	3,246	2,512	2,309	2,516	109,777	99%
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	124,911	94%
81	**173**	**234**	**215**	**24**	**3**	**5**	**7,255**	**14%**
79	170	229	204	22	0	0	6,059	17%
2	3	4	10	2	3	5	1,196	2%
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,972	53%

Institutions must disclose the gross carrying amount of loans secured by commercial and residential real estate and foreclosed real estate collateral, and provide information on the energy efficiency of the collateral. In addition, and in order to take into account the specific nature of the French banking model, Crédit Agricole S.A. has included all guaranteed mortgage loans in this model.

In accordance with the model's requirements, and in the absence of an energy performance certificate, institutions have the option to estimate energy performance, expressed in kilowatt hours of primary energy per square metre per year (kWh/m^2/year) in lines 5 and 10 of the model. Crédit Agricole S.A. estimated the energy performance of properties for which an energy performance diagnosis is not available, only in France. The estimates were made on the basis of primary energy consumption distributed by French departments, using data made available by ADEME for residential and tertiary buildings. CA Italia also developed a model for estimating primary energy consumption based on several criteria such as year of construction, building type, surface area and postcode; the model was tested during climate stress test exercises and shared with the ECB as part of this work.

Model 3: Banking portfolio – Indicators of transition risk potentially related to climate change: Alignment parameters

Crédit Agricole S.A. defined targets and trajectories for 2022 that are aligned with a net zero scenario for financing activities in five sectors (based on an initial calculation of its sectoral greenhouse gas emissions for the 2020 reference year). To this end, a Net Zero methodology was developed based on a series of key methodology choices described in Chapter 2 "Non-financial performance" of the 2022 Universal Registration Document.

To align portfolios with the target of limiting global warming to 1.5°C, Crédit Agricole S.A. based its trajectories on the work of the IEA (NZE 2050 scenario), with the guidance of a Scientific Committee formed for the purpose. The NZE 2050 scenario will be replaced in some sectors by specific scenarios, which are more granular (geographically or by asset type) but respecting the 1.5°C pathway.

For each sector, one or more indicators have been, or will be, defined to capture corporates' performance and progress towards decarbonisation. These metrics will be tracked and monitored so as to engage customers in ongoing dialogue and to make informed financing decisions.

2020 baselines/starting points, interim targets and action plans to help achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 will be published in Part 3.4.5 "Net Zero Banking Alliance: define our targets and sector commitments" of Chapter 2 of the 2022 URD.

A methodological document customarily called a "White Paper;" explaining the climate strategy, detailing the commitment choices and listing the achievements, will also be published in 2023.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Model 4: Banking portfolio – Indicators of transition risk potentially related to climate change: Exposure to the 20 largest carbon-intensive corporate

	a	b	c	d	e
	Gross carrying amount ***(in euro million)***	**Gross carrying amount towards the counterparties compared to total gross carrying amount***	**Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)**	**Average weighted maturity**	**Number of top 20 polluting firms included**
1	7,836	0.6%		3,2	13

* *For counterparties listed within the top 20 emmitting the most carbon in the world*

In this model, institutions report aggregate exposures to a maximum of 20 counterparties from amongst the top 20 corporate carbon emitters in the world. In accordance with the model's instructions, Crédit Agricole S.A. used a public list to identify the 20 most carbon-intensive corporates. The Climate Accountability Institute's list was selected.

In addition, since the model only covers on-balance sheet exposures, Crédit Agricole S.A. voluntarily publishes the share of off-balance sheet exposures to the most carbon-intensive counterparties, for reasons of transparency on financing already granted. For the year ending 31 December 2022, the share of these off-balance sheet exposures amounted to €8.9 billion.

Model 5: Banking portfolio – Indicators of physical risk potentially related to climate change: Exposures subject to physical risk

a		b	c	d	e	f	g
		Gross carrying amount *(in millions of euros)*					
			of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events				
			Breakdown by maturity bucket				
Geographic area: France			≤5 years	>5 years ≤10,years	>10 years ≤20 years	>20 years	Average weighted maturity
1	A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,264	112	52	18	37	9.1
2	B - Mining and quarrying	724	42	4	0	0	1.4
3	C - Manufacturing	13,103	760	128	9	18	2.9
4	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4,459	202	28	48	8	4.2
5	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and,remediation activities	405	18	5	1	1	4.9
6	F - Construction	4,708	421	63	13	9	3.4
7	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	17,253	1,131	429	167	42	4.7
8	H - Transportation and storage	4,873	224	66	13	8	4.3
9	L - Real estate activities	13,374	346	268	766	58	11.3
10	Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	91,126	28	92	317	302	17.3
11	Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	12,168	231	45	45	7	4.2
12	Repossessed collaterals	0					
13	Other relevant sectors	491,280	37,882	6,877	6,251	1,391	4.8

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
Gross carrying amount *(in millions of euros)*							
of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events							
					Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		
of which exposures sensitive to impact from chronic climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact from acute climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact both from chronic and acute climate change events	of which Stage 2 exposures	of which non-performing exposures		of which Stage 2 exposures	of which non-performing exposures
106	114	220	17	7	4	0	3
21	25	46	1	2	0	0	0
418	497	915	178	28	19	6	12
129	156	285	30	3	1	0	0
12	14	26	1	0	0	0	0
240	266	506	135	14	10	3	6
836	932	1,769	330	63	39	6	31
141	171	312	92	8	7	2	5
682	756	1,438	113	17	17	7	7
374	365	52	7	1	1	1	0
44	285	212	39	3	1	0	1
0	0	0					
24,843	27,558	52,401	591	126	49	19	25

a		b	c	d	e	f	g
		Gross carrying amount *(in millions of euros)*					
			of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events				
			Breakdown by maturity bucket				
Geographic area: European Union (excl. France)			**≤ 5 years**	**> 5 years ≤ 10 years**	**> 10 years ≤ 20 years**	**> 20 years**	**Average weighted maturity**
1	A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,225	381	97	91	3	5.1
2	B - Mining and quarrying	1,200	158	3	0	0	1.0
3	C - Manufacturing	25,371	3,160	217	9	3	2.0
4	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6,472	825	116	42	1	2.2
5	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	312	37	5	2	0	3.2
6	F - Construction	1,742	248	49	20	6	4.2
7	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9,369	1,445	82	14	16	2.1
8	H - Transportation and storage	5,293	496	108	24	9	3.7
9	L - Real estate activities	2,379	285	93	60	5	4.9
10	Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	29,431	65	229	1,002	879	17.7
11	Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	6,134	202	230	138	19	7.4
12	Repossessed collaterals	0					
13	Other relevant sectors	38,654	4,785	623	208	195	3.4

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
Gross carrying amount *(in millions of euros)*							
of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events							
					Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		
of which exposures sensitive to impact from chronic climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact from acute climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact both from chronic and acute climate change events	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures		of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures
270	302	572	29	21	18	2	13
72	89	161	12	2	1	0	1
1,507	1,883	3,390	146	53	42	5	32
439	544	984	41	1	1	0	0
20	24	44	1	1	1	0	0
149	174	323	48	57	42	2	39
699	858	1,557	78	46	40	2	34
275	362	637	135	20	12	3	8
205	239	444	25	94	52	2	49
50	2,125	2,175	135	29	27	8	10
62	526	588	53	59	32	1	38
0	0	0					
2,638	3,173	5,811	357	87	75	16	50

a		b	c	d	e	f	g
		Gross carrying amount *(in millions of euros)*					
			of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events				
			Breakdown by maturity bucket				
Geographic area: excluding European Union			≤ 5 years	> 5 years ≤ 10,years	> 10 years ≤ 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity
1	A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	832	302	0	0	0	1.1
2	B - Mining and quarrying	7,122	987	229	24	0	2.6
3	C - Manufacturing	20,666	3,775	165	35	14	1.4
4	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	10,259	1,051	376	86	0	3.6
5	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	730	60	14	19	0	4.7
6	F - Construction	939	133	0	0	6	2.1
7	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7,884	1,524	36	16	3	0.9
8	H - Transportation and storage	13,572	1,326	517	73	25	4.3
9	L - Real estate activities	2,766	464	21	11	2	2.7
10	Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	996	9	36	108	28	14.5
11	Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	4,747	707	32	14	2	1.9
12	Repossessed collaterals	0					
13	Other relevant sectors	34,022	5,470	246	55	308	2.8

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
Gross carrying amount *(in millions of euros)*							
of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events							
of which exposures sensitive to impact from chronic climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact from acute climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact both from chronic and acute climate change events	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions	of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures
126	176	302	35	16	24	8	10
477	763	1,240	92	51	29	11	16
1,544	2,445	3,989	277	104	60	16	36
609	904	1,513	208	17	17	6	10
38	55	93	37	0	1	1	0
62	77	140	20	7	2	0	2
668	911	1,579	189	66	44	3	37
805	1,136	1,942	641	134	33	11	21
228	271	498	12	0	1	1	0
79	102	181	12	2	1	0	0
341	414	755	107	6	2	1	1
0	0	0					
2,541	3,539	6,080	425	207	193	13	172

This model covers the banking portfolio's exposures to the effects of both chronic and acute physical climate change events. For this first financial year ending 31 December 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. estimated the percentage of its exposures subject to acute climatic hazards at 5.9% and its exposures subject to chronic climatic hazards at 4.7%.

In accordance with the model's requirements, Crédit Agricole S.A. used portals, databases and studies made available by EU bodies, national governments and private players to identify locations exposed to climate change-related events and to estimate the sensitivity of assets and activities to these events, based on projections to 2050.

To date, measuring these sensitivities currently has limitations, particularly in terms of data, with impacts on a number of methodological choices: this is the case when measuring assets' sensitivity to physical risks (e.g. location sufficiently granular to be directly linked to a localised hazard), and even more so for economic activities (e.g. location of supply chains to determine disruption). As a result, while the approach adopted has made it possible to measure certain hazards for each asset, it relies on the use of portfolio-level proxies for measuring economic activities, and does not distinguish between economic activities affected by both chronic and acute hazards (for the sake of conservatism, the field dedicated to this measurement has been supplemented by taking the sum of the two measurements).

The Crédit Agricole Group is working on non-financial data and methods of measuring the risks using such data. This work will gradually help to incorporate additional physical risk hazards and to refine the assessment of sensitivity to various hazards.

Model 10 – Other climate change mitigation measures not covered in Regulation (EU) 2020/852

	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Type of financial instrument	Type of counterparty	Gross carrying amount	Type of risk mitigated (climate change transition risk)	Type of risk mitigated (climate change physical risk)	Qualitative information on the nature of the mitigating actions
1	Bonds (e.g. green, sustainable, sustainability-linked under standards other than the EU standards)	Financial corporations	1,175	Y		Bonds identified as Green or Sustainable according to Euronext or Bloomberg Bonds referentials
2		Non-financial corporations	191	Y		Bonds identified as Green or Sustainable according to Euronext or Bloomberg Bonds referentials
3		Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	0			Bonds identified as Green or Sustainable according to Euronext or Bloomberg Bonds referentials
4		Other counterparties	3,085	Y		Bonds identified as Green or Sustainable according to Euronext or Bloomberg Bonds referentials
5	Loans (e.g. green, sustainable, sustainability-linked under standards other than the EU standards)	Financial corporations	594	Y		Sustainability linked loans, renewable energies, sustainable transportation (electric or hydrogen vehicles, railway)
6		Non-financial corporations	26,001	Y		Sustainability linked loans, renewable energies, sustainable transportation (electric or hydrogen vehicles, railway)
7		Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	4,787	Y		Immovable properties compliant with current national building standards Immovable properties with an EPC Label A, B or C
8		Households	20,881	Y		Hybrid and electric vehicles in addition with below elements
9		Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	17,817	Y		Immovable properties compliant with current national building standards Immovable properties with an EPC Label A, B or C
10		Of which building renovation loans	109	Y		Energy renovation work and zero-interest sustainable loans
11		Other counterparties	376	Y		Same as financial or non financial corporations

This model covers other climate change mitigation measures and includes exposures of institutions that are not aligned with the Taxonomy under Regulation (EU) 2020/852, but which nevertheless support counterparties in the transition and adaptation process for climate change mitigation and adaptation targets.

The Crédit Agricole Group has an internal reference framework that defines "sustainable" assets and so responds to the Crédit Agricole Group's strategic choices in relation to the Societal Project. These are assets that meet the current French construction standard (2012 Thermal Building Regulations) or that correspond to the regulated products, *Éco-prêt à taux zéro* (zero-rate eco-loan) and *Prêt Économie d'Énergie* (energy savings loan), in the property and renovation sectors. In addition, for this first financial year ending 31 December 2022, the Crédit Agricole Group also includes assets that could meet the requirements of the Taxonomy's technical criteria, but for which the criteria could not be fully verified, for example loans financing renewable energy (photovoltaic, solar thermal, wind power etc.). The Crédit Agricole Group also publishes Green Bonds held as assets and identified according to the benchmark published by Euronext and Bloomberg.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

STATEMENT BY THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE

Declaration concerning the publication of the information required under Part 8 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013

Jérôme Grivet, Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A.

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge, pursuant to the EBA Guidelines 2016/11 on disclosure requirements under Part Eight of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 (and subsequent amendments) 4.2 paragraph – section C, disclosures provided according to the aforementioned Part Eight have been prepared in accordance with the internal control processes agreed upon at the management body level.

Montrouge, 27 March 2023

The Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A.

Jérôme Grivet

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Consolidated financial statements

Approved by the Board of Directors of Credit Agricole S.A. on 8 February 2023 and submitted to the approval of the Ordinary General Meeting of 17 May 2022

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Key figures

Net Income Group Share

€5,437M

€23,801M
Revenues

Total Balance Sheet

€2,167,621M

€489,757M
Total customer loans

€827,977M
Total customer deposits

€73,480M
Total equity

Refer to the glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

General framework

LEGAL PRESENTATION OF THE ENTITY

Since the Extraordinary General Meeting of 29 November 2001, the Company's name has been: **Crédit Agricole S.A.**

The address of the Company's registered office is: 12, place des États-Unis, 92127 Montrouge Cedex, France.

Registration number: 784 608 416 Nanterre Trade and Companies Register

NAF code: 6419Z.

Crédit Agricole S.A. is a French public limited company ("Société Anonyme") with a Board of Directors governed by ordinary company law and more specifically by Book II of the French Commercial Code *(Code de commerce)*.

Crédit Agricole S.A. is also subject to the provisions of the French Monetary and Financial Code (CMF — *Code monétaire et financier*) and more specifically Articles L.512-47 *et seq.* thereof.

Crédit Agricole S.A. was licensed as an authorised credit institution in the mutual and cooperative banks category on 17 November 1984. As such, it is subject to oversight by the banking supervisory authorities, and more particularly by the French Regulatory and Resolution Supervisory Authority (ACPR) and the European Central Bank.

Crédit Agricole S.A. shares are admitted for trading on Euronext Paris. Crédit Agricole S.A. is subject to the applicable stock market regulations particularly with respect to public disclosure obligations.

A bank with mutual roots

SAS Rue La Boétie, which is wholly owned by the Regional Banks, holds the majority of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s share capital. Shares in SAS Rue La Boétie may not be transferred outside the Regional Banks' network. Furthermore, any trading in these shares between Regional Banks is governed by a liquidity agreement that in particular sets out the procedures for determining the transaction price. This encompasses both disposals of shares between the Regional Banks and capital increases at SAS Rue La Boétie.

Fédération Nationale du Crédit Agricole (FNCA) acts as a consultative and representative body, and as a communication forum for the Regional Banks.

In accordance with the provisions of the French Monetary and Financial Code (Articles L.511-31 and L.511-32), as the corporate centre of the Crédit Agricole network, Crédit Agricole S.A. is responsible for exercising administrative, technical and financial control over the institutions affiliated to it in order to maintain a cohesive network (as defined in Article R. 512-18 of the French Monetary and Financial Code) and to ensure their proper functioning and compliance with all regulations and legislation governing them. In that regard, Crédit Agricole S.A. may take all necessary measures notably to ensure the liquidity and solvency of the network as a whole and of each of its affiliated institutions.

CRÉDIT AGRICOLE INTERNAL RELATIONS

Internal financing mechanisms

Crédit Agricole has instituted a number of internal financing mechanisms specific to the Group.

Regional Banks' current accounts

Each Regional Bank holds a current account with Crédit Agricole CIB, which records the financial movements resulting from internal financial transactions within the Group. This account, which may be in credit or debit, is presented in the balance sheet under the line item "Loans and receivables due from credit institutions" or "Due to credit institutions".

Special savings accounts

Funds held in special savings accounts (popular savings passbook accounts *(Livret d'épargne populaire)*, sustainable and inclusive development passbook accounts *(Livret de développement durable et solidaire)*, home purchase savings schemes and accounts, popular savings schemes, youth passbook accounts *(Livret Jeune)* and passbook savings accounts *(Livret A)*) are collected by the Regional Banks on behalf of Crédit Agricole S.A. and must be centralised at the latter. Crédit Agricole S.A. recognises them on its balance sheet as "Due to customers".

Term deposits and advances

The Regional Banks also collect non-government-regulated savings funds (passbook accounts, bonds, warrants, certain term accounts and similar accounts etc.) on behalf of Crédit Agricole S.A. These funds are transferred to Crédit Agricole S.A., and are recognised as such on its balance sheet.

Special savings accounts and time deposits and advances are used by Crédit Agricole S.A. to make "advances" (loans) to the Regional Banks, with a view to funding their medium and long term loans.

A series of four internal financial reforms has been implemented. These reforms have permitted the transfer back to the Regional Banks, in the form of so-called "mirror advances" (with maturities and interest rates precisely matching those of the savings funds received) of first 15%, 25%, then 33% and, since 31 December 2001, 50% of the savings resources, which they are free to use at their discretion.

Since 1 January 2004, the financial margins generated by the centralised management of collected funds (and not transferred back via mirror advances) are shared by the Regional Banks and Crédit Agricole S.A. and are determined by using replacement models and applying market rates.

Furthermore, the Regional Banks may be refinanced in the form of advances negotiated at market rates with Crédit Agricole S.A.

Transfer of Regional Banks' liquidity surpluses

The Regional Banks may use their "monetary" deposits (demand deposits, non-centralised time deposits and negotiable certificates of deposit) to finance lending to their customers. Surpluses must be transferred to Crédit Agricole S.A. where they are booked as current or time accounts, under "Crédit Agricole internal transactions".

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Foreign currency transactions

The Regional Banks' foreign currency activities are refinanced through Crédit Agricole S.A.

Medium and long-term notes issued by Crédit Agricole S.A.

These are placed on the market or by the Regional Banks with their customers. They are booked on the balance sheet by Crédit Agricole S.A. under liabilities either as "Debt securities" or as "Subordinated debt", depending on the type of security issued.

TLTRO III mechanism

As at 31 December 2022, the residual outstanding amount of TLTRO III loans from the ECB is €91.1 billion, following the early repayment of €71 billion.

The recognition of TLTRO III transactions is described in paragraph 1.1.

Hedging of liquidity and solvency risks and banking resolution

Under the legal internal financial strength mechanism enshrined in Article L.511-31 of the French Monetary and Financial Code (CMF), Crédit Agricole S.A., as the corporate centre of the Crédit Agricole network, must take all necessary measures to ensure the liquidity and solvency of each affiliated credit institution, as well as the network as a whole. As a result, each member of the network benefits from this internal financial strength.

The general provisions of the CMF (*Code monétaire et financier* – French Monetary and Financial Code) have been reflected in the internal provisions setting out the operational measures required for this legal solidarity mechanism.

In the initial public offering of Crédit Agricole S.A., CNCA (now Crédit Agricole S.A.) signed an agreement with the Regional Banks in 2001 aiming notably at governing internal relations within the Crédit Agricole network. In particular, the agreement provides for the creation of a Fund for Bank Liquidity and Solvency Risks (FRBLS) designed to enable Crédit Agricole S.A. to fulfil its role as corporate centre by providing assistance to any affiliated members that may experience difficulties. The main provisions of this agreement are set out in Chapter III of the Registration Document filed by Crédit Agricole S.A. with France's *Commission des Opérations de Bourse* on 22 October 2001 under number R. 01-453.

The European banking crisis management framework was adopted in 2014 by EU Directive 2014/59 (known as the "Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive – BRRD"), incorporated into French law by Order 2015-1024 of 20 August 2015, which also adapted French law to the provisions of European Regulation 806/2014 of 15 July 2014 establishing uniform rules and a uniform procedure for the resolution of credit institutions and certain investment firms in the framework of a Single Resolution Mechanism and a Single Resolution Fund. Directive (EU) 201/879 of 20 May 2019, known as "BRRD2", amended the BRRD and was incorporated into French law by Order 2020-1636 of 21 December 2020.

This framework, which includes measures to prevent and to resolve banking crises, is intended to preserve financial stability, to ensure the continuity of activities, services and operations of institutions whose failure could significantly impact the economy, to protect depositors, and to avoid or limit the use of public financial support as much as possible. In this context, the European Resolution Authorities, including the Single Resolution Board, have been granted extensive powers to take all necessary measures in connection with the resolution of all or part of a credit institution or the group to which it belongs.

For cooperative banking groups, the "extended single point of entry" ("extended SPE") resolution strategy is favoured by the resolution authorities, whereby resolution tools would be applied simultaneously at the level of Crédit Agricole S.A. and the affiliated entities. In this respect, and in the event of a resolution of the Crédit Agricole Group, the scope comprising Crédit Agricole S.A. (in its capacity as corporate centre) and its affiliated entities would be considered as a whole as the expanded single entry point. Given the foregoing and the solidarity mechanisms that exist within the network, a member of the Crédit Agricole network cannot be put individually in resolution.

The resolution authorities may initiate resolution proceedings against a credit institution where it considers that: the institution has failed or is likely to fail, there is no reasonable prospect that another private measure will prevent the failure within a reasonable time, a resolution measure is necessary, and a liquidation procedure would be inadequate to achieve the resolution targets mentioned above.

The resolution authorities may use one or more resolution tools, as described below, with the objective of recapitalising or restoring the viability of the institution. The resolution tools should be implemented in such a way that equity holders (shares, mutual shares, CCIs, CCAs) bear losses first, with creditors following up immediately, provided that they are not excluded from bail-in legally speaking or by a decision of the resolution authorities. French law also provides for a protective measure when certain resolution tools or decisions are implemented, such as the principle that equity holders and creditors of an institution in resolution may not incur greater losses than those they would have incurred if the institution had been liquidated in the context of a judicial liquidation procedure under the French Commercial Code (NCWOL principle referred to in Article L.613-57-I of the CMF). Thus, investors are entitled to claim compensation if the treatment they receive in a resolution is less favourable than the treatment they would have received if the institution had been subject to normal insolvency proceedings.

In the event that the resolution authorities decide to put the Crédit Agricole Group in resolution, they will first write down the CET1 instruments (shares, mutual shares, CCI and CCA), additional Tier 1 instruments, and Tier 2 instruments, in order to absorb losses, and then possibly convert the additional Tier 1 instruments and Tier 2 instruments[1] into equity securities. Then, if the resolution authorities decide to use the bail-in tool, the latter would be applied to debt instruments[2], resulting in the partial or total write-down of these instruments or their conversion into equity in order to absorb losses.

With respect to the corporate centre and all affiliated entities, the resolution authorities may decide to implement, in a coordinated manner, impairment or conversion measures and, where applicable, internal bailouts. In such an event, the impairment or conversion measures and, where applicable, internal bailout measures would apply to all entities within the Crédit Agricole network, regardless of the entity in question and regardless of the origin of the losses.

The creditor hierarchy in resolution is defined by the provisions of Article L.613-55-5 of the CMF, effective as at the date of implementation of the resolution.

Equity holders and creditors of the same rank or with identical rights in liquidation will then be treated equally, regardless of the Group entity of which they are creditors.

(1) Articles L.613-48 and L.613-48-3 of the CMF.
(2) Articles L.613-55 and L.613-55-1 of the CMF.

The scope of this bail-in, which also aims to recapitalise the Crédit Agricole Group, is based on equity requirements at the consolidated level.

Investors must then be aware that there is therefore a significant risk that holders of shares, mutual shares, CCIs and CCAs and holders of debt instruments of a member of the network will lose all or part of their investment if a resolution procedure is implemented on the Group, regardless of the entity of which they are a creditor.

The other resolution tools available to the resolution authorities are essentially the total or partial transfer of the activities of the institution to a third party or to a bridge institution and the separation of the assets of the institution.

This resolution framework does not affect the legal internal financial strength mechanism enshrined in Article L.511-31 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, which applies to the Crédit Agricole network, as defined in Article R. 512-18 of the same Code. Crédit Agricole S.A. considers that, in practice, this mechanism should be implemented prior to any resolution procedure.

The implementation of a resolution procedure to the Crédit Agricole Group would thus mean that the legal internal solidarity mechanism had failed to remedy the failure of one or more network entities, and hence of the network as a whole. It would also limit the likelihood that the conditions for triggering the guarantee covering the liabilities of Crédit Agricole S.A. (granted in 1988 to its third party creditors by the Regional Banks on a joint and several basis, and up to the aggregate amount of their equity) are met. It should be recalled that this guarantee may be triggered in the event of an asset shortfall following Crédit Agricole S.A.'s bankruptcy or dissolution.

Capital ties between Crédit Agricole S.A. and the Regional Banks

The capital ties between Crédit Agricole S.A. and the Regional Banks are governed by an agreement entered into by the parties prior to Crédit Agricole S.A.'s initial public offering.

Under the terms of this agreement, the Regional Banks exercise their control over Crédit Agricole S.A. through SAS Rue La Boétie, a holding company wholly owned by the Regional Banks. The purpose of SAS Rue La Boétie is to hold enough shares to ensure that it always owns at least 50% of the share capital and voting rights of Crédit Agricole S.A.

In addition, under the same agreement, Crédit Agricole S.A. directly owned approximately 25% of the share capital of each Regional Bank (except for Caisse régionale de la Corse owned at 99.9%). Following the transaction to simplify the Group's capital structure on 3 August 2016, the bulk of the cooperative investment certificates ("certificats coopératifs d'investissement" or CCIs) and the cooperative associate certificates ("certificats coopératifs d'associés" or CCAs) held by Crédit Agricole S.A. were transferred to a holding company ("Sacam Mutualisation") jointly owned by the Regional Banks.

INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE RELATED PARTIES

The related parties of Crédit Agricole S.A. are the consolidated companies, including equity-accounted entities, the Group's Senior Executives and the Regional Banks, given the Group's legal structure and due to the fact that Crédit Agricole S.A. is the corporate centre of the Crédit Agricole network.

In accordance with Crédit Agricole internal financial mechanisms, transactions between Crédit Agricole S.A. and the Regional Banks[1] are presented on the balance sheet and income statement as Crédit Agricole internal transactions (Note 4.1 "Interest income and expenses", Note 4.2 "Net fees and commissions", Note 6.5 "Financial assets at amortised cost" and Note 6.8 "Financial liabilities at amortised cost").

Other shareholders' agreements

Shareholder agreements signed during the financial year are detailed in Note 2 "Major structural transactions and material events during the period".

Relations among consolidated companies affecting the consolidated balance sheet

A list of Crédit Agricole S.A. companies is presented in Note 13 "Scope of consolidation at 31 December 2022". Since, at year-end, the existing transactions and outstandings between the Group's fully consolidated companies are eliminated on consolidation, only transactions with companies consolidated by the equity method affect the Group's consolidated financial statements.

The main corresponding outstandings and commitments in the consolidated balance sheet at 31 December 2022 relate to transactions with the equity-accounted entities for the following amounts:

- loans and receivables due from credit institutions: €8,062 million (€2,545 million at 31 December 2021);
- loans and receivables due from customers: €3,092 million (€3,399 million at 31 December 2021);
- debt due to credit institutions: €5,823 million (€3,413 million at 31 December 2021);
- debt due to customers: €283 million (€380 million at 31 December 2021);
- commitments given on financial instruments: €6,473 million (€7,950 million at 31 December 2021);
- commitments received on financial instruments: €6,390 million (€4,919 million at 31 December 2021).

The transactions entered into with these entities did not have a material effect on the income statement for the period.

(1) With the exception of Caisse régionale de la Corse, which is fully consolidated.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Management of retirement, early retirement and end-of-career allowances: Internal hedging contracts within the Group

As presented in Note 1.2 "Accounting policies and principles", employees are provided with various types of post-employment benefits. These are:

- end-of-career allowances;
- retirement plans, which may be either "defined-contribution" or "defined-benefit" plans.

The liability in this respect is partially funded by collective insurance contracts taken out with Predica, the Crédit Agricole Group's life insurance company.

These contracts govern:

- the setting up by the insurance company of mutual funds for investing contributions made by the employer to build up sufficient funds to cover end-of-career allowances or the various pension schemes;
- the management of the funds by the insurance company;
- the payment to the beneficiaries of the allowances and of the benefits due under the various plans.

Information on post-employment benefits is provided in Note 7 "Employee benefits and other compensation" in paragraphs 7.3 and 7.4.

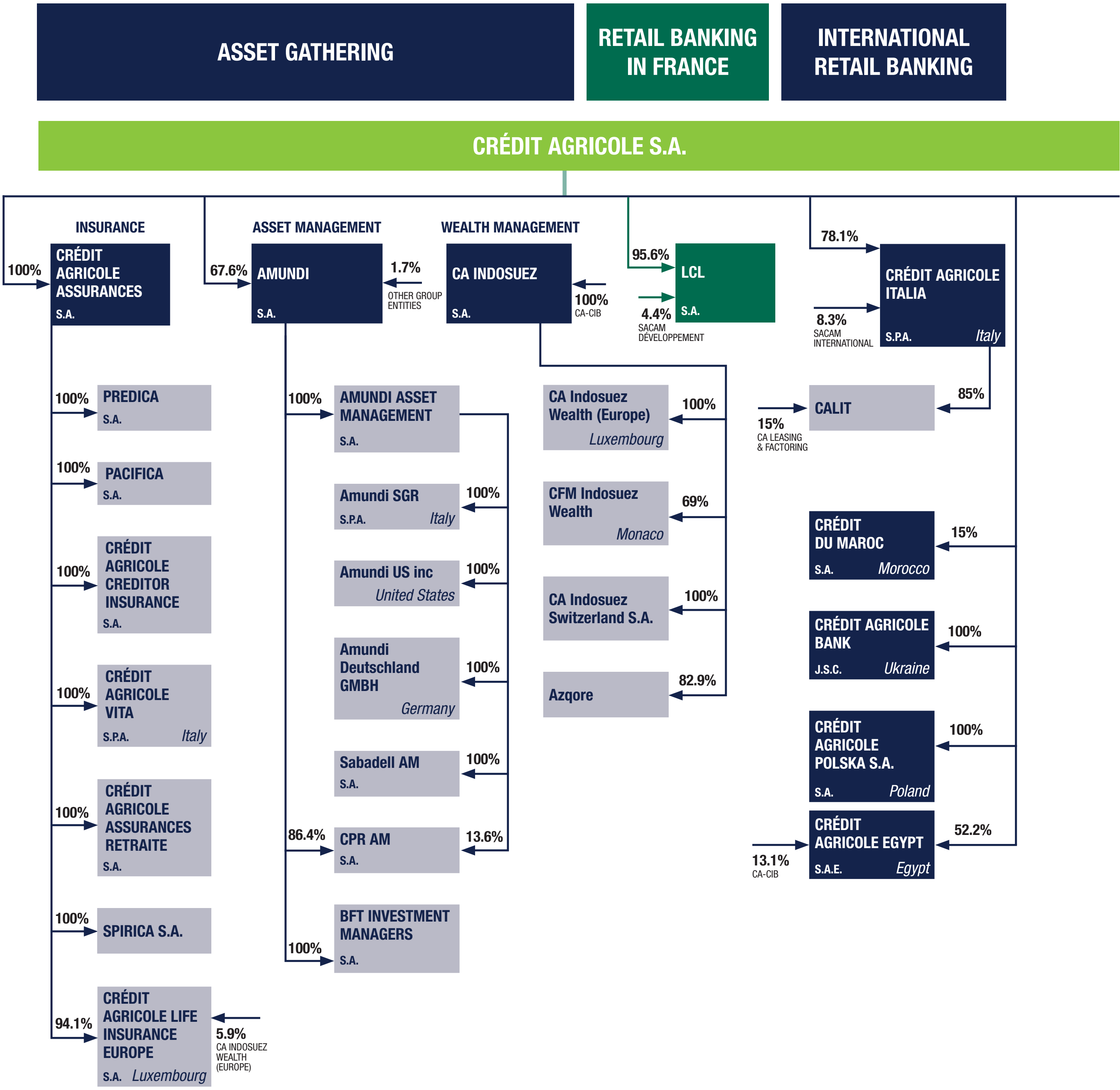
Relations with senior management

Detailed information on Senior Executives' compensation is provided in paragraph 7.7 of Note 7 "Employee benefits and other compensation", as well as in the "Remuneration policy" section, Chapter 3 "Corporate governance" of the Universal Registration Document.

There exist no material transactions between Crédit Agricole S.A. and its senior management, their families or the companies they control and which are not included in the Group's scope of consolidation.

CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A.

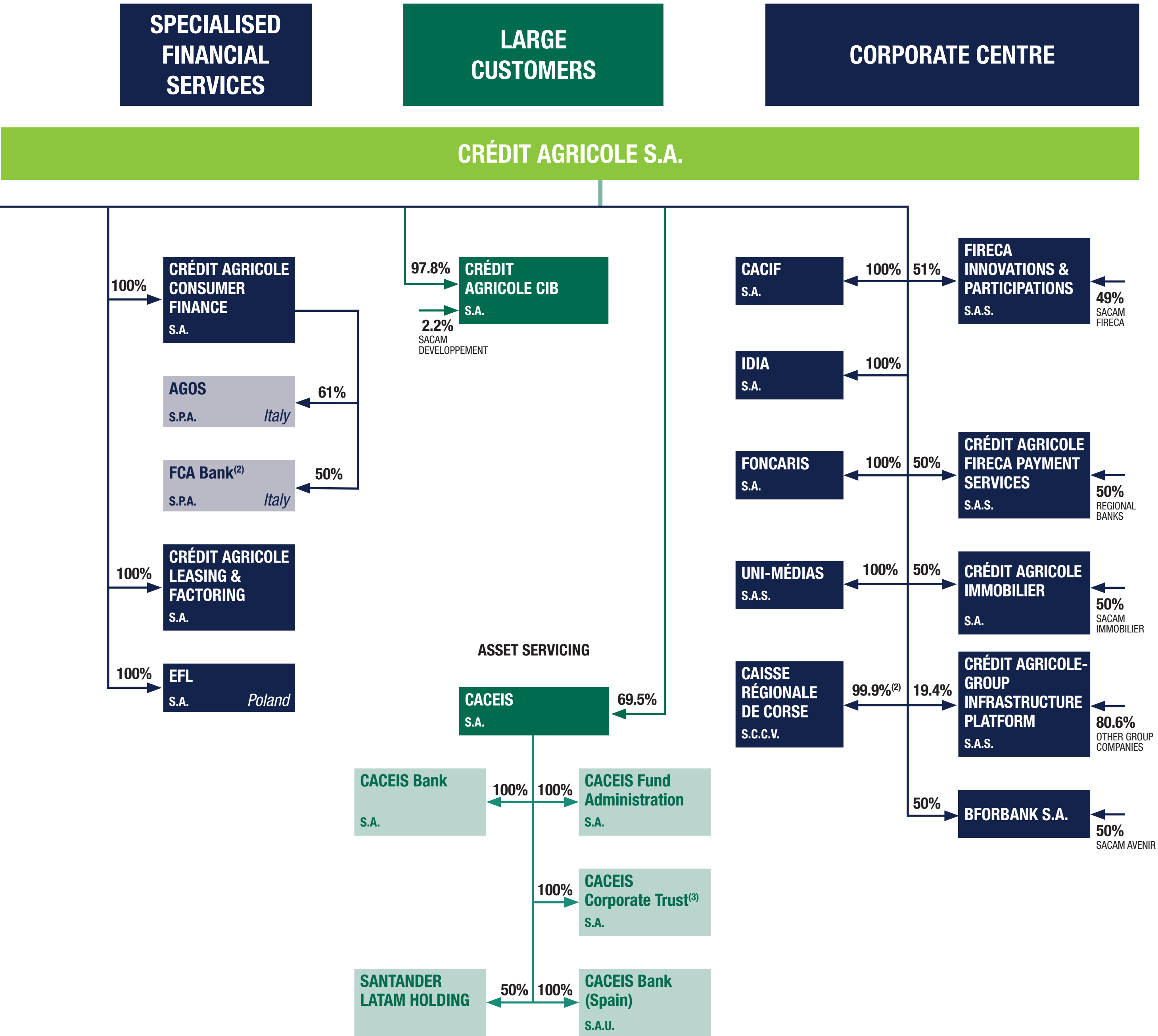
% OF OWNERSHIP INTEREST[1]



(1) Percentage of direct ownership interest of Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries, excluding treasury shares.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

AT 31 DECEMBER 2022



(2) During the first half of 2023, CACF will acquire 100% of FCA Bank and will launch a joint venture with Stellantis formed from the merger of the Leasys and Free2Move businesses, in which it will hold a 50% stake.

(3) On 1 January 2023, the issuer services of CACEIS and BNP Paribas in France will be combined into a new structure, Uptevia, owned equally by the two banks.

Note: This is a simplified organisation chart that aims to show the main Crédit Agricole S.A. entities. For an exhaustive scope of consolidation, please refer to Note 12; the financial flows between Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries are, where necessary, the subject of related-party agreements, which are themselves the subject of a Statutory Auditors' special report; the Crédit Agricole Group's internal mechanisms (particularly those between Crédit Agricole S.A. and the Regional Banks) are detailed in the paragraph "Internal financing mechanisms", which appears in the introduction to the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated financial statements

INCOME STATEMENT

(in millions of euros)	Notes	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Interest and similar income	4.1	29,867	23,797
Interest and similar expenses	4.1	(17,003)	(11,676)
Fee and commission income	4.2	13,317	12,828
Fee and commission expenses	4.2	(7,842)	(7,345)
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	4.3	(10,586)	14,279
Net gains (losses) on held for trading assets/liabilities		*(4,391)*	*2,114*
Net gains (losses) on other financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		*(6,195)*	*12,165*
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	4.4	(57)	-
Net gains (losses) on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		*(105)*	*(57)*
Remuneration of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (dividends)		*48*	*57*
Net gains (losses) arising from the derecognition of financial assets at amortised cost	4.5	2	43
Net gains (losses) arising from the reclassification of financial assets at amortised cost to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		-	-
Net gains (losses) arising from the reclassification of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		-	-
Income on other activities	4.6	49,618	40,183
Expenses on other activities	4.6	(34,041)	(49,284)
Reclassification of net gains (losses) of designated financial assets applying the overlay approach	5.3	526	(168)
REVENUES		**23,801**	**22,657**
Operating expenses	4.7	(13,404)	(12,649)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	4.8	(1,175)	(1,172)
GROSS OPERATING INCOME		**9,222**	**8,836**
Cost of risk	4.9	(1,746)	(1,576)
OPERATING INCOME		**7,476**	**7,260**
Share of net income of equity-accounted entities		371	374
Net gains (losses) on other assets	4.10	15	(51)
Change in value of goodwill	6.15	-	497
PRE-TAX INCOME		**7,862**	**8,080**
Income tax charge	4.11	(1,662)	(1,236)
Net income from discontinued operations	6.11	116	5
NET INCOME		**6,316**	**6,849**
Non-controlling interests	13.2	879	1,005
NET INCOME GROUP SHARE		**5,437**	**5,844**
Earnings per share *(in euros)*[(1)]	**6.19**	**1.681**	**1.836**
Diluted earnings per share *(in euros)*[(1)]	**6.19**	**1.681**	**1.836**

(1) Corresponds to income excluding interest on deeply subordinated notes and including Net Income from discontinued or held-for-sale operations.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

NET INCOME AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(in millions of euros)	Notes	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
NET INCOME		6,316	6,849
Actuarial gains and losses on post-employment benefits	4.12	325	169
Other comprehensive income on financial liabilities attributable to changes in own credit risk(1)	4.12	778	(13)
Other comprehensive income on equity instruments that will not be reclassified to profit or loss(1)	4.12	58	8
Pre-tax other comprehensive income on items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss excluding equity-accounted entities	**4.12**	**1,161**	**164**
Pre-tax other comprehensive income on items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss on equity-accounted entities	**4.12**	**25**	**19**
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss excluding equity-accounted entities	**4.12**	**(287)**	**(30)**
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss on equity-accounted entities	**4.12**	**(10)**	**(14)**
Other comprehensive income on items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss from discontinued operations	**4.12**	**-**	**-**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ON ITEMS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED SUBSEQUENTLY TO PROFIT OR LOSS NET OF INCOME TAX	4.12	889	139
Gains and losses on translation adjustments	4.12	182	940
Other comprehensive income on debt instruments that may be reclassified to profit or loss	4.12	(7,090)	(1,565)
Gains and losses on hedging derivative instruments	4.12	(2,766)	(857)
Reclassification of net gains (losses) of designated financial assets applying the overlay approach	4.12-5.3	(569)	182
Pre-tax other comprehensive income on items that may be reclassified to profit or loss excluding equity-accounted entities	**4.12**	**(10,243)**	**(1,300)**
Pre-tax other comprehensive income on items that may be reclassified to profit or loss on equity-accounted entities, Group share	**4.12**	**47**	**103**
Income tax related to items that may be reclassified to profit or loss excluding equity-accounted entities	**4.12**	**2,643**	**640**
Income tax related to items that may be reclassified to profit or loss on equity-accounted entities	**4.12**	**-**	**(3)**
Other comprehensive income on items that may be reclassified to profit or loss from discontinued operations	**4.12**	**26**	**(15)**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ON ITEMS THAT MAY BE RECLASSIFIED SUBSEQUENTLY TO PROFIT OR LOSS NET OF INCOME TAX	4.12	(7,527)	(575)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME NET OF INCOME TAX	4.12	**(6,638)**	**(436)**
NET INCOME AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		**(322)**	**6,413**
Of which Group share		(1,148)	5,330
Of which non-controlling interests		826	1,083

(1) Includes the impact of the transfer to reserves of -€14 million for items that cannot be reclassified.

BALANCE SHEET ASSETS

(in millions of euros)	Notes	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Cash, Central Banks	6.1	207,648	237,757
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3.1-6.2-6.6-6.7	432,088	429,394
Held for trading financial assets		*249,248*	*237,341*
Other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		*182,840*	*192,053*
Hedging derivative Instruments	3.3-3.5	31,867	14,125
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3.1-6.4-6.6-6.7	206,770	256,261
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss		*204,002*	*253,842*
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		*2,768*	*2,419*
Financial assets at amortised cost	3.1-3.3-6.5-6.6-6.7	1,144,605	1,045,326
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions		*567,642*	*501,347*
Loans and receivables due from customers		*489,757*	*459,905*
Debt securities		*87,206*	*84,074*
Revaluation adjustment on interest rate hedged portfolios		7,410	3,194
Current and deferred tax assets	6.9	7,290	5,864
Accruals, prepayments and sundry assets	6.10	71,598	38,447
Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	6.11	134	2,965
Deferred participation benefits	6.16	16,767	7
Investments in equity-accounted entities	6.12	8,723	8,317
Investment property	6.13	7,812	7,307
Property, plant and equipment	6.14	6,023	6,096
Intangible assets	6.14	3,204	3,263
Goodwill	6.15	15,682	15,632
TOTAL ASSETS		**2,167,621**	**2,073,955**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

BALANCE SHEET LIABILITIES

(in millions of euros)	Notes	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Central Banks	6.1	59	1,276
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6.2	279,373	246,388
Held for trading financial liabilities		*238,708*	*207,725*
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		*40,665*	*38,663*
Hedging derivative Instruments	3.2-3.4	45,636	12,358
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		1,324,682	1,267,353
Due to credit institutions	*3.1-3.3-6.7*	*284,167*	*314,783*
Due to customers	*3.3-6.7*	*827,977*	*781,177*
Debt securities	*3.3-6.7*	*212,538*	*171,393*
Revaluation adjustment on interest rate hedged portfolios		7,811	5,105
Current and deferred tax liabilities	6.9	2,409	2,932
Accruals, prepayments and sundry liabilities	6.10	55,293	53,322
Liabilities associated with non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	6.11	205	2,566
Insurance company technical reserves	6.16	351,780	375,091
Provisions	6.17	3,523	4,547
Subordinated debt	3.4-6.18	23,370	26,101
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2,094,141	1,997,039
EQUITY		73,480	76,916
Equity – Group share		**64,633**	**68,217**
Share capital and reserves		29,603	28,495
Consolidated reserves		34,527	32,227
Other comprehensive income		(4,937)	1,677
Other comprehensive income on discontinued operations		3	(26)
Net income (loss) for the year		5,437	5,844
Non-controlling interests		**8,847**	**8,699**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**2,167,621**	**2,073,955**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Group share									
	Share and capital reserves					Other comprehensive income				
(in millions of euros)	Share capital	Share premium and consolidated reserves[1]	Elimination of treasury shares	Other equity instruments	Total capital and consolidated reserves	Other comprehensive income on items that may be reclassified to profit and loss	Other comprehensive income on items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss	Total other comprehensive income	Net income	Total equity
EQUITY AT 1 JANUARY 2021 PUBLISHED	8,750	48,527	(113)	5,888	63,052	3,580	(1,415)	2,165	-	65,217
Impacts of new accounting standards	-	167	-	-	167	-	-	-	-	167
EQUITY AT 1 JANUARY 2021	8,750	48,694	(113)	5,888	63,219	3,580	(1,415)	2,165	-	65,384
Capital increase	591	1,591	-	-	2,182	-	-	-	-	2,182
Changes in treasury shares held	-	-	(1,057)	-	(1,057)	-	-	-	-	(1,057)
Issuance/redemption of equity instruments	-	(1)	-	(1,000)	(1,001)	-	-	-	-	(1,001)
Remuneration of undated deeply subordinated notes	-	(352)	-	-	(352)	-	-	-	-	(352)
Dividends paid in 2021	-	(2,333)	-	-	(2,333)	-	-	-	-	(2,333)
Impact of acquisitions/disposals on non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes due to share-based payments	-	19	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	19
Changes due to transactions with shareholders	**591**	**(1,076)**	**(1,057)**	**(1,000)**	**(2,542)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(2,542)**
Changes in other comprehensive income	**-**	**(12)**	**-**	**-**	**(12)**	**(718)**	**107**	**(611)**	**-**	**(623)**
Of which other comprehensive income on equity instruments that will not be reclassified to profit or loss reclassified to consolidated reserves	-	*(12)*	-	-	*(12)*	-	*12*	*12*	-	-
Of which other comprehensive income attributable to changes in own credit risk reclassified to consolidated reserves	-	*(1)*	-	-	*(1)*	-	*1*	*1*	-	-
Share of changes in equity-accounted entities	-	6	-	-	6	90	7	97	-	103
Net income for 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,844	5,844
Other changes	-	51	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	51
EQUITY AT 31 DECEMBER 2021	9,341	47,663	(1,170)	4,888	60,722	2,952	(1,301)	1,651	5,844	68,217
Appropriation of 2021 net income	-	5,844	-	-	5,844	-	-	-	(5,844)	-
EQUITY AT 1 JANUARY 2022	9,341	53,507	(1,170)	4,888	66,566	2,952	(1,301)	1,651	-	68,217
Impacts of new accounting standards	-	167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EQUITY AT 1 JANUARY 2022 RESTATED	9,341	53,507	(1,170)	4,888	66,566	2,952	(1,301)	1,651	-	68,217
Capital increase	(213)	(718)	-	-	(931)	-	-	-	-	(931)
Changes in treasury shares held	-	-	883	-	883	-	-	-	-	883
Issuance/redemption of equity instruments	-	(8)	-	1,101	1,092	-	-	-	-	1,092
Remuneration of undated deeply subordinated notes	-	(404)	-	-	(404)	-	-	-	-	(404)
Dividends paid in 2022	-	(3,173)	-	-	(3,173)	-	-	-	-	(3,173)
Impact of acquisitions/disposals on non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes due to share-based payments	-	18	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	18
Changes due to transactions with shareholders	**(213)**	**(4,285)**	**883**	**1,101**	**(2,515)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(2,515)**
Changes in other comprehensive income	**-**	**(17)**	**-**	**-**	**(17)**	**(7,479)**	**834**	**(6,645)**	**-**	**(6,662)**
Of which other comprehensive income on equity instruments that will not be reclassified to profit or loss reclassified to consolidated reserves	-	*(14)*	-	-	*(14)*	-	*14*	*14*	-	-
Of which other comprehensive income attributable to changes in own credit risk reclassified to consolidated reserves	-	*(4)*	-	-	*(4)*	-	*4*	*4*	-	-
Share of changes in equity-accounted entities	-	-	-	-	-	44	16	60	-	60
Net income for 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,437	5,437
Other changes	-	96	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	96
EQUITY AT 31 DECEMBER 2022	**9,128**	**49,301**	**(287)**	**5,989**	**64,130**	**(4,483)**	**(451)**	**(4,934)**	**5,437**	**64,633**

(1) Consolidated reserves before elimination of treasury shares.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

(in millions of euros)	Non-controlling interests					
		Other comprehensive income				
	Capital, associated reserves and income	Other comprehensive income on items that may be reclassified to profit and loss	Other comprehensive income on items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss	Total other comprehensive income	Total equity	Total consolidated equity
EQUITY AT 1 JANUARY 2021 PUBLISHED	8,451	(117)	(56)	(173)	8,278	73,495
Impacts of new accounting standards	12	-	-	-	12	179
EQUITY AT 1 JANUARY 2021	8,463	(117)	(56)	(173)	8,290	73,674
Capital increase	-	-	-	-	-	2,182
Changes in treasury shares held	-	-	-	-	-	(1,057)
Issuance/redemption of equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	(1,001)
Remuneration of undated deeply subordinated notes	(108)	-	-	-	(108)	(460)
Dividends paid in 2021	(454)	-	-	-	(454)	(2,787)
Impact of acquisitions/disposals on non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes due to share-based payments	7	-	-	-	7	26
Changes due to transactions with shareholders	**(555)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(555)**	**(3,097)**
Changes in other comprehensive income	**-**	**42**	**26**	**68**	**68**	**(555)**
Of which other comprehensive income on equity instruments that will not be reclassified to profit or loss reclassified to consolidated reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which other comprehensive income attributable to changes in own credit risk reclassified to consolidated reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share of changes in equity-accounted entities	20	11	(1)	10	30	133
Net income for 2021	1,005	-	-	-	1,005	6,849
Other changes	(139)	-	-	-	(139)	(88)
EQUITY AT 31 DECEMBER 2021	8,794	(64)	(31)	(95)	8,699	76,916
Appropriation of 2021 net income	-	-	-	-	-	-
EQUITY AT 1 JANUARY 2022	8,794	(64)	(31)	(95)	8,699	76,916
Impacts of new accounting standards	-	-	-	-	-	-
EQUITY AT 1 JANUARY 2022 RESTATED	8,794	(64)	(31)	(95)	8,699	76,916
Capital increase	-	-	-	-	-	(931)
Changes in treasury shares held	-	-	-	-	-	883
Issuance/redemption of equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	1,092
Remuneration of undated deeply subordinated notes	(110)	-	-	-	(110)	(514)
Dividends paid in 2022	(464)	-	-	-	(464)	(3,637)
Impact of acquisitions/disposals on non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes due to share-based payments	7	-	-	-	7	25
Changes due to transactions with shareholders	**(567)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(567)**	**(3,082)**
Changes in other comprehensive income	**(3)**	**(95)**	**39**	**(56)**	**(59)**	**(6,721)**
Of which other comprehensive income on equity instruments that will not be reclassified to profit or loss reclassified to consolidated reserves	*(2)*	-	-	-	*(2)*	*(2)*
Of which other comprehensive income attributable to changes in own credit risk reclassified to consolidated reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share of changes in equity-accounted entities	(9)	3	-	3	(6)	54
Net income for 2022	879	-	-	-	879	6,316
Other changes	(99)	-	-	-	(99)	(3)
EQUITY AT 31 DECEMBER 2022	**8,995**	**(156)**	**8**	**(148)**	**8,847**	**73,480**

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The cash flow statement is presented using the indirect method.

Operating activities are representative of income-generating activities of Crédit Agricole S.A.

Tax inflows and outflows are included in full within operating activities.

Investment activities show the impact of cash inflows and outflows associated with purchases and sales of investments in consolidated and non-consolidated corporates, property, plant & equipment and intangible assets. This section includes strategic equity investments classified as “Fair value through profit or loss” or “Fair value through other comprehensive income on items that cannot be reclassified”.

Financing activities show the impact of cash inflows and outflows associated with operations of financial structure concerning equity and long-term borrowing.

The **net cash flows** attributable to the operating, investment and financing activities **of discontinued operations** are presented on separate lines in the cash flow statement.

Net cash and cash equivalents include cash, debit and credit balances with Central Banks and debit and credit demand balances with credit institutions.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

(in millions of euros)	Notes	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Pre-tax income		**7,862**	**8,080**
Net depreciation and impairment of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets		1,175	1,172
Impairment of goodwill and other fixed assets	6.15	-	(497)
Net addition to provisions		193	19,538
Share of net income (loss) of equity-accounted entities		(537)	(405)
Net income (loss) from investment activities		(15)	51
Net income (loss) from financing activities		2,535	2,472
Other movements		(6,945)	2,333
Total Non-cash and other adjustment items included in pre-tax income		**(3,594)**	**24,664**
Change in interbank items[(1)]		(66,706)	(27,138)
Change in customer items		14,488	13,438
Change in financial assets and liabilities		79,312	(7,304)
Change in non-financial assets and liabilities		(30,353)	495
Dividends received from equity-accounted entities[(2)]		934	369
Taxes paid		(1,233)	(1,699)
Net change in assets and liabilities used in operating activities		**(3,558)**	**(21,839)**
Cash provided (used) by discontinued operations		**(116)**	**25**
TOTAL NET CASH FLOWS FROM (USED BY) OPERATING ACTIVITIES (A)		594	10,930
Change in equity investments[(3)]		**(3,583)**	**138**
Change in property, plant & equipment and intangible assets		**(1,089)**	**(876)**
Cash provided (used) by discontinued operations		**(386)**	**(100)**
TOTAL NET CASH FLOWS FROM (USED BY) INVESTING ACTIVITIES (B)		(5,058)	(838)
Cash received from (paid to) shareholders[(4)]		**(3,222)**	**(3,067)**
Other cash provided (used) by financing activities[(5)]		**4,678**	**1,369**
Cash provided (used) by discontinued operations		**114**	**(3)**
TOTAL NET CASH FLOWS FROM (USED BY) FINANCING ACTIVITIES (C)		1,570	(1,701)
IMPACT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT (D)		(1,274)	125
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT (A + B + C + D)		**(4,168)**	**8,516**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		**159,729**	**151,213**
Net cash accounts and accounts with Central Banks*		236,696	193,455
Net demand loans and deposits with credit institutions**		(76,967)	(42,242)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		**155,561**	**159,729**
Net cash accounts and accounts with Central Banks*		207,577	236,696
Net demand loans and deposits with credit institutions**		(52,016)	(76,967)
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**(4,168)**	**8,516**

* *Consisting of the net balance of the "Cash, Central Banks" item, excluding accrued interest and including the cash of entities reclassified as discontinued operations.*

** *Consisting of the balance of the "Non doubtful current accounts in debit" and "Non doubtful overnight accounts and advances" items as detailed in Note 6.5 and the "Current accounts in credit" and "Overnight accounts and deposits" items as detailed in Note 6.7 (excluding accrued interest and including Crédit Agricole internal transactions).*

(1) **Flows related to operations with credit institutions:** *At 31 December 2022, TLTRO 3 repayments amounted to €71 billion.*

(2) **Dividends received from equity-accounted entities:** *At 31 December 2022, this amount includes the payment of dividends from FCA Bank for +€600 million, the payment of dividends from insurance companies for +€248 million and from Amundi subsidiaries for +€13 million.*

(3) **Change in equity investments:** *This line shows the net effects on cash of acquisitions and disposals of equity investments.*

The net impact on Group cash of acquisitions and disposals of consolidated equity investments (subsidiaries and equity-accounted entities) at 31 December 2022 is +€127 million. The main transactions include the capital increase for -€600 million by CAFC France linked to the creation of the LLD Leasco subsidiary, +€435 million in cash acquired linked to the sale of La Médicale, +€190 million in net cash acquired linked to the disposal of Crédit du Maroc and the disposal of Crédit Agricole Banka Srbija Akcionarsko Novi Sad for +€154 million by Crédit Agricole S.A.

During the same period, the net impact on the Group cash position of acquisitions and disposals of non-consolidated equity investments came to -€3,862 million, essentially from insurance investments.

(4) **Cash received from (paid to) shareholders:** *This amount mainly corresponds to -€4,151 million in dividends, excluding dividends paid in shares, distributed by the Crédit Agricole Group. It breaks down as follows:*

- *dividends paid by Crédit Agricole S.A. for -€3,173 million;*
- *dividends paid by non-controlling interests for -€464 million; and*
- *interest, equivalent to dividends on undated financial instruments treated as equity for -€514 million.*

This amount also corresponds to the capital increase reserved for employees for + €128 million and to issues and repayments of equity instruments for +€1,101 million.

(5) **Other net cash flows from financing activities:** *As at 31 December 2022, debt issues totalled +€24,005 million and redemptions -€16,508 million. Subordinated debt issues totalled +€338 million and redemptions -€588 million.*

This line also includes cash flows from interest payments on subordinated debt and bonds for -€2,420 million.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Note 1 Group accounting policies and principles, assessments and estimates applied

1.1 Applicable standards and comparability

Pursuant to EC Regulation No. 1606/2002, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS/IFRS standards and IFRIC interpretations applicable at 31 December 2022 and as adopted by the European Union (carve-out version), thus using certain exceptions in the application of IAS 39 on macro-hedge accounting.

These standards and interpretations are available on the European Commission website at: https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/company-reporting-and-auditing/company-reporting/financial-reporting_en

The standards and interpretations are the same as those applied and described in the Group's financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2021.

They have been supplemented by the IFRS standards as adopted by the European Union at 31 December 2022 and for which application is mandatory for the first time during financial year 2022.

These cover the following:

Standards, Amendments or Interpretations	Date of first-time application: financial years from	Material impact on the Group
Amendment to IAS 16		
Property, plant and equipment - Proceeds before intended use	1 January 2022	No
Improvements to IFRS 2018–2020 cycle		
▪ **IFRS 1** Subsidiary as a first-time adopter, ▪ **IFRS 9** Derecognition of financial liabilities: fees and costs included in the 10 percent test, ▪ **IAS 41** Taxation in fair value measurements, and ▪ **IFRS 16** Lease incentives	1 January 2022	No
Amendment to IFRS 3		
References to the conceptual framework	1 January 2022	No
Amendment to IAS 37		
Onerous contracts - cost of fulfilling a contract	1 January 2022	No

Moreover, as long as the early application of standards and interpretations adopted by the European Union is optional for a period, this option is not selected by the Group, unless otherwise stated.

IFRS 17: Insurance contracts

IFRS 17 "Insurance contracts", published by the IASB on 18 May 2017 in its initial version and then on 25 June 2020 in its amended version, will replace IFRS 4. It must be applied for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

IFRS 17, as adopted by the European Union on 19 November 2021, contains an optional exemption from the standard's annual cohort requirements for intergenerationally mutualised and cash flow matched contracts.

The Crédit Agricole Group will apply IFRS 17, as well as the changes made by IFRS 17 to other IFRS, in its financial statements for the first time for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

IFRS 17 must be applied retrospectively with mandatory restatement of comparative information. Therefore, comparative information relating to financial year 2022 will be restated in the financial statements for financial year 2023, and a balance sheet at the transition date (1 January 2022) will also be presented.

The Crédit Agricole Group has taken steps to implement IFRS 17 within the required time frame. The analysis, preparation and implementation work that began in 2017 continued in 2022; this work included preparing the transition balance sheet at 1 January 2022 and starting work on the production of comparative information for the various periods (interim and annual) of financial year 2022. The work on preparing restated data at 31 December 2022 is currently being finalised.

Changes introduced by IFRS 17 and expected impacts of first-time adoption on financial statements

IFRS 17 establishes principles for the recognition, measurement and presentation of contracts within its scope of application (i.e. insurance contracts issued, reinsurance contracts issued and held, and investment contracts with discretionary participation features issued, provided the entity also issues insurance contracts), as well as provisions relating to disclosure of the information about them.

Its application will result in significant changes on these points. The nature and impact of the main changes in accounting policies related to the first-time adoption of IFRS 17 are summarised below.

Changes in recognition and measurement

The Group, as permitted under IFRS 4, currently recognises insurance contracts in its consolidated financial statements by applying French accounting standards, except for specific requirements introduced by IFRS 4 for equalisation reserves, shadow accounting and the liability adequacy test.

These principles will no longer apply with the implementation of IFRS 17, which sets out new principles for the measurement and recognition of insurance contracts. IFRS 17 introduces a prospective General Measurement Model for insurance contracts, whereby groups of contracts are measured based on estimates of the present value of future expected cash flows as the services under the insurance contract are provided, an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk, and a contractual service margin representing unearned profit.

In summary, the application of the main requirements of IFRS 17 regarding the recognition and measurement of insurance contracts will entail the following for the Group:

- identifying insurance contracts as those under which it accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder;
- separating from insurance contracts specific embedded derivatives, distinct investment components and distinct goods or services other than the services under the insurance contract and accounting for them under the standards applicable to them;
- aggregating insurance contracts based on their characteristics and estimated profitability, which consists, at initial recognition, of identifying portfolios of insurance contracts (contracts that are subject to similar risks and managed together) and then dividing each of these portfolios into three groups (onerous contracts, contracts that have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently, and remaining contracts), knowing that it is not possible to include contracts issued more than one year apart in the same group (except, optionally, for intergenerationally-mutualised and cash-flow matched contracts, which are exempt from this requirement under the EU exemption);
- on initial recognition, recognising and measuring the groups of contracts at the total of:
  - fulfilment cash flows (i.e. an estimate of future cash flows, adjusted to reflect the time value of money and financial risks and adjusted for non-financial risk, and which must include all available information in a manner consistent with observable market data),
  - and the Contractual Service Margin (CSM), which represents the unearned profit that will be recognised in profit or loss as the services under the insurance contract are provided to policyholders; if a group of contracts is expected to be onerous over the remaining period of coverage, a loss is immediately recognised in profit or loss;
- recognising and measuring groups of contracts at each subsequent reporting period at the total of:
  - the liability for the remaining coverage, comprising the fulfilment cash flows relating to future services and the contractual service margin at that date,
  - and the liability for incurred claims, comprising the fulfilment cash flows relating to past services;
- recognising an asset for insurance acquisition cash flows representing acquisition cash flows paid, or incurred, before the related group of insurance contracts is recognised; such an asset is derecognised when these cash flows are included in the measurement of the related group of insurance contracts.

The General Measurement Model for contracts is adapted for certain contracts with specific characteristics.

Thus, for insurance contracts with direct participation features, the standard requires the application of a measurement model known as the Variable Fee Approach (VFA). These contracts are substantially investment-related service contracts under which the entity promises a return based on underlying items, and are therefore defined as insurance contracts for which, at inception:

- the contractual terms specify that the policyholder participates in a share of a clearly identified pool of underlying items;
- the entity expects to pay to the policyholder an amount equal to a substantial share of the fair value returns on the underlying items; and
- the entity expects a substantial proportion of any change in the amounts to be paid to the policyholder to vary with the change in fair value of the underlying items.

Compliance with these three conditions is assessed at inception of the contract and is not reassessed subsequently, unless the contract is modified substantially.

For such contracts, the General Measurement Model's subsequent measurement requirements are modified in order to reflect the fact that the contracts establish an obligation for the entity to pay policyholders an amount equal to the fair value of specified underlying items less variable fees that compensate for the services provided and are determined on the basis of the underlying items.

In addition, the standard allows a simplified measurement model, known as the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA), to be applied to measure the liability for the remaining coverage of a group of contracts, provided that this measurement is not materially different from that which would result from the application of the General Measurement Model, or that the period of coverage of each of the contracts in the group does not exceed one year. Under this approach, the liability for remaining coverage is measured on the basis of the amount of premiums received net of acquisition costs paid, minus the net amount of the premiums and insurance acquisition cash flows that were recognised in profit or loss during the expired portion of the coverage period on the basis of the passage of time. This approach is similar to the accounting treatment applied under IFRS 4, with the main changes relating to the discounting of technical reserves, the determination of onerous contracts at a more granular level and the introduction of an adjustment for non-financial risk.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Main accounting policies

The Group's project to implement the provisions of the standard focused in particular on defining the main methodological guidelines and choosing the options allowed by the standard, if applicable. The key accounting judgements, estimates and policies relating to the first-time adoption of IFRS 17 concern the following aspects.

Based on the requirements of the standard regarding the level of aggregation, contracts must be grouped into portfolios, which are then divided into three groups based on the expected profitability of the contracts at the time of initial recognition and must not contain contracts issued more than one year apart. In order to apply the general principles of the standard concerning the identification of portfolios, the Group has performed various analyses based on the guarantees identified and the way in which the contracts are managed. The splitting of these portfolios into groups based on the expected profitability of the contracts has been done on the basis of different information such as contract pricing, past profitability of similar contracts, or forward-looking plans.

As permitted by Article 2 of European Commission Regulation (EU) 2021-2036 of 19 November 2021, the Group intends to use the exemption from the standard's annual cohort requirement for intergenerationally-mutualised contracts. This accounting policy choice will be applied to the portfolios relating to the Group's savings and retirement activities in France and Luxembourg.

The measurement of a group of insurance contracts must include all the future cash flows within the boundary (the "boundary") of each contract in the group. The determination of this boundary requires that judgement be exercised and that the Group's substantial rights and obligations under the contract be taken into account. To this end, the Group has conducted a detailed analysis of the characteristics of its contracts and, in particular, the possibility of revising their pricing. For example, it considered free or scheduled future payments of savings and retirement contracts, and the payment phase of retirement contracts with mandatory annuity drawdown, as being included in the contract boundary; however, renewals of non-life insurance contracts related to the automatic renewal clause are not included in the contract boundary.

Under IFRS 17, discount rates are a key parameter for measuring insurance contracts. In particular, they are used to measure fulfilment cash flows and, in respect of insurance contracts without direct participation features, to determine the interest to be capitalised on the Contractual Service Margin (CSM), to measure changes in the CSM and to determine the amount of insurance finance income or expense recognised in profit or loss when the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) option is applied. IFRS 17 does not require a specific estimation method for the determination of discount rates, but it does require that the method takes into account factors that arise from the time value of money, cash flow characteristics and liquidity characteristics of insurance contracts, and maximises the use of observable inputs. The methodology used by the Group to define the discount rate curve is a bottom-up approach that is based on a risk-free yield curve with an adjustment for an illiquidity premium reflecting the cash flow characteristics and liquidity of the insurance contracts. The Group determines the risk-free yield curve using observable swap rates in the relevant currency, adjusted for credit risk. This curve is extrapolated between the last liquid point and an ultimate forward rate that reflects expectations of the long-term real interest rate and inflation. The yield curve extrapolation method used by the Group is the smoothing points method: rates beyond the first smoothing point (FSP) are extrapolated through a function that takes into account the ultimate forward rate (UFR), the last liquid forward rate (LLFR) and a speed of convergence parameter. The illiquidity premiums are determined based on a reference portfolio corresponding to the assets held to cover contracts.

The estimate of the present value of future cash flows requires an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk in order to reflect the compensation required by the entity for the uncertainty about the amount and timing of cash flows that arises from non-financial risk. The Group will use the confidence level technique for determining the risk adjustment for all of its contracts. This adjustment will reflect the diversification benefits at the entity level, determined using a correlation matrix. Diversification between entities will also be taken into account.

The general model will mainly be used for the Group's borrower, long-term care, death & disability, sick leave, term life and certain healthcare activities.

The premium allocation approach (PAA) is an optional measurement method that allows the simplified measurement of the liability for remaining coverage of eligible groups of contracts (see above). The Group will use this approach for its property and casualty insurance business. Most of the relevant groups of contracts meet the second eligibility condition, i.e. the period of coverage of each contract in the group is less than or equal to one year.

The Variable Fee Approach (VFA) is a mandatory measurement method for insurance contracts with direct participation features which, from an accounting point of view, reflects the specific nature of the services provided by these contracts (see above). The Group assessed whether the three conditions outlined above were met in order to determine which of its contracts qualified as insurance contracts with direct participation features. Therefore, the Group's savings, retirement and funeral business activities will be valued using this approach.

To determine the amount of the CSM of a group of contracts that must be recognised in profit or loss to reflect the services provided in each period, it is necessary to identify the coverage units in the group of contracts (whose number is the quantity of insurance contract services provided by the contracts in the group) and to allocate the CSM at the end of the reporting period equally to each coverage unit (those provided in the current period and those expected to be provided in the future). The standard does not specify the appropriate indicator to be used to reflect the volume of services provided in the period. The methodology used by the Group to identify the coverage units and consequently the expected timing of recognition of the CSM in profit or loss will be adapted to the characteristics of the relevant contracts. For insurance contracts with direct participation features, measured under the variable fee approach, the methodology used to allocate the CSM to profit or loss aims to reflect economically the asset management service provided by the insurer during each period; thus, in addition to the risk-neutral returns on assets projected in the actuarial models used to measure these types of contracts, it also takes into account the additional return corresponding to the actual performance of these assets. For other contracts, measured under the general model, the coverage units have been defined based on various indicators adapted to the type of guarantee (such as the death benefit or outstanding principal).

The provisions of the standard require the identification of investment components, which are defined as the amounts the entity must repay to the insured under all circumstances, whether or not the insured event occurs; they should not be recognised in insurance income and expenses. The main investment components identified by the Group relate to savings and retirement contracts with an explicit surrender or transfer value. In non-life insurance, insurance contracts issued by the Group do not normally contain an investment component.

Lastly, with regard to the effects of the implementation of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 (or other standards relating to financial assets), the Group:

- will make certain accounting policy choices to avoid accounting mismatches in applying these standards (for example, measurement at fair value through profit or loss of investment property and investments in associates and joint ventures which are underlying items of insurance contracts with direct participation features);
- will make the accounting policy choice, for most of its insurance contract portfolios, to use the option ("OCI option") enabling it to disaggregate insurance financial income or expenses for the period between profit or loss and other comprehensive income; the use of this option will therefore result, for insurance contracts with direct participation features, for which the entity holds the underlying items, in presenting an amount in profit or loss that eliminates accounting mismatches with income or expenses included in profit or loss on the underlying items held; and, for other contracts, presenting in other comprehensive income the impact of changes in discount rates;
- will make certain changes to the classification and designation of its financial assets at the date of first application (see below).

Changes in presentation and disclosure requirements in the notes

In accordance with the presentation requirements under IFRS 17 (and IAS 1 as amended by IFRS 17), the presentation of items relating to insurance contracts in the balance sheet, income statement (statement of profit or loss) and statement of net income and other comprehensive income will change significantly from the current presentation.

For instance, the balance sheet items in which the various elements relating to the measurement of insurance contracts under IFRS 4 are currently accounted for will no longer be presented (liabilities arising from contracts, reinsurers' share in liabilities arising from insurance and financial contracts, receivables and payables related to insurance or inward reinsurance operations, receivables and payables related to outward reinsurance operations, active and passive policyholders' deferred profit sharing, deferred acquisition costs, portfolios of contracts of insurance companies).

The carrying amount of insurance and reinsurance contract portfolios recognised under IFRS 17 will now be presented in full under the following four new balance sheet items:

- portfolios of insurance contracts issued that are assets;
- portfolios of insurance contracts issued that are liabilities;
- portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are assets;
- portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities.

Similarly, the income statement items in which income and expenses relating to insurance contracts are currently accounted for will no longer be presented (including earned premiums, claims expenses, net income (expense) on business ceded to reinsurers, contract acquisition costs, administrative expenses, and the amount reclassified as other comprehensive income under the overlay approach).

Income and expenses relating to insurance activities recognised under IFRS 17 will be presented separately in the following new income statement line items:

- insurance income arising from insurance contracts issued (which reflect the provision of services arising from a group of insurance contracts at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those services);
- insurance-related expenses arising from insurance contracts issued (which include incurred claims and other insurance-related expenses);
- income and expenses from reinsurance contracts held (which include the amounts recovered from reinsurers and allocation of the premiums paid);
- insurance financial income or expenses (which comprise the change in the carrying amount of the groups of insurance contracts arising from the effects of the time value of money and the effects of financial risk and from their changes – excluding changes resulting in an adjustment of the CSM for insurance contracts with direct participation features);
- insurance finance income or expense related to reinsurance contracts held.

Lastly, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income will see the removal of the items relating to shadow accounting and the overlay approach (as these mechanisms are specific to IFRS 4) and the creation of line items relating to insurance finance income or expenses directly recognised in equity under the OCI option.

IFRS 17 also includes new requirements regarding qualitative and quantitative disclosures in the notes about the amounts recognised, judgements and risks relating to the contracts within the scope of application of the standard.

Transition

Under the transition requirements of IFRS 17, the changes in accounting policies resulting from the application of IFRS 17 must be applied using a full retrospective approach, where practicable. Under the full retrospective approach, the Group must, at the transition date (1 January 2022):

- identify, recognise and measure each group of insurance contracts as if it had always applied IFRS 17;
- identify, recognise and measure assets for insurance acquisition cash flows, if any, as if it had always applied IFRS 17 (but without being required to make an assessment of their recoverability before the date of transition);
- derecognise balances that would not exist if it had always applied IFRS 17;
- recognise any remaining net difference in equity.

If and only if the retrospective application of the standard is impracticable for the measurement of a group of insurance contracts or an asset for insurance acquisition cash flows, the Group may choose either of the two alternative approaches provided by the transition provisions of the standard (modified retrospective approach or fair value approach).

The Group has mainly used the modified retrospective approach to measure the groups of insurance contracts recognised at the date of transition. The Group has not used the fair value approach. The Group determined that the full retrospective approach was impracticable for the relevant groups of contracts due to the unavailability of all the information necessary for a full retrospective application of the standard (not only in terms of data collected, but also in terms of assumptions or estimates made in prior accounting periods).

The objective of the modified retrospective approach (MRA) is to achieve the closest outcome to full retrospective application possible using reasonable and supportable information available without undue cost or effort.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

To that end, this approach includes a list of modifications in several areas; each of these modifications may be used only to the extent that reasonable and supportable information necessary to apply a full retrospective approach is not available.

The main changes to the modified retrospective approach that the Group has used for the measurement of certain groups of contracts at the transition date are as follows:

- the identification of groups of insurance contracts and determination of which contracts qualify as insurance contracts with direct participation features based on the information available at the date of transition;
- the exemption from the requirement to form groups in such a way that they do not include contracts issued more than one year apart;
- the determination of the CSM (or of the loss component, where applicable) for groups of insurance contracts without direct participation features at the transition date, notably:
  - the estimate of the future cash flows at the date of initial recognition as the amount of the future cash flows at the transition date, adjusted by the cash flows that are known to have occurred between the date of initial recognition and the transition date,
  - the determination of the discount rates that applied at the date of initial recognition using an estimated yield curve at the date corresponding to the average age of the contracts in the group,
  - the determination of the risk adjustment for non-financial risk at the date of initial recognition by adjusting the risk adjustment for non-financial risk at the transition date by the expected release of risk before the transition date,
  - the use of the discount rates at the date of initial recognition as determined above to accrete interest on the CSM,
  - the determination of the amount of the CSM recognised in profit or loss because of the transfer of services before the transition date, by comparing the remaining coverage units at that date with the coverage units provided under the group of contracts before the transition date;
- the determination of the CSM (or of the loss component, where applicable) for groups of insurance contracts with direct participation features at the transition date, by calculating a proxy for the total CSM for all services to be provided under the group of contracts (fair value of the underlying items minus fulfilment cash flows at that date, and adjusted for amounts charged to the policyholders before that date, amounts paid before that date that would not have varied based on the underlying items, the change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk caused by the release from risk before that date, and insurance acquisition cash flows incurred before the transition date that are allocated to the group), and by deducting from the latter the amount of the CSM that relates to services provided before that date;
- the determination, in the event that the OCI option is applied, of the cumulative amount of insurance finance income or expenses recognised in equity at the date of transition:
  - for groups of insurance contracts without direct participation features: either by using the discount rates at the date of initial recognition as determined above, or by considering it as nil,
  - for groups of insurance contracts with direct participation features for which the entity holds the underlying items: by considering it as equal to the cumulative amount recognised in equity on the underlying items.

Under the transition requirements of IFRS 17, entities that applied IFRS 9 before IFRS 17 (as is the case with the CAA Group) are allowed – and in some cases are required – to change their previously applied classifications and designations of financial assets (under the classification requirements of IFRS 9) at the date of first-time adoption of IFRS 17. The reclassifications done by the Group at 1 January 2023 relate to the reassessment of the business model for some debt instruments and the designation of some equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Work on preparing the balance sheet at the transition date (1 January 2022) was completed in the second half of 2022 for the insurance business. At the transition date of 1 January 2022, the expected impact of applying IFRS 17 in the insurance business is a decrease in shareolders' equity of €1,238 million and CSM of €20,067 million (excluding any effect of eliminating internal margins).

As noted above, the work on preparing the financial statements at 31 December 2022 restated to reflect the application of IFRS 17 is currently under way. The impacts of the first-time adoption of IFRS 17 at 1 January 2023 and the profit or loss for the 2022 comparative period will be communicated in the Group's consolidated financial statements at 30 June 2023.

Standards and interpretations not yet adopted by the European Union as at 31 December 2022

The standards and interpretations published by the IASB at 31 December 2022 but not yet adopted by the European Union are not applied by the Group. They will become mandatory only as from the date planned by the European Union and have not been applied by the Group at 31 December 2022.

IFRS IC decisions that may impact the Group

This concerns in particular the IFRS IC IFRS 9/IAS 20 decision on the accounting for TLTRO III transactions.

The ECB set out a third series of long-term refinancing transactions in March 2019, the terms and conditions of which were reviewed in September 2019 and again in March, April and December 2020, in connection with the Covid-19 situation.

The TLTRO III mechanism aims to provide long-term refinancing, with a subsidy in the event of reaching a lending performance target based on growth of lending to firms and households, which is applied over the three-year maturity of the TLTRO transaction. Under this mechanism, there is an additional subsidy that awards two further temporary incentives. The first is applied over the one-year period between June 2020 and June 2021, and the second, over the one-year period from June 2021 to June 2022.

As a reminder, the accounting treatment adopted by the Group since 2020 consists of recognising subsidies as soon as the Group considers that it has reasonable assurance that the level of eligible outstandings will enable it to meet the conditions necessary to obtain these subsidies when they become due to the ECB, i.e. at the end of the TLTRO III transaction, and to attach this subsidy to the period to which it relates on a prorata basis. This treatment is maintained for the accounting period ending on 31 December 2022.

Since the Group has met the performance conditions necessary for the TLTRO subsidy and additional subsidy, the Group will benefit from all the subsidies and additional subsidies at the end of this financing period.

Accordingly, the Group evaluated the accrued interest at the Deposit Facility rate - 50 bp floored at -100 bp for the special interest rate period (1 January 2021 – 23 June 2021 for the period pertaining to financial year 2021), taking into account the achievement of the target applicable to the first incentive period. For the additional special interest rate period (24 June 2021 – 23 June 2022), the interest rate used is also the Deposit Facility rate - 50 bp floored at -100 bp, taking into account the achievement of the target for the level of eligible credits applicable to the second incentive period.

The IFRS IC's decision had no impact on the way in which the Group recognises its interest on the TLTRO III.

At its meeting on 27 October 2022, the Governing Council of the European Central Bank approved a change in the compensation terms applicable to these refinancing transactions as from 23 November 2022 (ECB Decision 2022-2128).

The Central European Bank Decision (EU) 2022/2128 of 27 October 2022 defined two new periods as follows:

- the "post-additional interest rate period" (post-ASIRP) from 24 June to 22 November 2022 (or the early redemption date if it occurs before this date); during this period, the compensation of the TLTRO III is calculated on the basis of an average of the Deposit Facility Rates as from the drawdown date until the end of this period;
- the "last interest rate period" (LIRP): from 23 November 2022 until the expected maturity date of the drawdowns. During the LIRP, the compensation of the TLTRO III is calculated on the basis of an average of the Deposit Facility Rates as from 23 November until the expected redemption date.

The Group re-estimated the expected cash flows in order to reflect (i) the fluctuations in interest on different drawdowns as a function of the expected maturity and (ii) the changes in the compensation terms decided by the ECB, which modified the effective interest rates on the different TLTRO III drawdowns and the amortised cost of each tranche.

The new effective interest rates determined in this way are close to the last Deposit Facility rate known on the accounting closing date for a total outstanding amount of €91.1bn as at 31 December 2022.

1.2 Accounting policies and principles

Use of assessments and estimates to prepare the financial statements

Estimates made to draw up the financial statements are by nature based on certain assumptions and involve risks and uncertainties as to whether they will be achieved in the future.

Future results may be influenced by many factors, including:

- activity in domestic and international financial markets;
- fluctuations in interest and foreign exchange rates;
- the economic and political climate in certain business sectors or countries;
- changes in regulations or legislation.

This list is not exhaustive.

This year was marked by a unique geopolitical environment, with the crisis in Ukraine and tensions over commodities and energy. Crédit Agricole S.A. had to adapt to the macroeconomic context, which had not been seen for several years and which resulted in the return of inflation, rising interest rates, a fall in the equity market and a disruption in the foreign exchange market. These various elements may have had an impact on the main accounting estimates at 31 December 2022.

Accounting estimates based on assumptions are principally used in the following assessments:

- financial instruments measured at fair value (including non-consolidated equity investments);
- pension schemes and other post-employment benefits;
- stock option plans;
- impairment of debt instruments at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income that can be reclassified to profit or loss;
- provisions;
- impairment of goodwill;
- deferred tax assets;
- valuation of equity-accounted entities;
- policyholders' deferred profit sharing.

The procedures for the use of assessments or estimates are described in the relevant sections below.

Financial instruments (IFRS 9, IFRS 13, IAS 32 and IAS 39)

Definitions

IAS 32 defines a financial instrument as any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity, meaning any contract representing contractual rights or obligations to receive or pay cash or other financial assets.

Financial assets and liabilities are treated in the financial statements in accordance with IFRS 9 as adopted by the European Union, including for financial assets held by the Group's insurance entities.

Derivative instruments are financial assets or liabilities whose value changes according to that of an underlying (provided, in the case of a non-financial variable, that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract), which require a small or no initial investment and for which settlement occurs at a future date.

IFRS 9 sets the principles governing the classification and measurement of financial instruments, impairment/provisioning of credit risk and hedge accounting, excluding macro-hedging transactions.

It should nevertheless be noted that Crédit Agricole S.A. has opted not to apply the IFRS 9 general hedging model. All hedging relationships consequently remain within the scope of IAS 39 pending future provisions relating to macro-hedging.

"Green" or "ESG" financial assets and "green bond" financial liabilities comprise a variety of instruments and mainly relate to loans used to finance environmental projects. It should be noted that not all financial instruments with these qualifications necessarily have a remuneration that varies according to ESG criteria. This terminology is liable to change as a result of European regulations on sustainable finance. These instruments are recognised in accordance with IFRS 9 using the principles set out below.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Conventions for valuing financial assets and liabilities

Initial measurement

During their initial recognition, financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value as defined by IFRS 13.

Fair value as defined by IFRS 13 corresponds to the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an ordinary transaction between market participants, on the principal or the most advantageous market, at the valuation date.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial assets and liabilities are measured according to their classification either at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method (EIR) for debt instruments or at fair value as defined by IFRS 13. Derivative instruments are always measured at fair value.

Amortised cost corresponds to the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured during its initial recognition, including transaction costs directly attributable to its acquisition or issue, reduced by repayments of principal, increased or reduced by the cumulative amortisation calculated by the effective interest rate method (EIR) on any difference (discount or premium) between the initial amount and the amount at maturity. In the case of a financial asset at amortised cost or at fair value through comprehensive income that can be reclassified to profit or loss, the amount may be adjusted if necessary in order to correct for impairment (see the section on "Provisions for credit risk").

The effective interest rate (EIR) is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to obtain the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

Financial assets

Classification and measurement of financial assets

Non-derivative financial assets (debt or equity instruments) are classified on the balance sheet in accounting categories that determine their accounting treatment and their subsequent valuation mode.

The criteria for the classification and valuation of financial assets depends on the nature of the financial assets, according to whether they are qualified as:

- debt instruments (e.g. loans and fixed or determinable income securities); or
- equity instruments (e.g. shares).

These financial assets are classified in one of the following three categories:

- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments only);
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (can be reclassified to profit or loss for debt instruments; cannot be reclassified to profit or loss for equity instruments).

Debt instruments

The classification and valuation of a debt instrument depend on the combination of two criteria: the business model defined at portfolio level and the analysis of the contractual terms determined by debt instrument, unless the fair value option is used.

The three business models

The business model represents the strategy followed by the management of Crédit Agricole S.A. for managing its financial assets in order to achieve its objectives. The business model is specified for a portfolio of assets and does not constitute a case-by-case intention for an isolated financial asset.

We distinguish three business models:

- the hold to collect model where the aim is to collect contractual cash flows over the lifetime of the assets; this model does not always imply holding all of the assets until their contractual maturity; however, sales of assets are strictly governed;
- the hold to collect and sell model where the aim is to collect the contractual cash flows over the lifetime of the assets and to sell the assets; under this model, both the sale of the financial assets and receipt of cash flows are essential; and
- the other/sell model, where the main aim is to sell the assets.

In particular, it concerns portfolios where the aim is to collect cash flows via disposals, portfolios whose performance is assessed based on fair value and portfolios of financial assets held for trading.

When the management strategy for managing financial assets does not correspond to either the collect model or the collect and sell model, these financial assets are classified in a portfolio whose management model is other/sell.

The contractual terms ("Solely Payments of Principal & Interest" or "SPPI" test)

"SPPI" testing combines a set of criteria, examined cumulatively, to establish whether contractual cash flows meet the characteristics of simple financing (principal repayments and interest payments on the remaining amount of principal due).

The test is satisfied when the financing gives entitlement only to the repayment of the principal and when the payment of interest received reflects the time value of money, the credit risk associated with the instrument, the other costs and risks of a conventional loan contract and a reasonable margin, whether the interest rate is fixed or variable.

In simple financing, interest represents the cost of the passage of time, the price of credit and liquidity risk over the period, and other components related to the cost of carrying the asset (e.g. administrative costs etc.).

In some cases, when qualitative analysis of this nature does not allow a conclusion to be made, quantitative analysis (or benchmark testing) is carried out. This additional analysis consists of comparing the contractual cash flows of the asset under review with the cash flows of a benchmark asset.

If the difference between the cash flows of the financial asset and the benchmark asset is considered immaterial, the asset is deemed to be simple financing.

Moreover, specific analysis is conducted when the financial asset is issued by special purpose entities establishing a differentiated order of payment among the holders of the financial assets by contractually linking multiple instruments and creating concentrations of credit risk ("tranches").

Each tranche is assigned a rank of subordination that specifies the order of distribution of cash flows generated by the structured entity.

In this case, the "SPPI" test requires an analysis of the characteristics of contractual cash flows of the asset concerned and underlying assets according to the "look-through" approach and the credit risk borne by the tranches subscribed compared to the credit risk of the underlying assets.

The mode of recognition of debt instruments resulting from qualification of the business model combined with the "SPPI" test may be presented in the following diagram:

Debt instruments		Business models		
		Hold to collect	Hold to collect and sell	Other/Sell
SPPI test	Satisfied	Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	Fair value through profit or loss (SPPI test N/A)
	Not satisfied	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through profit or loss	

Debt instruments at amortised cost

Debt instruments are measured at amortised cost if they are eligible for the hold to collect model and if they pass the "SPPI" test.

They are recorded at the settlement/delivery date and their initial valuation also includes accrued interest and transaction costs.

Amortisation of any premiums or discounts and loans and receivables transaction costs on fixed-income securities is recognised in the income statement using the effective interest rate method.

This category of financial instruments is impaired under the conditions described in the specific paragraph "Impairment/provisioning for credit risks".

Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (items that can be reclassified)

Debt instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income on items that can be reclassified if they are eligible for the collect and sell model and if they pass the SPPI test.

They are recorded at the trade date and their initial valuation also includes accrued interest and transaction costs.

Amortisation of any premiums or discounts and transaction costs on fixed-income securities is recognised in the income statement using the effective interest rate method.

These financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recorded in other comprehensive income on items that can be reclassified and offset against the outstandings account (excluding accrued interest recognised in profit or loss according to the effective interest rate method).

If the securities are sold, these changes are transferred to the income statement.

This category of financial instruments is adjusted for expected credit losses (ECL) under the conditions described in the specific paragraph "Impairment/provisions for credit risks" (without this affecting the fair value on the balance sheet).

Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss

Debt instruments are measured at fair value through profit or loss in the following cases:

- the instruments are classified in portfolios composed of financial assets held for trading or for which the main objective is disposal.

  Financial assets held for trading are assets acquired or generated by the enterprise primarily with the aim of disposal in the short term or which are included in a portfolio of financial instruments managed as a unit and with the purpose of making a profit from short-term price fluctuations or an arbitrage margin. Although contractual cash flows are received during the period that Crédit Agricole S.A. holds the assets, receiving these contractual cash flows is not essential but ancillary;
- debt instruments that do not fulfil the criteria of the "SPPI" test. This is notably the case for UCIs (Undertakings for Collective Investment);
- financial instruments classified in portfolios which Crédit Agricole S.A. designates at fair value in order to reduce an accounting treatment difference on the income statement. In this case, the instrument is classified as designated at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value, excluding transaction costs (directly recorded to profit or loss) and including accrued interest.

They are subsequently measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, under Revenues, offset against the outstandings account. Interest on these instruments is recorded under "Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss".

This category of financial assets is not impaired for credit risk.

Debt instruments measured by definition at fair value through profit or loss whose business model is "Other/sell" are recorded at the trade date.

Debt instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss are recorded on the trade date.

Debt instruments measured by definition at fair value through profit or loss, failing the SPPI test, are recorded at the settlement date.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments are by default recognised at fair value through profit or loss, except in the case of the irrevocable option for classification and measurement at fair value through other comprehensive income on items that cannot be reclassified, providing that these instruments are not held for trading purposes.

Equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value, excluding transaction costs (directly recorded to profit or loss). Equity instruments held for trading purposes are recorded at the trade date. Equity instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss and not held for trading are recorded at the settlement date.

They are subsequently measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, under Revenues, offset against the outstandings account.

This category of financial assets is not impaired.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income on items that cannot be reclassified (irrevocable option)

The irrevocable option to recognise equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income on items that cannot be reclassified is adopted at the transactional level (line by line) and applies on the date of initial recognition. These securities are recorded at the trade date.

The initial fair value includes transaction costs.

During subsequent valuations, changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income on items that cannot be reclassified. In case of disposal, these changes are not reclassified to profit or loss. The gain or loss on disposal is recognised in equity.

Only dividends are recognised in profit or loss, if:

- the right of the entity to receive payment is established;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividends will flow to the entity;
- the amount of dividends can be reliably estimated.

This category of financial assets is not impaired.

Reclassification of financial assets

In the case of a significant change in the business model used for managing financial assets (new activity, acquisition of entities, disposal or discontinuation of a significant activity), a reclassification of these financial assets is necessary. The reclassification applies to all financial assets in the portfolio from the date of reclassification.

In other cases, the business model remains unchanged for existing financial assets. If a new business model is identified, it applies prospectively to new financial assets grouped in a new management portfolio.

Temporary investments in/disposals of securities

Temporary disposals of securities (loans of securities, securities bought/sold under repurchase agreements) do not generally fulfil the conditions for derecognition.

Securities lent or sold under repurchase agreements remain on the balance sheet. In the case of securities under repurchase agreements, the amounts received, representing the liability to the transferee, are recognised on the liabilities side of the balance sheet by the transferor.

Securities borrowed or received under repurchase agreements are not recognised on the balance sheet of the transferee.

In the case of securities under repurchase agreements, a debt to the transferor is recorded on the balance sheet of the transferee and offset against the amount paid. If the security is subsequently resold, the transferee records a liability equivalent to the fair value of fulfilling their obligation to return the security received under the agreement.

Income and expenses relating to such transactions are posted to profit and loss on a prorated basis, except in the case of classification of assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or group of financial assets) is fully or partially derecognised if:

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire;
- or are transferred or are deemed to have expired or been transferred because they belong *de facto* to one or more beneficiaries; and substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial asset are transferred.

In this case, any rights or obligations created or retained at the time of transfer are recognised separately as assets and liabilities.

If the contractual rights to the cash flows are transferred but some of the risks and rewards of ownership as well as control are retained, Crédit Agricole S.A. continues to recognise the financial asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in that asset.

Financial assets renegotiated for commercial reasons without financial difficulties of the counterpart with the aim of developing or keeping a commercial relation are derecognised at the date of the renegotiation. The new loans granted to customers are recorded at their fair value on the date of renegotiation. Subsequent recognition depends on the business model and the SPPI test.

Interest paid by the government (IAS 20)

Under French government measures to support the agricultural and rural sector and to help home buyers, certain Crédit Agricole Group entities grant subsidised loans at rates fixed by the government. Consequently, the government pays these entities the difference between the subsidised lending rate and a predetermined benchmark rate. Thus, the loans that benefit from these subsidies are granted at market rates.

The subsidy system is periodically reviewed by the government.

In accordance with IAS 20, subsidies received from the government are recorded in profit or loss under Interest and similar income and spread over the life of the corresponding loans.

Overlay approach applicable to insurance activities

Crédit Agricole S.A. uses the overlay approach for financial assets held for the purposes of an activity related to insurance contracts, which are designated in accordance with the option offered by the amendments to IFRS 4 (Applying IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" with IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts"), published by the IASB in September 2016.

This approach aims to remedy the temporary accounting consequences of the discrepancy between the effective date of IFRS 9 and that of the new standard on insurance contracts replacing IFRS 4 as from 1 January 2023 (IFRS 17). This has the effect of eliminating from the income statement part of the additional accounting mismatch and the temporary volatility which could be caused by application of IFRS 9 before the entry into force of IFRS 17.

Eligible financial assets are designated instrument by instrument, and this was done:

- at 1 January 2018, during the initial application of IFRS 9; or
- subsequently, but only at the time of the initial recognition of the assets in question.

In application of the overlay approach, Crédit Agricole S.A. reclassifies, for designated financial assets only, their impact in the income statement under other comprehensive income such that the amount presented in the income statement corresponds to that which would have been presented in the income statement if IAS 39 had been applied.

Consequently, the amount reclassified is equal to the difference between:

- the amount presented in net income under IFRS 9 for designated financial assets; and
- the amount that would have been presented in net income for designated financial assets if the insurer had applied IAS 39.

In the income statement, the effects of this reclassification are recognised under "revenues", before tax effects, on the line "Reclassification of net gains or losses on financial assets related to the overlay approach". The tax effects related to this reclassification are presented on the line "Income tax charge".

In the statement of other comprehensive income, the effects of this reclassification are recognised as net gains and losses recognised directly in other comprehensive income on items that may be reclassified to profit or loss on the line "Reclassification of net gains or losses on financial assets related to the overlay approach".

The financial assets that may be designated must fulfil the following characteristics:

- they are held by insurers within the Group for business purposes related to the performance of contracts under IFRS 4;
- they are measured at fair value through profit or loss under IFRS 9 but would not have been measured in this way under IAS 39; they are financial assets which, under IAS 39, would have been recognised at amortised cost (assets held to maturity, loans and receivables) or at fair value through other comprehensive income (available-for-sale financial assets).

Evaluation of the impact of the designated financial assets on the income statement

Pursuant to the overlay approach, Crédit Agricole S.A. continues to apply the accounting policies and principles that the Group applied under IAS 39 for the recognition of profit or loss from designated financial assets:

Financial assets at amortised cost under IAS 39 (held-to-maturity financial assets/loans and receivables)

Financial assets at amortised cost are initially recognised at their initial fair value, including directly attributable transaction costs and accrued interest.

They are subsequently measured at amortised cost with amortisation of any premium or discount and transaction costs using the corrected effective interest rate method.

Available-for-sale financial assets under IAS 39

"Available-for-sale financial assets" are initially recognised at initial fair value, including transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, and accrued interest.

"Available-for-sale financial assets" are later measured at fair value and subsequent changes in fair value are recorded in other comprehensive income.

If the securities are sold, these changes to items that may be reclassified to profit or loss are transferred to the income statement.

Amortisation of any premiums or discounts and transaction costs on fixed-income securities is recognised in the income statement using the effective interest rate method.

Impairment of designated financial assets under IAS 39

Impairment must be recognised when there is objective evidence of impairment resulting from one or more events occurring after the initial recognition of the financial asset.

Objective evidence of impairment corresponds to a prolonged or significant decline in the value of the security for equity securities or the appearance of significant deterioration in credit risk evidenced by a risk of non-recovery for debt securities.

For equity securities, Crédit Agricole S.A. uses quantitative criteria as indicators of potential impairment. These quantitative criteria are mainly based on a loss of 30% or more of the value of the equity instrument over a period of six consecutive months. Crédit Agricole S.A. may also take account of other factors such as financial difficulties of the issuer or short-term prospects.

Notwithstanding the above-mentioned criteria, Crédit Agricole S.A. recognises an impairment loss when there is a decline in the value of the equity instrument higher than 50% or prolonged over three years.

Financial liabilities

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified on the balance sheet in the following two accounting categories:

- financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, either due to their nature or optionally;
- financial liabilities at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss due to their nature

Financial instruments issued primarily to be bought back in the short term, instruments forming part of an identified portfolio of financial instruments which are managed together and which have indications of a recent profile of short-term profit-taking, and derivatives (with the exception of certain hedging derivatives) are measured at fair value due to their nature.

Changes in the fair value of this portfolio are recognised through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities fulfilling one of the three conditions defined by the standard below may be designated for measurement at fair value through profit or loss: for hybrid issues comprising one or more separable embedded derivatives, in order to reduce or eliminate the distortion of accounting treatment or groups of managed financial liabilities for which performance is measured at fair value.

This option is irrevocable and applies mandatorily from the date of initial recognition of the instrument.

During subsequent measurement, these financial liabilities are measured at fair value through profit or loss for changes in fair value not related to own credit risk and through other comprehensive income on items that cannot be reclassified for changes in value related to own credit risk, unless this aggravates an accounting mismatch (in which case any changes in value related to the Company's own credit risk are recorded in the income statement, as required by the standard).

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

All other liabilities fulfilling the definition of a financial liability (excluding derivatives) are measured at amortised cost.

These liabilities are initially measured at fair value (including transaction income and costs) and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Deposits and savings accounts

Deposits and savings accounts are recorded under the category "Financial liabilities at amortised cost – Due to customers" in spite of the characteristics of the collection system within the Crédit Agricole Group, with deposits originating from the Regional Banks centralised at Crédit Agricole S.A. For the Group, the ultimate counterparty for these deposits is the end customer.

The deposits and savings are initially measured at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost.

Regulated savings products are by nature deemed to be at market rates.

Provisions are accounted where necessary against home purchase savings schemes and accounts as set out in Note 6.18 "Provisions".

Reclassification of financial liabilities

The initial classification of financial liabilities is irrevocable. No subsequent reclassification is authorised.

Distinction between debt instruments and equity

Securities are classed as debt instruments or equity instruments based on the substance of the contractual terms.

A financial liability is a debt instrument if it includes a contractual obligation:

- to provide another entity with cash, another financial asset or a variable number of equity instruments; or
- to exchange financial assets and liabilities with another entity at potentially unfavourable conditions.

An equity instrument is a non-redeemable financial instrument which offers discretionary return representing a residual interest in a company after deduction of all its financial liabilities (net assets) and which is not qualified as a debt instrument.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Treasury share buyback

Treasury shares or equivalent derivative instruments such as options on treasury shares bought by Crédit Agricole S.A. with a fixed strike ratio, including shares held to cover stock option plans, do not meet the definition of a financial asset and are deducted from equity. They do not generate any impact on the income statement.

Derecognition and modification of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised in full or in part:

- when it is extinguished; or
- when quantitative or qualitative analyses suggest it has undergone a substantial change following restructuring.

A substantial modification of an existing financial liability must be recorded as an extinction of an initial financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability *(novation).* Any differential between the carrying amount of the extinct liability and the new liability will be recognised immediately in the income statement.

If the financial liability is not derecognised, the original effective interest rate is maintained. A discount/premium is recognised immediately in the income statement at the date of modification and is then spread, using the original effective interest rate, over the remaining life of the instrument.

Negative interest on financial assets and financial liabilities

In accordance with the IFRS IC decision of January 2015, negative interest income (expense) on financial assets that does not meet the definition of income under IFRS 15 is recognised as interest expense in the income statement and not as a reduction of interest income. The same applies to negative interest expense (income) on financial liabilities.

Impairment/provisions for credit risks

Scope of application

In accordance with IFRS 9, Crédit Agricole S.A. recognises a value adjustment for expected credit losses (ECL) on the following outstandings:

- financial assets of debt instruments at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (items that can be reclassified) (loans and receivables, debt securities);
- financing commitments which are not measured at fair value through profit or loss;
- guarantee commitments coming under IFRS 9 and which are not measured at fair value through profit or loss;
- rental receivables coming under IFRS 16; and
- trade receivables generated by transactions under IFRS 15.

Equity instruments (at fair value through profit or loss or through Other Comprehensive Income on items that cannot be reclassified) are not concerned by impairment provisions.

Derivative and other financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss are subject to the calculation of counterparty risk which is not covered by the ECL model. This calculation is described in Chapter 5 “Risks and Pillar 3” of Crédit Agricole S.A.’s Universal Registration Document.

Credit risk and impairment/provisioning stages

Credit risk is defined as risk of loss related to default by a counterparty leading to its inability to meet its commitments to the Group.

The process of provisioning credit risk has three stages:

- Stage 1: upon initial recognition of the financial instrument (credit, debt security, guarantee etc.), Crédit Agricole S.A. recognises the 12-month expected credit losses;
- Stage 2: if the credit quality deteriorates significantly for a given transaction or portfolio, Crédit Agricole S.A. recognises the expected losses over its lifetime;
- Stage 3: when one or more default events have occurred on the transaction or on a counterparty with an adverse effect on the estimated future cash flows, Crédit Agricole S.A. recognises incurred losses over its lifetime. Subsequently, if the conditions for classifying financial instruments in Stage 3 are not met, the financial instruments are reclassified in Stage 2, then in Stage 1 according to the subsequent improvement in the quality of the credit risk.

Definition of default

The definition of default for the requirements of ECL provisioning is identical to that used in management and for the calculation of regulatory ratios. A debtor is, therefore, considered to be in default when at least one of the following conditions has been met:

- a significant arrear in payment, generally more than ninety days past due, unless specific circumstances point to the fact that the delay is due to reasons independent of the debtor’s financial situation;
- Crédit Agricole S.A. believes that the debtor is unlikely to settle its credit obligations unless it avails itself of certain measures such as enforcement of collateral security right.

A loan in default (Stage 3) is said to be impaired when one or more events occur which have a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows from this financial asset. Indications of impairment of a financial asset cover observable data on the following events:

- significant financial difficulties of the issuer or borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as default or overdue payment;
- the granting, by the lender(s) to the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons related to financial difficulties of the borrower, of one or more favours that the lender(s) would not have considered under other circumstances;
- the increasing probability of bankruptcy or financial restructuring of the borrower;
- the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset due to financial difficulties;
- the purchase or creation of a financial asset with a significant discount, which reflects the credit losses suffered.

It is not necessarily possible to isolate a particular event. The impairment of the financial asset could result from the combined effect of several events.

The defaulting counterparty returns to a healthy situation only after an observation period (at least 90 days) that makes it possible that the debtor is no longer in default (assessment by the Risk Management Department). The duration of the observation period may be longer in the event of unfulfilled exit conditions (e.g. significant arrears for more than one month) or the occurrence of financial restructuring.

Definition of expected credit loss (“ECL”)

ECL is defined as the weighted expected probable value of the discounted credit loss (principal and interest). It represents the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows and the expected cash flows (including principal and interest).

The ECL approach is designed to anticipate as early as possible the recognition of expected credit losses.

ECL governance and measurement

The governance of the system for measuring IFRS 9 parameters is based on the structure implemented as part of the Basel framework. The Group's Risk Management Department is responsible for defining the methodological framework and supervising the loan loss provisioning system.

The Group primarily relies on the internal rating system and current Basel processes to generate the IFRS 9 parameters required to calculate ECL. The assessment of the change in credit risk is based on an expected loss model and extrapolation based on reasonable scenarios. All information that is available, relevant, reasonable and justifiable, including of a forward-looking nature, must be retained.

The formula includes the probability of default, loss given default and exposure at default parameters.

These calculations are broadly based on the internal models used as part of the regulatory framework, but with adjustments to determine an economic ECL. IFRS 9 recommends a Point in Time analysis while having regard to historical loss data and forward-looking macroeconomic data, whereas the prudential regulation analyses the perspectives Through The Cycle for probability of default and in a Downturn for Loss Given Default.

The accounting approach also requires the recalculation of certain Basel parameters, in particular to eliminate internal recovery costs or floors that are imposed by the regulator in the regulatory calculation of Loss Given Default ("LGD").

ECLs are calculated according to the type of product concerned: financial instruments or off-balance sheet instruments.

The expected credit losses for the coming 12 months (Stage 1) make up a percentage of the lifetime expected credit losses (Stages 2 and 3), and represent the lifetime cash flow shortfalls in the event of a default during the 12 months following the reporting period (or a shorter period if the expected lifetime of the financial instrument is less than 12 months), weighted by the probability of default within 12 months.

Expected credit losses are discounted at the effective interest rate used for the initial recognition of the financial instrument.

The terms of measurement of ECLs include collateral and other credit enhancements that are part of the contractual terms and which Crédit Agricole S.A. does not account for separately. The estimate of the expected cash flow shortfalls from a guaranteed financial instrument reflects the amount and timing of the recovery of the guarantees. In accordance with IFRS 9, the inclusion of guarantees and sureties does not affect the assessment of the significant deterioration in credit risk: this is based on the evolution of the debtor's credit risk without taking into account guarantees.

The models and parameters used are backtested at least annually.

Forward-looking macroeconomic data are taken into account in accordance with a methodological framework applicable at two levels:

- at Group level for the determination of a shared framework for the consideration of forward-looking data in the estimation of PD and LGD parameters over the transaction amortisation period;
- at the level of each entity in respect of its own portfolios.

Significant deterioration of credit risk

All Group entities must assess, for each financial instrument, the deterioration of credit risk from origination to each reporting date. Based on this assessment of the change in credit risk, the entities must classify their exposure into different risk categories (Stages).

To assess significant deterioration, the Group uses a process based on two levels of analysis:

- the first level is based on absolute and relative Group criteria and rules that apply to all Group entities;
- the second level is linked to the expert assessment, based on local forward-looking information, of the risk held by each entity in its portfolios that may lead to an adjustment in the Group Stage 2 reclassification criteria (switching a portfolio or sub-portfolio to lifetime ECL).

Each financial instrument is, without exception, assessed for significant deterioration. Contagion is not required for the downgrading of financial instruments of the same counterparty from Stage 1 to Stage 2. The significant deterioration assessment must consider the change in credit risk of the principal debtor without taking account of any guarantee, including for transactions with a shareholder guarantee.

Possible losses in respect of portfolios of small loans with similar characteristics may be estimated on a statistical basis rather than individually assessed.

The assessment of the significant increase in credit risk under the first level, defined above, for financial instruments with a rating model is based on the following two criteria:

1. Relative criteria:

To assess the significance of the relative increase in credit risk, thresholds are regularly calibrated on the basis of the lifetime probability of default, which includes forward-looking information at current reporting date and the initial recognition date.

A financial instrument is classified in stage 2 if the ratio of the probability of default at the balance sheet date to the probability of default at the initial recognition date exceeds a multiplier threshold defined by the Group.

These thresholds are determined for each homogeneous portfolio of financial instruments based on the segmentation of the prudential risk management system.

For example, the multiplier threshold for French residential real estate loans varies between 1.5 and 2.5 depending on the portfolio. The threshold for loans to large corporates (excluding investment banks) varies between 2 and 2.6.

This relative change criterion is supplemented by an absolute change criterion for the probability of default of +30bp. When the probability of default within one year is less than 0.3%, the credit risk is considered "not significant".

2. Absolute criteria:

- In accordance with the Crédit Agricole Group's credit risk management practices, when the probability of default at one year at the current reporting date is greater than 15% for retail customers and 12% for corporate customers, the increase in risk is considered significant and the financial instrument is classified in stage 2 instrument
- The Crédit Agricole Group uses the absolute threshold of more than 30 days of past due amounts as threshold for significant credit risk increase and classification in Stage 2
- The financial instrument is classified in stage 2 in case of distressed restructuring.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

In the absence of an internal rating model, the Crédit Agricole Group uses the absolute threshold of payment 30 days past due as the maximum threshold for significant credit risk increase and classification in *Stage 2*.

If credit risk increase since origination is no longer observed, impairment may be reduced to the 12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1).

To make up for the fact that certain significant deterioration factors or indicators may not be identifiable at instrument level, the standard allows for the assessment of significant deterioration at financial instrument portfolio level, or for groups of portfolios or parts of portfolios.

Portfolios can be created for the collective assessment of deterioration for instruments that share common characteristics, such as:

- instrument type;
- credit risk rating (including internal Basel 2 rating for entities with an internal ratings system);
- collateral type;
- date of initial recognition;
- remaining term until maturity;
- business sector;
- geographical location of the borrower;
- the value of collateral relative to the financial assets, if this has an impact on the probability of default (for example, non-recourse loans in certain countries or loan-to-value ratios);
- distribution channel, purpose of financing etc.

Differentiation of significant deterioration by market is therefore possible (home loans, consumer finance, loans to farmers or small businesses, corporate loans etc.).

The grouping of financial instruments for the purposes of collective credit risk assessment may change over time, as new information becomes available.

For securities, Crédit Agricole S.A. uses an approach that consists of applying an absolute level of credit risk, in accordance with IFRS 9, below which exposures are classified in Stage 1 and provisions are made based on 12-month ECL.

As such, the following rules shall apply for monitoring the significant deterioration of securities:

- “Investment Grade” securities, at the reporting date, are classified in Stage 1 and provisions are made based on 12-month ECL;
- “Non-Investment Grade” securities (NIG), at the reporting date, must be subject to monitoring for significant deterioration since origination, and be classified in Stage 2 (lifetime ECL) in the event of significant deterioration in credit risk.

Relative deterioration must be assessed prior to the occurrence of a known default (Stage 3).

Restructuring due to financial difficulty

Debt instruments restructured due to financial difficulties are those for which Crédit Agricole S.A. has amended the original financial terms (interest rate, term etc.) for economic or legal reasons linked to the financial difficulties of the borrower, under conditions that would not have been considered under other circumstances. As such, these can be any debt instruments, regardless of the risk deterioration category of the debt instrument since the initial recognition.

In accordance with the EBA (European Banking Authority) definition as stated in the “Risk Factors” chapter, debt restructuring for financial difficulties of the debtor refers to any modification to one or more credit agreements for that same reason, as well as any refinancing granted due to financial difficulties experienced by the customer.

This definition of restructuring must be applied to each agreement and not at client level (no contagion).

The definition of loans restructured due to financial difficulty is therefore comprised of two cumulative criteria:

- contract modification or debt refinancing (concessions);
- a customer who is in a financial difficulty (a debtor facing, or about to face, difficulties in honouring financial commitments).

“Contract modification” refers to the following example situations:

- there is a difference between the modified contract and the former terms of the contract, to the benefit of the borrower;
- the contract modifications result in more favourable conditions for the borrower, from which other customers of the bank, with a similar risk profile and at the same time, do not benefit.

“Refinancing” refers to situations in which a new debt is granted to the client to enable it to repay in full or in part another debt for which it cannot meet the contractual terms and conditions due to its financial position.

The restructuring of a loan (whether performing or non-performing) infers the presumed existence of a proven risk of loss (Stage 3).

The need to recognise impairment on the restructured exposure must therefore be analysed accordingly (a restructuring does not automatically result in the recognition of impairment for proven losses or classification as default).

The “restructured loan” classification is temporary.

Once the restructuring as defined by the EBA has been carried out, the exposure continues to be classified as “restructured” for at least two years, if the exposure was performing when restructured, and three years if the exposure was in default when restructured. These periods are extended in the event of the occurrence of certain events (e.g. further incidents).

In the absence of derecognition for this type of event, the reduction of future cash flows granted to a counterparty, or the postponing of these flows as part of a restructuring, shall result in the recognition of a discount in the cost of risk.

It represents loss of future cash flow discounted at the original effective rate. It is equal to the difference between:

- the carrying amount of the loan; and
- the sum of theoretical future cash flows from the “restructured” loan, discounted at the original effective interest rate (defined at the date of the financing commitment).

In the event of a waiver of part of the share capital, this amount shall constitute a loss to be recorded immediately in cost of risk.

The discount recognised when a loan is restructured is accounted for under cost of risk.

Upon reversal of the discount, the portion associated with the passage of time is recorded in “Revenues”.

Accounts uncollectible

When a loan is deemed uncollectible, i.e. when it cannot be recovered in full or in part, the amount deemed uncollectible must be derecognised from the balance sheet and written off.

The decision as to when to write off a loan is taken on the basis of an expert opinion. This must therefore be established by each entity, with its Risk Management Department, according to its own business knowledge. Before any write-offs, a Stage 3 impairment loss must be recognised (with the exception of assets at fair value through profit or loss).

For loans at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income on items that can be reclassified, the amount written off is recorded under cost of risk (nominal amount) and “Revenues” (interests).

Derivative financial instruments

Classification and measurement

Derivative instruments are financial assets or liabilities classified by default as derivative instruments held-for-trading unless they can be considered to be hedging derivatives.

They are recorded on the balance sheet at their initial fair value on the trading date.

They are subsequently recognised at their fair value.

At the end of each reporting period, the counterparty of the change in fair value of derivatives on the balance sheet is recorded:

- through profit or loss if it concerns derivative instruments held-for-trading and for fair value hedges;
- through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss for cash flow hedging derivatives and net investments in foreign operations for the effective portion of the hedge.

Hedge accounting

General framework

In accordance with a decision made by the Group, Crédit Agricole S.A. chooses not to apply the "hedge accounting" component of IFRS 9, as permitted by the standard. All hedging relationships will continue to be documented in accordance with the rules of IAS 39 until, at the latest, the date on which the macro-hedging text is adopted by the European Union. However, hedge accounting under IAS 39 uses the classification and measurement principles of IFRS 9 to decide which financial instruments qualify.

Under IFRS 9, and taking account of the IAS 39 hedging principles, debt instruments at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (items that may be reclassified) qualify as fair value hedges and as cash flow hedges.

Documentation

Hedging relationships must comply with the following principles:

- fair value hedges are intended to provide protection from exposure to changes in the fair value of an asset or a liability that has been recognised, or of a firm commitment that has not been recognised, attributable to the risk(s) hedged and that may have an impact on net income (for instance, the hedging of all or some changes in fair value caused by the interest rate risk of a fixed-rate debt);
- cash flow hedges are intended to provide protection from exposure to changes in the future cash flow of an asset or liability that has been recognised, or of a transaction considered to be highly probable, attributable to the risk(s) hedged and that could (in the event of a planned transaction not carried out) have an impact on net income (for instance, the hedging of changes in all or some of the future interest payments on a floating-rate debt);
- net investment hedges in foreign operations are intended to provide protection against the risk of unfavourable changes in fair value associated with the foreign exchange risk of an investment carried out abroad in a currency other than the euro, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s presentation currency.

Hedges must also meet the following criteria in order to be eligible for hedge accounting:

- the hedging instrument and the hedged item must be eligible;
- there must be formal documentation from inception, primarily including the individual identification and characteristics of the hedged item, the hedging instrument, the nature of the hedging relationship and the nature of the hedged risk;
- the effectiveness of the hedge must be demonstrated, at inception and retrospectively, by testing at each reporting date.

For interest rate hedges for a portfolio of financial assets or financial liabilities, Crédit Agricole Group documents the hedging relationship for fair value hedges in accordance with the carve-out version of IAS 39 as adopted by the European Union. In particular:

- the Group documents these hedging relationships based on its gross position in derivative instruments and hedged items;
- the effectiveness of the hedging relationships is measured by maturity schedules.

Measurement

The remeasurement of the derivative at fair value is recorded in the financial statements as follows:

- fair value hedges: the change in value of the derivative is recognised in the income statement symmetrically with the change in value of the hedged item in the amount of the hedged risk. Only the net amount of any ineffective portion of the hedge is recognised in the income statement;
- cash flow hedges: the change in value of the derivative, excluding accrued interest receivable, is recognised in the balance sheet through a specific account in other comprehensive income (items that may be reclassified) for the effective portion and any eventual ineffective portion of the hedge is recognised in the income statement. Profits or losses on the derivative accrued through equity are reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged cash flows occur;
- hedges of net investment in a foreign operation: the change in value of the derivative is recognised in the balance sheet in the translation adjustment equity account (items that may be reclassified) and any ineffective portion of the hedge is recognised in the income statement.

Where the conditions for benefiting from hedge accounting are no longer met, the following accounting treatment must be applied prospectively, unless the hedged item disappears:

- fair value hedges: only the derivative instrument continues to be revalued through profit or loss. The hedged item is wholly accounted for according to its classification. For debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (items that may be reclassified), changes in fair value subsequent to the ending of the hedging relationship are recorded in equity in their entirety. For hedged items valued at amortised cost, which were interest rate hedged, the revaluation adjustment is amortised over the remaining life of those hedged items;
- cash flow hedges: the hedging instrument is valued at fair value through profit or loss. The amounts accumulated in equity under the effective portion of the hedge remain in equity until the hedged flows of the hedged item affect profit or loss. For interest rate hedged instruments, income statement is impacted according to the payment of interest. In practice, the revaluation adjustment is amortised over the remaining life of those hedged items;
- hedges of net investment in a foreign operation: The amounts accumulated in equity under the effective portion of the hedge remain in equity as long as the net investment is held. The income is recorded once the net investment in a foreign operation exits the scope of consolidation.

Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid contract that meets the definition of a derivative product. This definition applies only to financial liabilities and non-financial contracts. Embedded derivatives must be accounted for separately from the host contract if the following three conditions are met:

- the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss;
- the embedded component taken separately from the host contract has the characteristics of a derivative;
- the characteristics of the derivative are not closely related to those of the host contract.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Determination of the fair value of financial instruments

When determining the fair value of financial instruments observable inputs must be prioritised. It is presented using the hierarchy defined in ßIFRS 13.

IFRS 13 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an ordinary transaction between market participants, on the principal or the most advantageous market, at the valuation date.

Fair value applies individually to each financial asset or financial liability. A portfolio exemption may be used where the management and risk monitoring strategy so allow and are appropriately documented. Thus, certain fair value parameters are calculated on a net basis when a group of financial assets and financial liabilities is managed on the basis of its net exposure to market or credit risks.

Crédit Agricole S.A. considers that the best evidence of fair value is reference to quoted prices published in an active market.

When such quoted prices are not available, fair value is determined using valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable data and minimise the use of unobservable data.

When a debt is valued at fair value through profit or loss (by nature or designated), fair value takes account of the own credit risk of the issuer.

Fair value of structured issues

In accordance with IFRS 13, Crédit Agricole S.A. values its structured issues, recognised at fair value, by taking as a reference the issuer spread that specialist participants agree to receive to acquire new Group issues.

Fair value hierarchy

The standard classifies fair value into three levels based on the observability of inputs used in valuation techniques:

Level 1: fair value corresponding to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets

Level 1 is composed of financial instruments that are directly quoted in active markets for identical assets and liabilities that Crédit Agricole S.A. can access at the valuation date. These are stocks and bonds quoted in active markets, fund securities quoted in an active market and derivatives traded on an organised market, in particular futures.

A market is regarded as being active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, broker, dealer, pricing service or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

For financial assets and liabilities with offsetting market risks, Crédit Agricole S.A. uses mid-prices as a basis for establishing fair values for the offsetting risk positions. The Group applies the current asking price to open short positions and the current bid price to open long positions.

Level 2: fair value measured using directly or indirectly observable inputs other than those in Level 1

The inputs used are observable either directly (i.e. prices) or indirectly (derived from prices) and generally consist of data from outside Crédit Agricole S.A., which are publicly available or accessible and based on a market consensus.

Level 2 consists of:

- stocks and bonds quoted in an inactive market or not quoted in an active market but for which the fair value is established using a valuation methodology usually used by market participants (such as discounted cash flow techniques or the Black & Scholes model) and based on observable market data;
- instruments that are traded over the counter, the fair value of which is measured with models using observable market data, i.e. that can be derived from various independently available external sources which can be obtained on a regular basis. For example, the fair value of interest rate swaps is generally derived from the yield curves of market interest rates as observed at the reporting date.

When the models are consistent notably with standard models based on observable market data (such as interest rate yield curves or implied volatility surfaces), the day one gain or loss resulting from the initial fair value measurement of the related instruments is recognised in profit or loss at inception.

Level 3: fair value that is measured using significant unobservable inputs

For some complex instruments that are not traded in an active market, fair value measurement is based on valuation techniques using assumptions that cannot be observed on the market for an identical instrument. These instruments are disclosed within Level 3.

This mainly concerns complex interest rate instruments, equity derivatives, structured credit instruments for which fair value measurement includes, for instance, correlation or volatility inputs that are not directly benchmarkable with market data.

The transaction price is deemed to reflect the market value, any recognition of day one gain or loss is deferred.

The margin relating to these structured financial instruments is generally recognised through profit or loss over the period during which inputs are deemed unobservable. When market data become "observable", the remaining margin to be deferred is immediately recognised in profit or loss.

Valuation methodologies and models used for financial instruments that are disclosed within Levels 2 and 3 incorporate all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price. They shall be beforehand validated by an independent control. Fair value measurement notably includes both liquidity risk and counterparty risk.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

In accordance with IAS 32, Crédit Agricole S.A. nets a financial asset and a financial liability and reports the net amount when, and only when, it has a legally enforceable right to offset the amounts reported and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The derivative instruments and the repurchase agreements handled with clearing houses that meet the two criteria required by IAS 32 have been offset on the balance sheet.

Net gains (losses) on financial instruments

Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

For financial instruments recognised at fair value through profit or loss, this item notably includes the following income statement elements:

- dividends and other revenues from equities and other variable-income securities which are classified under financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- changes in fair value of financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss;
- gains and losses on disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- changes in fair value and gains and losses on disposal or termination of derivative instruments not included in a fair value hedge or cash flow hedge relationship.

This item also includes the ineffective portion of hedges.

Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income

For financial assets recognised at fair value through other comprehensive income, this item notably includes the following income statements elements:

- dividends from equity instruments classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified;
- gains (losses) on disposals and income associated with the termination of hedging relationships on debt instruments classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income that can be reclassified;
- net income on disposals or associated with the termination of fair value hedging instruments of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income when the hedged item is sold.

Financing commitments and guarantees given

Financing commitments that are not designated as fair value through profit or loss or not treated as derivative instruments within the meaning of IFRS 9 are not recognised on the balance sheet. They are, however, covered by provisions for credit risk in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9.

A financial guarantee contract is a contract under which the issuer must make specific payments to reimburse the holder for a loss incurred due to a specific debtor's failure to make a payment when due under the initial or amended terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts are recognised at fair value initially then subsequently at the higher of:

- the value adjustment amount for losses determined in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9 in the "Impairment" section; or
- the amount originally recognised less, where applicable, the sum of income recognised in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers".

Provisions (IAS 37)

Crédit Agricole S.A. has identified all obligations (legal or constructive) resulting from a past event for which it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and for which the due date or amount of the settlement is uncertain but can be reliably estimated. These estimates are discounted where applicable whenever there is a material impact.

For obligations other than those related to credit risk, Crédit Agricole S.A. has set aside general provisions to cover:

- operational risks;
- employee benefits;
- financing commitment execution risks;
- claims and liability guarantees;
- tax risks (excluding income tax);
- risks related to home purchase savings schemes.

The latter provision is designed to cover the Group's obligations in the event of unfavourable moves impacting home purchase savings schemes. These obligations are: (i) to pay a fixed interest rate on the savings contract determined at inception for an undefined period of time; and (ii) to grant a loan to home purchase savings plan and account savers at a rate fixed at inception of the contract. The provision is calculated for each generation of a home purchase savings scheme and for all home purchase savings accounts, with no netting of obligations between generations.

The amount of these obligations is calculated taking account notably of:

- subscriber behaviour models, based on assumptions regarding subscriber behaviour drawn from historical experience, which may not necessarily reflect actual trends in future behaviour;
- an estimate of the amount and term of the loans that will be granted in the future, based on historical experience over an extended period of time;
- the yield curve for market rates and reasonably foreseeable trends.

Certain estimates may be made to determine the amount of the following provisions:

- the provision for operational risks for which the identification of proven risks and an assessment by Management of incident frequency and the potential financial impact are taken into account;
- the provision for legal risks, which is based on Management's best estimate in light of the information in its possession at the end of the reporting period.

Detailed information is provided in Note 6.17 "Provisions".

Employee benefits (IAS 19)

In accordance with IAS 19, employee benefits are recorded in four categories:

- short-term employee benefits, including salaries, social security contributions, annual leave, profit-sharing and incentive plans and premiums, are defined as those which are expected to be settled within 12 months of the financial year in which the related services have been rendered;
- post-employment benefits falling into two categories: defined-benefit schemes and defined-contribution schemes;
- other long-term benefits (long-service awards, bonuses and compensation payable 12 months or more after the end of the financial year);
- severance payments.

Post-employment benefits

Defined-benefit schemes

At each reporting date, Crédit Agricole S.A. sets aside reserves to cover its liabilities for retirement and similar benefits and all other employee benefits falling in the category of defined-benefit schemes.

In keeping with IAS 19, these commitments are stated based on a set of actuarial, financial and demographic assumptions, and in accordance with the Projected Credit Units method. Under this method, for each year of service, a charge is booked in an amount corresponding to the employee's vested benefits for the financial year. The charge is calculated based on the discounted future benefit.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Liabilities for retirement and other future employee benefits are based on assumptions made by Management with respect to the discount rate, staff turnover rate and probable increases in salary and social security costs. (See Note 7.4 "Post-employment benefits, defined-benefit schemes").

Discount rates are determined based on the average term of the commitment, that is, the arithmetical average of the terms calculated between the valuation date and the payment date weighted by employee turnover assumptions. The underlying used is the discount rate by reference to the iBoxx AA.

In accordance with IAS 19, Crédit Agricole S.A. revised all actuarial gains and losses that were recognised in other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified. Actuarial gains and losses consist of experience adjustments (difference between what has been estimated and what has occurred) and the effect of changes in actuarial assumptions.

The expected return on plan assets is determined using discount rates applied to measure the defined benefit obligation. The difference between the expected and actual return on plan assets is recognised in other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified.

The amount of the provision is equal to:

- the present value of the obligation to provide the defined benefits at the end of the reporting period, calculated in accordance with the actuarial method recommended by IAS 19;
- if necessary, reduced by the fair value of the assets allocated to covering these commitments. These may be represented by an eligible insurance policy. In the event that 100% of the obligation is covered by a policy that meets exactly the expense amount payable over the period for all or part of a defined-benefit plan, the fair value of the policy is deemed to be the value of the corresponding obligation, (i.e. the amount of the corresponding actuarial liability).

For such obligations that are not covered, a provision for termination payments is recognised under Provisions on the liabilities side of the balance sheet. This provision is equal to Crédit Agricole S.A.'s liabilities towards employees in service at financial year-end, governed by the Crédit Agricole Group's Collective Agreement that came into effect on 1 January 2005.

A provision to cover the cost of early retirement commitments is also listed under Provisions. This provision covers the additional discounted cost of the various early retirement agreements signed by the Crédit Agricole Group entities under which employees of eligible age may take early retirement.

Lastly, certain Group companies are liable to pay supplementary retirement benefits. A provision is calculated on the basis of the Company's actuarial liability for these benefits. These provisions are also shown on the liabilities side of the balance sheet under "Provisions".

Defined contribution schemes

"Employers" contribute to a variety of compulsory pension schemes. Plan assets are managed by independent organisations and the contributing companies have no legal or implied obligation to pay additional contributions if the funds do not have sufficient assets to cover all benefits corresponding to services rendered by employees during the year and during prior years. Consequently, Crédit Agricole S.A. has no liabilities in this respect other than its contributions due for the financial year ended.

Other long-term benefits

Other long-term benefits are employee benefits other than post-employment benefits or termination benefits but not fully due to employees within 12 months after the end of the financial year in which the related services have been rendered.

These include, in particular, bonuses and other deferred compensation payable 12 or more months after the end of the financial year in which they vest, but which are not share-based.

The measurement method is similar to the one used by the Group for post-employment benefits with defined-benefit schemes.

Share-based payments (IFRS 2)

IFRS 2 "Share-based Payment" requires valuation of share-based payment transactions in the enterprise's income statement and balance sheet. This standard applies to transactions with employees and more specifically to:

- share-based payment transactions settled in equity instruments;
- share-based payment transactions settled in cash.

Share-based payment plans initiated by Crédit Agricole Group that are eligible for IFRS 2 are mainly transactions settled in equity instruments (stock options, free share allocation plans, variable compensation settled in indexed cash or in shares etc.).

Options granted are measured at their fair value at the date of grant primarily using the Black & Scholes model. These options are recognised as a charge under Employee expenses, with a corresponding adjustment to equity, spread over the vesting period.

Employee share issues offered to employees as part of the employee savings plans are also subject to the IFRS 2 standard. Shares may be offered to employees with a maximum discount of 30%. These plans have no vesting period but the shares are subject to a lock-up period of five years. The benefit granted to employees is measured as the difference between the fair value per share acquired and the purchase price paid by the employee on the subscription date multiplied by the number of shares subscribed.

A more detailed description of the method, existing plans and valuation methods is provided in Note 7.6 "Share-based payments".

The cost of share-based payments settled in Crédit Agricole S.A. equity instruments and the cost of share subscriptions are recognised in the financial statements of the entities that employ the plan beneficiaries. The impact is recorded under Employee expenses, with a corresponding increase in "Consolidated reserves-Group share".

Current and deferred taxes (IAS 12)

In accordance with IAS 12, the income tax charge includes all income taxes, whether current or deferred.

IAS 12 defines current tax liability as "the amount of income tax payable (recoverable) in respect of the taxable profit (tax loss) for a financial year". Taxable income is the profit (or loss) for a given financial year determined in accordance with the rules established by the tax authorities and on the basis of which income tax must be paid (recovered).

The applicable rates and rules used to measure the current tax liability are those in effect in each country where the Group's companies are established.

The current tax liability includes all taxes on income, payable or recoverable, for which payment is not subordinated to the completion of future transactions, even if payment is spread over several years.

The current tax liability must be recognised as a liability until it is paid. If the amount that has already been paid for the current year and previous years exceeds the amount due for these years, the surplus must be recognised under assets.

When tax credits on income from securities portfolios and amounts receivable are effectively used to pay corporate income tax due for the year, they are recognised under the same heading as the income with which they are associated. The corresponding tax charge continues to be recognised under the "Income tax" charge heading in the income statement.

Moreover, certain transactions carried out by Crédit Agricole S.A. may have tax consequences that are not taken into account in measuring the current tax liability. IAS 12 defines a difference between the carrying amount of an asset or liability and its tax base as a temporary difference.

This standard requires that deferred taxes be recognised in the following cases:

- a deferred tax liability should be recognised for any taxable temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability on the balance sheet and its tax base, unless the deferred tax liability arises from:
  - initial recognition of goodwill,
  - the initial recognition of an asset or a liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that does not affect either the accounting or the taxable profit (taxable loss) at the transaction date;
- a deferred tax asset should be recognised for any deductible temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability on the balance sheet and its tax base, insofar as it is deemed probable that a future taxable profit will be available against which such deductible temporary differences can be allocated;
- a deferred tax asset should also be recognised for carrying forward unused tax losses and tax credits insofar as it is probable that a future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and tax credits can be allocated.

Deferred taxes are calculated based on the tax rates applicable in each country and must not be discounted.

Taxable unrealised gains on securities do not generate any taxable temporary differences between the carrying amount of the asset and the tax base. As a result, deferred tax is not recognised on these gains. When the relevant securities are classified financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, unrealised gains and losses are recognised directly through offsetting in equity. Similarly, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s tax charge or actual tax savings arising from these unrealised gains or losses are reclassified as a deduction from equity.

In France long-term capital gains on the sale of equity investments, as defined by the French General Tax Code, are exempt from corporate income tax; with the exception of a share of costs, taxed at the normally applicable rate. In addition, unrealised gains recognised at the end of the financial year generate a temporary difference requiring the recognition of deferred tax on this share of costs.

Under IFRS 16 "Leases", a deferred tax liability is recognised on the right of use and a deferred tax asset on the rental debt for leases for which the Group is a lessee.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in net income for the financial year, unless the tax arises from:

- either a transaction or event that is recognised directly through equity, during the same year or during another year, in which case it is directly debited or credited to equity;
- or a business combination.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset against each other if, and only if:

- Crédit Agricole S.A. has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority, either on the same taxable entity or on different taxable entities that intend either to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously in each future financial year in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be settled or recovered.

Tax risks relating to income tax result in the recognition of a current tax receivable or liability when the probability of receiving the asset or paying the liability is considered more likely than not. These risks are also taken into account in the valuation of current and deferred tax assets and liabilities.

IFRIC 23 on measuring uncertain tax positions applies when an entity has identified one or more uncertainties about the tax positions they have adopted. It also provides details of how to estimate them:

- the analysis must be based on an assessment by the tax authorities;
- the tax risk must be recognised as a liability as soon as it is more likely than unlikely that the tax authorities will question the treatment adopted, for an amount reflecting Management's best estimate;
- in the event that the probability of a refund by the tax authorities is greater than 50%, a receivable must be recognised.

Treatment of fixed assets (IAS 16, 36, 38 and 40)

The Crédit Agricole Group applies component accounting for all of its property, plant and equipment. In accordance with the provisions of IAS 16, the depreciable amount takes account of the potential residual value of property, plant and equipment.

Land is measured at acquisition cost less any impairment losses.

Property used in operations, investment property and equipment are measured at their acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses since the time they were placed in service.

Purchased software is measured at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses since acquisition.

Proprietary software is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses since completion.

Apart from software, intangible assets are mainly assets acquired during a business combination resulting from contractual rights (e.g. distribution agreement). These were valued on the basis of corresponding future economic benefits or expected service potential.

Fixed assets are depreciated over their estimated useful lives.

The following components and depreciation periods have been adopted by Crédit Agricole Group following the application of the measures on component accounting for property, plant and equipment. These depreciation periods are adjusted according to the type of asset and its location:

Component	Depreciation period
Land	Not depreciable
Structural works	30 to 80 years
Non-structural works	8 to 40 years
Plant and equipment	5 to 25 years
Fixtures and fittings	5 to 15 years
Computer equipment	4 to 7 years
Special equipment	4 to 5 years

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Foreign currency transactions (IAS 21)

At the reporting date, assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to euros, the Crédit Agricole Group's operating currency.

In accordance with IAS 21, a distinction is made between monetary (e.g. debt instruments) and non-monetary items (e.g. equity instruments).

Foreign-currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the closing foreign exchange rate. The resulting foreign exchange impact is recorded in the income statement. There are three exceptions to this rule:

- for debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that can be reclassified, only the translation adjustments calculated on amortised cost are taken to the income statement; the balance is recorded in other comprehensive income that can be reclassified;
- foreign exchange impact on elements designated as cash flow hedges or forming part of a net investment in a foreign entity is recognised in other comprehensive income that can be reclassified;
- for financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, foreign exchange impact related to value changes attributable to own credit risk accounted in other comprehensive income (items than cannot be reclassified).

Non-monetary items are treated differently depending on the type of items before translation:

- items at historical cost are measured at the foreign exchange rate on the transaction date (historical rate);
- items at fair value are measured at the foreign exchange rate at the end of the reporting period.

Foreign exchange impact on non-monetary items is recognised:

- in the income statement if the gain or loss on the non-monetary item is recorded in the income statement;
- in other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified if the gain or loss on the non-monetary item is recorded in other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified.

Revenues from contracts with customers (IFRS 15)

Fee and commission income and expenses are recognised in income based on the nature of services with which they are associated.

Fees and commissions that are an integral part of the effective yield on a financial instrument are recognised as an adjustment to the yield on the instrument and included in its effective interest rate (in accordance with IFRS 9).

The recognition of other types of fees and commissions on the income statement must reflect the rate of transfer to the customer of control of the goods or services sold:

- the net income from a transaction associated with the provision of services is recognised under "Fee and commission income" at the time of transfer of control of the service to the customer, if this can be reliably estimated. This transfer may take place as the service is provided (ongoing service) or on a specific date (one-off service).

a) Fee and commission income from ongoing services (fees and commissions on payment instruments, for example) is recognised in income according to the degree of progress of the service provided.

b) Fee and commission income paid or received as compensation for one-off services is recognised in income, in its entirety, when the service is provided.

Fee and commission income payable or receivable and contingent upon the achievement of a performance target is recognised for the amount at which it is highly probable that the income thus recognised will not later be subject to a significant downward adjustment upon resolution of the contingency. These estimates are updated at the end of each reporting period. In practice, this condition can result in the deferred recognition of certain items of performance-related fee and commission income until the expiry of the performance assessment period and until such income has been definitively acquired.

Insurance contracts (IFRS 4)

Insurance liabilities are still partially valued under French GAAP, as permitted by IFRS 4 regulations. This will continue to be the case until the first-time application of IFRS 17, expected on 1 January 2023, which will replace IFRS 4 and amend the existing standards. Financial assets held by the Crédit Agricole Group's insurance companies have been reclassified into the financial assets categories set out in IFRS 9.

The technical reserves of non-life insurance contracts include:

- reserves for claims, to cover the total cost of claims made and
- reserves relating to the acquisition of premiums (mainly provisions for unearned premiums), allowing for the recognition of premiums relating to risks hedged over the course of a financial year as earnings for said year, and therefore to carry forward the portion of premiums written over the course of the year for a risk hedging period subsequent to the current financial year.

Provision for increasing risks may be required for insurance transactions against the risk of sickness and disability when the premiums are unbroken. It is equal to the difference between the current values of the commitments made by the insurer and by the policyholders. It is calculated based on a continuous process of updating biometric bases (probability of incidence of a state of dependency, length of support etc.). A supplement to the provision for increasing risks has been set up for the *Assurance Dépendance* (long-term care insurance) product. It takes the form of a global provision, separate from the regulatory provision for increasing risks, to immediately address any shortfall in future financial production that could not be offset quickly by price increases, which are contractually limited to 5% per year. In addition, a provision is set up to cover a risk of technical drift.

The mathematical provisions of life insurance contracts and financial contracts containing discretionary participation features correspond to the difference between the current value of insurer commitments and policyholder commitments. Provisions are calculated using actuarial methods that include assumptions pertaining to the premiums, the performance of financial assets, contract redemption rates and changes in operating expenses.

Contracts containing discretionary participation features are collectively classified as a liability under insurance company's technical reserves. They are recognised in the same manner as insurance contracts. Premiums on these contracts are recognised as income and the increase in obligations to policyholders is recognised as an expense.

Life insurance technical reserves are conservatively estimated based on the technical rates defined in the contracts. Liabilities associated with contracts with or without discretionary participation features or minimum guarantee are measured based on the market value of the underlying assets or its equivalent at the end of the reporting period and are recorded under financial liabilities.

The financial margin on these policies is taken to profit or loss, after reversal of technical items (premiums, benefits etc.), according to deposit accounting principles.

Property and casualty insurance policy liabilities are estimated at the end of the reporting period, without applying any discount. Claims management costs associated with technical reserves are charged to a provision in the financial statements at the reporting date.

For non-life insurance contracts, acquisition costs are recognised as and when the premium is earned. For life insurance contracts, directly identifiable acquisition costs are deferred over the profit generation period.

Total expenses related to the insurance business are presented in Note 4.7 "Net income (expenses) on other activities".

Insurance or investment contracts with discretionary participation in profits are subject to shadow accounting in accordance with the option offered by IFRS 4. This shadow accounting consists of recording the portion of positive or negative revaluations of the financial assets backing these contracts in a policyholders' deferred profit sharing item, and of certain consolidation adjustments (e. g. elimination of the provision for liquidity risk) that may potentially accrue to policyholders.

In addition, ANC Regulation 2020-01[1] provides for the recognition of deferred profit sharing, which must be recognised in the case of deferred profit sharing liabilities and for their recoverable amount in the case of deferred profit sharing assets.

This policyholders' deferred profit sharing is recognised as a liability under "Insurance contract technical reserves" or as an asset, with a corresponding entry in income statement or other comprehensive income similar to the unrealised gains and losses on the assets to which it relates.

With regard to savings contracts, the policyholders' deferred profit sharing rate is assessed prospectively on the basis of scenarios studied that are consistent with the insurance company's management guidelines. It is only updated if it varies significantly.

In the event of a net unrealised loss, a deferred profit sharing asset is only recognised if it is highly probable that it will be allocated, by entity, to future profit sharings. This is especially the case if this deferred profit sharing asset can be deducted from future policyholder sharings, either directly by deducting it from the deferred profit sharing liabilities recorded for future disposal profits, or indirectly by being recoverable from future sums paid to policyholders.

The recoverability tests implemented in the event of a deferred profit sharing asset are in accordance with the CNC recommendation of 19 December 2008. They are based:

- firstly, on liquidity analyses of the company, which show the enterprise's capacity to access funding sources to meet its obligations and its ability to hold assets with unrealised losses even if new production declines. The tests are performed with and without new production;
- secondly, on a comparison between the average value of future services measured by the internal model replicating the company's management decisions and the value of the assets representing the obligations at market value. This shows the company's ability to meet its obligations.

Furthermore, in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 4, the Group ensures at each reporting date that the liabilities recognised for insurance policies and investment contracts containing discretionary participation (net of deferred acquisition costs and associated intangible assets) are adequate to meet estimated future cash flows.

The liability adequacy test used to verify this must meet the following minimum requirements, as defined in the standard:

- it must consider all future contractual cash flows, including associated management costs, fees and commissions as well as options and guarantees implicit in these contracts;
- if the test shows that the liability is inadequate, it is wholly recognised in profit or loss.

Leases (IFRS 16)

The Group may be the lessor or lessee of a lease.

Leases for which the Group is the lessor

Leases are analysed in accordance with their substance and financial reality. They are classified as finance leases or operating leases.

- In the case of finance leases, they are considered equivalent to a fixed asset sale to the lessee financed by a credit granted by the lessor. The analysis of the economic substance of finance leases leads the lessor to:
  - **a)** remove the leased asset from the balance sheet;
  - **b)** record a financial debt for the customer under "financial assets at amortised cost" for a value equal to the present value at the contract's implicit rate of the rental payments due to the lessor under the lease, plus any non-guaranteed residual value owed to the lessor;
  - **c)** recognise deferred taxes for temporary differences relating to the financial debt and the net carrying amount of the leased asset;
  - **d)** break down the corresponding rental income into interest and capital amortisation.
- In the case of operating leases, the lessor recognises the leased assets under "Property, plant & equipment" on the assets side of its balance sheet and records the rental income on a straight-line basis under "Income from other activities" in the income statement.

Leases for which the Group is the lessee

Leases are recognised in the balance sheet on the date on which the leased asset is made available. The lessee records an asset representing the right of use of the leased asset under "property, plant & equipment" over the estimated term of the contract and a liability representing the rental payment obligation under "miscellaneous liabilities" over the same term.

The lease period of a contract corresponds to the non-cancellable term of the lease adjusted for the contract extension options that the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise and the termination option that the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise.

In France, the Group principle applicable to open-ended or automatically renewable contracts is to use the first exit option after five years. The term used for "3/6/9" commercial leases is generally nine years with an initial non-cancellable period of three years. When the lessee deems that it is reasonably certain that it will not exercise the exit option after three years, the Group principle will be applied to French commercial leases in most cases, on the lease commencement date. This means that the term will be estimated at six years. The Group principle (first exit option after five years) may not be applied in some specific cases, such as for a lease where intermediate exit options have been waived (for example, in return for a rent reduction). In such cases, an initial lease term of nine years will apply (generally unless an automatic extension of up to three years is expected).

The lease liability is recognised for an amount equal to the present value of the rental payments over the term of the contract. Rental payments include fixed rents, variable rents based on a rate or index, and payments that the lessee expects to pay as residual value guarantees, purchase options or early termination penalties. Variable rents that are not based on an index or rate and the non-deductible VAT on rents are excluded when calculating the debt and are recognised under "operating expenses".

(1) On consolidated financial statements.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

The discount rate applicable to the calculation of the right-of-use asset and the lease liability is, by default, the lessee's marginal rate of indebtedness over the term of the agreement at the date of signature of the agreement, when the implicit rate cannot easily be established. The marginal indebtedness rate takes account of the rent payment structure. It reflects the terms of the lease (duration, guarantee, economic environment etc.).

The lease expense is broken down into interest and amortisation of capital.

The right of use of the asset is valued at the initial value of the lease liability plus the initial direct costs, advance payments and restoration costs, reduced by the lease inducements. It is amortised over the estimated term of the lease.

The lease liability and the right of use may be adjusted in the event of amendment to the lease, re-estimation of the lease period or rent review related to the application of indexes or rates.

Deferred taxes are recognised as temporary differences in right-of-use and rental liabilities by the lessee.

In accordance with the exception set out in the standard, short-term leases (initial term of less than 12 months) and leases for which the new value of the leased asset is low are not recognised on the balance sheet. The corresponding leasing expenses are recorded on a straight-line basis in the income statement under "operating expenses".

In accordance with the standard, the Group does not apply IFRS 16 to leases of intangible assets.

Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations (IFRS 5)

A non-current asset (or a disposal group) is classified as held-for-sale if its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

For this to be the case, the asset (or disposal group) must be available for immediate sale in its present condition and its sale must be highly probable.

The relevant assets and liabilities are shown separately on the balance sheet under "Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations" and "Liabilities associated with non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations".

A non-current asset (or disposal group) classified as held for sale is measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs of sale. In case of unrealised losses, impairment is recognised in the income statement. Non-current assets are no longer amortised when they are reclassified.

If the fair value of a group of assets held for sale less its selling costs is less than its carrying amount after impairment of non-current assets, the difference is allocated to the other assets in the group of assets held for sale including the financial assets and is recognised under net income from assets held for sale.

A discontinued operation is a component that the Group has either disposed of, or that is classified as held for sale, according to the following situations:

- it represents a separate major business line or geographical area of operations;
- it is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major business line or geographical area of operations; or
- it is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

The following are disclosed on a separate line of the income statement:

- the profit or loss from discontinued operations until the date of disposal, net of tax;
- the gain or loss recognised on the disposal or on measurement to fair value less costs of sale of the assets and liabilities constituting the discontinued operations, net of tax.

1.3 Consolidation principles and methods (IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IAS 28)

Scope of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Crédit Agricole S.A. and those of all companies over which, in compliance with IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IAS 28, Crédit Agricole S.A. exercises control, joint control or significant influence, except for those that are not material in relation to all the companies included in the scope of consolidation.

Definitions of control

In compliance with international accounting standards, all entities under control, under joint control or under significant influence are consolidated, provided that they are not covered by the exclusions below.

Control over an entity is deemed to exist if Crédit Agricole S.A. is exposed to or entitled to receive variable returns as a result of its involvement with the entity and if the power it holds over this entity allows it to influence these returns. Power in this context means substantive (voting or contractual) rights. Rights are considered substantive if the holder of the rights can in practice exercise them when decisions about the Company's relevant activities are made.

Crédit Agricole S.A. is deemed to control a subsidiary through voting rights when its rights give it the practical ability to direct the subsidiary's relevant activities. Crédit Agricole S.A. is generally considered to control a subsidiary when it holds more than half the existing or potential voting rights in an entity, whether directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, except when it can be clearly demonstrated that such ownership does not give it the power to direct its relevant activities. Control is also deemed to exist where Crédit Agricole S.A. holds half or less than half of the voting rights, including potential rights, in an entity but is able in practice to direct its relevant activities at its sole discretion, notably because of the existence of contractual arrangements, the size of its stake in the voting rights compared to those of other investors, or other reasons.

Control of a structured entity is not assessed on the basis of voting rights as these have no effect on the entity's returns. The analysis of control takes into account contractual arrangements, but also Crédit Agricole S.A.'s involvement and decisions. at the time of the entity's creation, the agreements made at the time of its creation and the risks incurred by Crédit Agricole S.A., any rights under agreements that give the investor the power to direct relevant activities only in specific circumstances, and any other facts or circumstances that indicate that the investor can direct the entity's relevant activities. Where there is a management agreement, the extent of decision-making powers granted to the delegated manager and the compensation accorded by such contractual arrangements are examined to establish whether the manager is in practice acting as an agent (with delegated powers) or as a principal (on their own account).

Furthermore, when decisions on the entity's relevant activities are taken, the indicators used to assess whether an entity is acting as agent or principal are as follows: the extent of the decision-making powers compared to the powers over the entity delegated to the manager, the compensation provided for under the contractual arrangements, any substantive rights that may affect the decision-making capacity of other parties involved in the entity and the exposure to variable returns of other interests in the entity.

Joint control is deemed to exist when there is a contractual division of control over an economic activity. Decisions affecting the entity's relevant activities require unanimous agreement of the joint controllers.

In traditional entities, significant influence is defined as the power to influence but not control a company's financial and operational policies. Crédit Agricole S.A. is presumed to have significant influence if it owns 20% or more of the voting rights in an entity, whether directly or indirectly through subsidiaries.

Consolidation methods

The consolidation methods are defined by IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IAS 28. They depend on the type of control exercised by Crédit Agricole S.A. over the entities that can be consolidated, regardless of activity or whether or not they have legal entity status:

- full consolidation, for controlled entities, including entities with different financial statement structures, even if their business is not an extension of that of Crédit Agricole S.A.;
- the equity method, for entities over which Crédit Agricole S.A. exercises significant influence and joint ventures (excluding joint activities).

Full consolidation consists in substituting for the value of the shares each of the assets and liabilities carried by each subsidiary. The equity and income attributable to non-controlling interests is presented separately in the consolidated balance sheet and income statement.

Non-controlling interests are as defined by IFRS 10 and incorporate instruments representing current ownership interests and that give right to a proportional share of the net assets in the event of liquidation and the other equity instruments issued by the subsidiary and not held by the Group.

Investments in associates or jointly controlled companies are recognised as a separate item on the balance sheet under "Investments in equity-accounted entities". The equity method consists in substituting for the value of shares the Group's proportional share of the equity and income of the companies concerned.

The change in the carrying amount of these shares includes changes in goodwill.

In the event of incremental share purchases or partial disposals with continued joint control or significant influence, Crédit Agricole S.A. recognises:

- in the case of an increase in the percentage of interest, additional goodwill;
- in the case of a reduction in the percentage of interest, a gain or loss on disposal/dilution in profit or loss.

Restatements and eliminations

In accordance with IFRS 10, financial statements are restated by Crédit Agricole S.A. to harmonise the valuation methods applied to consolidated companies.

The impact of Group internal transactions on the consolidated balance sheet and income statement is eliminated for fully consolidated entities.

Capital gains or losses arising from intra-group asset transfers are eliminated; any potential impairment measured at the time of disposal in an internal transaction is recognised.

Translation of the financial statements of foreign operations (IAS 21)

The financial statements of entities representing a "foreign operation" (subsidiary, branch, associate or joint venture) are translated to euros in two steps:

- if applicable, the local currency in which the financial statements are prepared is converted into the functional currency (currency of the main business environment of the entity). The conversion is made as if the information had been recognised initially in the functional currency (same conversion principles as for foreign currency transactions here above);
- the functional currency is converted into euros, the currency in which the Group's consolidated financial statements are presented. Assets and liabilities, including goodwill, are converted at the closing exchange rate. Equity items, such as share capital or reserves, are converted at their historical foreign exchange rates. Income and expenses included in the income statement are converted at the average exchange rate for the period. Foreign exchange impacts resulting from this conversion are recognised as a separate component of shareholders' equity. In the event of exit from the foreign operation (disposal, repayment of capital, liquidation, discontinuation of activity) or in the event of deconsolidation due to a loss of control (even without disposal), these translation adjustments are recognised in the income statement when the result of exit or loss of control is recognised.

Business combinations – Goodwill

Valuation and recognition of goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method in accordance with IFRS 3, except for business combinations under common control, which are excluded from the scope of application of IFRS 3. In the absence of an IFRS standard or interpretation specifically applicable to a transaction, IAS 8 "Accounting principles, changes in accounting estimates and errors" leaves open the possibility of referring to the official positions of other standard-setting bodies. Accordingly, the Group has elected to apply US standard ASU 805-50, which seems to comply with the IFRS general principles, for entering business combinations under common control at carrying amount using the pooled interests method.

At the date of acquisition, the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired entity which satisfy the conditions for recognition set out in IFRS 3 are recognised at fair value.

Price adjustment clauses are recognised at fair value even if their application is not probable. Subsequent changes in the fair value of clauses if they are financial liabilities are recognised in the income statement. Only price adjustment clauses relating to transactions where control was obtained at the latest by 31 December 2009 may still be recorded against goodwill, because these transactions were accounted for under IFRS 3 pre-revision (2004).

The non-controlling interests that are shares of current interests giving rights to a share of the net assets in the event of liquidation may be measured, at acquirer's choice, in two ways:

- at fair value on the date of acquisition ("full goodwill" method);
- at the share of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquired company revalued at fair value.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

The option may be exercised at each acquisition.

The initial assessment of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities may be revised within a maximum period of 12 months after the date of acquisition.

The transferred consideration at the time of a business combination (the acquisition cost) is measured as the total of fair values transferred by the acquirer, at the date of acquisition in exchange for control of the acquired entity (for example: cash, equity instruments etc.).

The costs directly attributable to the business combination shall be recognised as expenses, separately from the business combination. If the transaction is highly probable, they are recognised under “Net gains (losses) on other assets”, otherwise they are recognised under “Operating expenses”.

The difference between the sum of acquisition costs and non-controlling interests and the net balance at the date of acquisition of acquired identifiable assets and liabilities assumed, valued at their fair value, is recognised, when it is positive, in the assets side of the consolidated balance sheet, under “Goodwill” when the acquired entity is fully consolidated and under “Investments in equity-accounted entities” when the acquired company is consolidated using the equity method of accounting. Any badwill is recognised immediately through profit or loss.

Goodwill is carried in the balance sheet at its initial amount in the currency of the acquired entity and converted at the closing foreign exchange rate at the end of the reporting period.

When control is taken by stages, the interest held before taking control is revalued at fair value through profit or loss at the date of acquisition and the goodwill is calculated once, using the fair value at the date of acquisition of acquired assets and liabilities taken over.

When there is a loss of control, the proceeds from the disposal are calculated on the entirety of the entity sold and any investment share kept is recognised in the balance sheet at its fair value on the date control was lost.

Impairment of goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment whenever there is objective evidence of a loss of value and at least once a year.

The choices and assumptions used in assessing non-controlling interests at the date of acquisition may influence the amount of initial goodwill and any impairment resulting from a loss of value.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the Group Cash Generating Units (CGUs) that are expected to benefit from the business combination. The CGUs have been defined within the Group’s business lines as the smallest identifiable group of assets and liabilities functioning in a single business model. Impairment testing consists of comparing the carrying amount of each CGU, including any goodwill allocated to it, with its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of the CGU is defined as the higher of fair value less than of selling costs and value in use. The value in use is the present value of the future cash flows of the CGU, as set out in medium-term business plans prepared by the Group for management purposes.

When the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, a corresponding impairment loss is recognised for the goodwill allocated to the CGU. This impairment is irreversible.

Changes to the post-acquisition percentage ownership interest and goodwill

In the event of an increase or decrease in Crédit Agricole S.A.’s percentage ownership interest in an entity that is already exclusively controlled and where there is no loss of control, there is no impact on the amount of goodwill recognised at the start of the business combination.

In the case of an increase in the percentage ownership interest of Crédit Agricole S.A. in an entity that is already exclusively controlled, the difference between the acquisition cost and the share of net assets acquired is recognised under “Consolidated reserves Group share”.

In the event that Crédit Agricole S.A.’s percentage ownership interest in an entity that remains under its exclusive control declines, the difference between the selling price and the carrying amount of the share of net assets sold is also recognised directly under “Consolidated reserves Group share”. Expenses arising from these transactions are recognised in equity.

Sale options granted to minority shareholders

The accounting treatment of sale options granted to minority shareholders is as follows:

- when a sale option is granted to the minority shareholders of a fully consolidated subsidiary, a liability is recognised in the balance sheet; on initial recognition, the liability is measured at the estimated present value of the exercise price of the options granted to the minority shareholders. Against this liability, the share of net assets belonging to the minority shareholders concerned is reduced to zero and the remainder is deducted from equity;
- subsequent changes in the estimated value of the exercise price will affect the amount of the liability, offset by an equity adjustment. Symmetrically, subsequent changes in the share of net assets due to minority shareholders are cancelled, offset in equity.

Note 2 Major structural transactions and material events during the period

2.1 Main changes in the scope of consolidation

2.1.1 Disposal of La Médicale de France

On 1 July 2022, Crédit Agricole Assurances and Generali announced that they had finalised the transaction for the disposal of La Médicale by Crédit Agricole Assurances to Generali as well as the disposal by to Generali of the portfolio of life insurance policies marketed by La Médicale.

All required regulatory and competition authorisations were obtained. This transaction was completed for a total price of €435 million, generating a gain on disposals of €101 million as at 31 December 2022 in the Crédit Agricole S.A. consolidated financial statements.

2.1.2 Disposal of CA Indosuez Wealth (Brazil) S.A. DTVM

Following the signing of a sale contract on 23 April 2021, and approval from the Brazilian regulator on 26 August 2022, the disposal of CA Indosuez Wealth (Brazil) to the SAFRA bank was executed on 14 November 2022.

2.1.3 Disposal of Crédit Agricole Serbia

After obtaining the approval of the National Bank of Serbia, the disposal of Crédit Agricole Serbia to Raiffeisen Banka A D. Serbia was completed on 1 April 2022.

The disposal of Crédit Agricole Serbia had no material impact on Crédit Agricole Group's consolidated financial statements for financial year 2022.

2.1.4 Disposal of controlling interest in Crédit du Maroc

On 26 April 2022, a sale agreement was signed with the Moroccan group Holmarcom, providing for the disposal of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s 78.7% stake in its subsidiary Crédit du Maroc in two stages: After approval from the Moroccan regulatory authorities, the disposal of 63.7% of the shares held by Crédit Agricole Group was completed on 6 December 2022. The residual stake of 15% will be disposed of in eighteen months.

Following the transaction of 6 December 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. ceased to have controlling interest Crédit du Maroc. The residual stake is classified as investments consolidated by the equity accounting method as at 31 December 2022.

Pursuant to IFRS 5, the residual assets and liabilities of Crédit du Maroc are classified as at 31 December 2022 in the balance sheet under "Non-current assets held for sale" for the sum of €98 million and under "Liabilities associated with non-current assets held for sale" for the sum of €12 million. The net income is classified under "Net income from discontinued or held-for-sale operations" for the sum of €7 million.

2.2 Acquisition plans

2.2.1 CACEIS signs agreement to acquire RBC's investor services activities in Europe

CACEIS, a 69.5% subsidiary of Crédit Agricole S.A., and Royal Bank of Canada signed, on 23 December 2022, a binding agreement for the acquisition by CACEIS of Royal Bank of Canada's asset servicing activity in Europe.

After completion of the acquisition, which could occur by the end of third quarter 2023, this transaction would strengthen the positioning of CACEIS among the world leaders in asset servicing in Europe and worldwide, with €4,800 billion in assets under custody and €3,500 billion in assets under administration (figures as at 31/03/2022).

Finalisation of the transaction remains subject to the applicable regulatory and antitrust approvals.

2.2.2 Increase in Crédit Agricole S.A.'s stake in Crédit Agricole Egypt

On 8 September 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. acquired an additional 4.8% stake in its subsidiary Crédit Agricole Egypt, which is traded on the Cairo stock market, through a reverse book building transaction. As at 31 December 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s stake in Crédit Agricole Egypt was 65.3%.

2.2.3 Acquisition of a stake in Banco BPM S.p.A.

On 7 April 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. announced that it had acquired a 9.18% stake in the capital of the Italian bank Banco BPM S.p.A. Crédit Agricole has not sought the authorisation of the Regulatory Authority to cross the threshold of 10% of the capital of Banco BPM.

As at 31 December 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s stake in Banco BPM was 9.90%.

2.3 Exceptional dividend pay-out from Crédit Agricole Assurances to Crédit Agricole S.A.

Crédit Agricole Assurances paid an exceptional dividend of €2 billion to Crédit Agricole S.A. This payout reflects the exceptional dividend policy of Crédit Agricole S.A., which aims to offset the impact on the CET1 capital of Crédit Agricole S.A. of the application of the new IFRS 17 accounting standard.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

2.4 Share buyback programmes

After receiving all the necessary approvals from the supervisory authorities, Crédit Agricole S.A. launched a new share buyback programme on the market.

This programme, initiated on 11 November and concluded on 30 November 2022, resulted in the acquisition of 16,658,366 shares for a total purchase price of €160.3 million. The shares purchased under this share buyback programme were cancelled on 13 January 2023.

It should be noted that 87,673,241 shares purchased under the two share buyback programmes of September and December 2021 were cancelled on 10 March 2022.

2.5 Impacts related to the Russia/Ukraine war

In late February 2022, tensions between Russia and Ukraine led to armed conflict, the magnitude, duration and the economic and financial impacts of which, nearly one year later, remain highly uncertain. In the context of this war, Crédit Agricole Group announced that it is providing material and financial support to employees and their families. These efforts are enabling it to continue providing essential services to customers.

As the conflict continues, the Group continues to monitor the situation very closely, specifically in regards to these exposures.

Crédit Agricole S.A. remains directly and indirectly exposed to Ukraine and Russia:

- In Ukraine, commercial lending amounted to €961 million as at 31 December 2022, of which €842 million was outstanding on the balance sheet. The risks on these exposures were provisioned up to €323 million as at 31 December 2022 (including a provision of €195 million made as at 31 March 2022 at the Crédit Agricole S.A. level).
- In Russia, the Group has ceased all new financing to Russian corporates since the beginning of the conflict and all commercial activity in the country. Nevertheless, the Group is directly and indirectly exposed in Russia as a result of pre-conflict activities and has recorded provisions on healthy receivables in the first quarter of 2022 in accordance with IFRS.

  Exposures recognised in the Crédit Agricole CIB AO subsidiary (on-shore exposures) represent the equivalent of €0.2 billion at 31 December 2022 compared with €0.5 billion at 31 December 2021, the change over the period being explained by a gradual reduction in outstanding liabilities, particularly deposits with the Central Bank of Russia. The subsidiary's equity amounted to around €151 million equivalent, including around €74 million in equity and €77 million in subordinated debt as at 31 December 2022 (equity remained stable overall through 2022).

  Exposures[1] recognised outside Crédit Agricole CIB AO (offshore exposures) amounted to the equivalent of €2.9 billion as at 31 December 2022 (€2.7 billion of which is recorded on the balance sheet[2]). They are down -€1.5 billion from 31 December 2021 and down -€1.8 billion from the start of the conflict in late February. The off-balance-sheet portion of the offshore exposures (documentary credits, financial guarantees and, to a lesser extent, undrawn confirmed credit facilities) amounted to €0.2 billion at 31 December 2022, down sharply by -€1.4 billion since the outbreak of the conflict.

  As a result of the conflict and the international sanctions that followed, the quality of the portfolio (rated at 96% Investment Grade as at 31 December 2021, consisting mainly of large Russian corporates, including commodities producers and exporters) was downgraded in the Group's internal rating scale since 31 March 2022. Thus, from the first quarter of 2022, exposures were subject to significant provisioning, mainly on performing exposures, which was subsequently updated throughout the year. Overall, the cost of risk for the year 2022 relating to Russian exposures amounts to €536 million, of which €374 million relates to performing exposures (Stages 1&2) and €162 million to specific dossiers (Stage 3).

  The Russian exposure of Indosuez Wealth Management represented €220 million equivalent at 31 December 2022, a slight decrease from 31 December 2021 (€250 million equivalent).

  The fluctuation risk[3] associated with derivative transactions is now considerably reduced and amounted to €0.6 million at 31 December 2022, compared with €60 million at 31 December 2021.

Overall, these exposures, of limited size, (0.7% of the total exposures of Crédit Agricole CIB at 31 December 2022) continue to be monitored closely.

(1) On- and off-balance sheet commercial lending of customers and banks, net of the guarantees of export credit agencies, excluding the fluctuation risk.
(2) Used portion of credit facilities.
(3) The fluctuation risk corresponds to the amount at risk, immediate loss given default, including any margin calls.

Note 3 Financial management, risk exposure and hedging policy

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Financial Management department is responsible for organising financial flows within Crédit Agricole S.A., defining and implementing refinancing rules, asset and liability management, and managing regulatory prudential ratios. It sets out the principles and ensures a cohesive financial management system throughout the Group.

The Group's management of banking risks is handled by the Group Risk Management and Permanent Controls department. This department reports to the Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A. and its task is to control credit, financial and operational risks.

A description of these processes and commentary now appear in the chapter on "Risk management" in the management report, as allowed by **IFRS 7: Financial instruments: disclosures.** The accounting breakdowns are presented in the financial statements.

3.1 Credit risk

(See Chapter "Risk management – Credit risk")

3.1.1 Assessment of the credit risk

In order to take into account the impacts of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict and the continuing Covid-19 crisis on the economic context, the Group updated its forward-looking macroeconomic projections for determination of the credit risk estimate for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Information on the macroeconomic scenarios used at 31 December 2022

The Group used four scenarios for calculating IFRS 9 provisioning parameters in production on December 2022 with the following projections for 2025.

These four scenarios were developed in October 2022. They incorporate different assumptions on the effects of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, the inflationary shock suffered in particular by the Eurozone and the monetary tightening by the Central Banks.

As a reminder, the macroeconomic projections are based as a starting point on an end-2021 that recorded strong GDP growth in the Eurozone and the United States, but also the beginning of an inflation shock. The projections for 2022 and subsequent years are described in the following different scenarios.

First scenario: "Central" scenario

The geopolitical scenario, weighted et 50, predicts an intense Russian-Ukrainian war and a still distant peace process.

Sharp acceleration of inflation in the Eurozone

Inflation in the Eurozone in 2022 was 8.3% per annum on average. It is expected to decelerate in 2023 to an average of 6.7%. Energy price increases are expected to be lower and demand is likely to slow down significantly, but second-round effects (food and manufacturing prices) will continue to be felt. Inflation in France is more moderate, thanks to the tariff shield. This inflationary pressure is linked to the post-Covid-19 recovery and the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, with a spike in energy prices (notably a surge in gas prices, due to the drastic reduction in Russian gas imports by Europe) and a sharp rise in the price of inputs (metals, agricultural products etc.). More generally, we find an increase in intermediate costs, supply chain problems, a disturbance in value chains and risks of shortages in certain sectors.

These shocks lead to a downward revision of growth in the Eurozone. Production in certain sectors is impacted by higher intermediate costs and the disturbances in the value chains. Business profitability is degraded, resulting in a brake on investment. Household purchasing power is lowered by the inflationary shock. Salary increases remain fairly moderate and confidence deteriorates. There is nevertheless a reservoir of savings that may mitigate these negative impacts on consumption.

These negative impacts on demand are partially mitigated by budget support measures. Overall, growth in 2022 in the Eurozone remains high, at 3.2%, thanks to the knock-on effects, but will fall to 0.4% in 2023.

This inflationary shock leads to a tightening of monetary policies.

In the United States, the Fed continues to raise its interests faster until early in 2023 before stabilising them. Fed Funds rates, which were at 0.50% in Q1 2022, are expected to rise to 4.25% in early 2023. However, the hikes in long rates are more measured, with even a slight drop in 2023 (expected slowdown of growth and gradual slowing of inflation).

In the Eurozone, the monetary tightening is more prudent and less rapid as inflation had increased later. After stabilising its balance sheet, the ECB started to raise its key rates in July 2022 and will continue to raise them in 2023, to 2.25% for the deposit rate and 2.75% for the refi rate, before stabilising them.

Long rates rose in the Eurozone in 2022, but quite moderately, and are declining slightly in 2023. The yield curve is inverting as the ECB makes progress in its monetary adjustment. The spreads are widening, particularly in Italy, but the ECB will work to correct unjustified widening of the spreads.

Second scenario: "Moderate adverse" scenario

This scenario, weighted at 35%, replicates the gas crisis scenario outlined by the ECB in September 2022.

Triggering of the crisis: It is assumed that there will be a total disruption of Russian gas supplies to Europe by the beginning of 2023 and that there will be major difficulties in making up for this disruption, in particular with insufficient supply of liquefied natural gas (LNG). In addition, the winter of 2023 is very harsh. As a result, European states are launching gas rationing plans which mainly affect industry.

Sharp inflation shock in 2022 and 2023: These difficulties will drive gas prices in Europe in 2023 to very high levels, due to high energy consumption (notably linked to the climate) and clearly insufficient gas supply. This is reflected in electricity prices – partly due to the continuing difficulties for the French nuclear industry. Average inflation in the Eurozone is forecast at 8.8% in 2023, 2.1 percentage points higher than in the central scenario.

Rationing measures reduce activity in sectors highly dependent on gas. In addition, for some companies, soaring energy costs are undermining profitability and leading to voluntary production stoppages. Investment will fall back (lower profitability and worsening business climate) and consumption will decline slightly (loss of purchasing power, deterioration of the labour market, and weaker support measures than in 2022). GDP in the Eurozone is expected to decline by -0.7% p.a. on average in 2023.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Slightly tighter monetary policy: The Fed and the ECB will raise their rates slightly faster than in the central scenario in the face of higher and more lasting inflation. However, the ECB's action is considered by the markets not to be aggressive enough and core sovereign rates, incorporating an inflation premium, are recovering. Unlike the budget stress (see fourth scenario), there are no specific shocks to France and Italy. Nevertheless, spreads are widening moderately.

Third scenario: "Favourable" scenario

In this favourable scenario, weighted at 5%, it is assumed that pressure from China will lead to a shift in Russia's position on Ukraine, and then to a cease-fire before negotiations can begin. The sanctions, while being extended, are then eased on Russia. Energy prices drop fairly rapidly in 2023. We see progressive calming on the prices of metals and grains, but some production chains remain disturbed for a long period.

In the Eurozone, this scenario leads to a sharp decline in inflation and an upswing in the confidence and expectations of customer types. We see a recovery of consumption related to the improved in purchasing power, restored confidence and the use of a portion of the accumulated savings surplus. The improvement in expectations and the partial reabsorption of supply pressures lead to a recovery in investment expenditures in 2023-2024.

Financial changes

Central Banks do not immediately lower their guard (only a small amount of monetary easing is noted) but long rates anticipate the decline in inflation and short rates. The ECB lowers its key rates slightly in 2023. The Bund is slightly below the level assumed in the central scenario, while French and Italian spreads are slightly more moderate. The stock market and real estate markets trend upwards.

Fourth scenario: "Severe adverse" scenario: budgetary stress in July 2022

scenario weighted at 10%

Cumulative shocks in 2023

The Russian-Ukrainian conflict stalls in 2023 and sanctions against Russia are increased. China is more explicit in its support for Russia; sanctions against China are therefore put in place. Winter is very harsh in Europe in the first quarter of 2023. In addition, France is experiencing a specific crisis, with strong protests against certain reforms and very marked social conflicts such as the yellow vests crisis; the country is blocked. Italy is also in crisis, the right-wing coalition is challenging the European treaties and there is a stand-off with the European Commission.

Persistent inflationary shock in 2023

Tensions on energy prices persist, particularly with regard to the price of gas, which is soaring. Food prices are also rising sharply. The inflationary process at work in 2022 in the "central" scenario is thus repeated in 2023 in this "stress" scenario. Inflation is very high in 2023 in both the Eurozone and France.

Strong response from Central Banks

The Fed and the ECB continue their monetary tightening in 2023 in a more accentuated manner than in the central scenario in the face of higher and more lasting inflation. The ECB continues to raise rates rather significantly in 2023 (deposit at 2.75% and refi at 3.25% at the end of 2023). Long rates rise again: the 10-year swap rate for the Eurozone reaches 3.25% at the end of 2023, with the Bund at 2.75%. In 2023, the French and Italian spreads widen significantly and reach real crisis levels (OAT-Bund spread at 185 bp and BTP-Bund spread at 360 bp).

Recession in the Eurozone in 2023

The Eurozone's GDP falls by around 1.5%, as does that of France and Italy, the unemployment rate rises significantly, stock markets fall sharply (-35% for the CAC 40 in 2023) and property markets undergo a major correction in France and Italy: between -10% and -20% on aggregate over three years for residential property and -30% cumulatively for commercial property.

Government support measures have been taken into account in IFRS 9 projections: the process of projecting the central risk parameters has been revised from 2020 in order to better reflect the impact of the governmental measures in the IFRS 9 projections. This revision has had the consequence of mitigating the sudden intensity of the crisis, and the strength of the recovery and its diffusion over a longer period (three years and until 2022 inclusive).

The variables relating to the level of interest rates and more generally all the variables linked to the capital markets have not been modified because their forecasts already incorporate the structural effects of support policies.

Moreover, since the second quarter of 2022, the economic scenarios point to an unprecedented inflationary shock, not observed over the reference period. Given the exceptional nature of this shock and in order to neutralize the favourable effects of the increase in inflation on expected credit losses, price variables were adapted to reflect a medium-term dynamic.

Finally, in order to take into account local specificities (geographical and/or related to certain activities/businesses), sectoral complements are established at the local level (local forward-looking) by certain Group entities, thus being able to complement the macroeconomic scenarios defined centrally.

Focus on the changes in the main macroeconomic variables in the four scenarios

	Ref.	Central scenario				Moderate adverse				Budgetary stress				Favourable			
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2022	2023	2024	2025	2022	2023	2024	2025	2022	2023	2024	2025
GDP – Eurozone	5.3	3.2	0.4	1.2	1.5	3.2	-0.7	1.2	1.1	2.5	-1.5	1.7	1.6	3.2	0.6	1.6	1.6
Unemployment rate – Eurozone	7.8	7.0	7.4	7.5	7.1	7.0	7.7	8.0	7.7	7.1	8.1	7.7	7.5	7.0	7.2	7.0	6.7
Inflation rate – Eurozone	2.6	8.3	6.7	3.4	2.2	8.3	8.8	3.5	2.4	8.0	8.0	2.4	1.8	8.3	4.6	2.3	2.2
GDP – France	6.8	2.6	0.6	1.7	1.7	2.6	-0.3	1.2	1.5	2.4	-1.6	2.0	1.8	2.6	1.2	2.1	1.8
Unemployment rate – France	7.9	7.2	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.2	8.2	8.5	8.0	7.4	8.6	8.9	8.2	7.2	7.2	7.0	6.8
Inflation rate – France	1.6	5.1	4.8	2.5	2.0	5.1	6.9	3.5	2.0	5.5	7.5	1.5	1.6	5.1	3.8	1.5	1.5
10-year OAT	0.20	2.40	2.30	2.10	2.10	2.40	3.20	2.00	1.75	2.40	4.60	2.00	1.75	2.40	2.10	2.00	2.00

At the end of December 2022, including local forward-looking scenarios, the share of Stage 1/Stage 2 provisions on the one hand (provisions for performing customer loans) and Stage 3 provisions on the other (provisions for proven risks) represented 35% and 65% of hedging inventories for Crédit Agricole S.A.

At the end of December 2022, net additions to Stage 1/Stage 2 provisions represented 17% of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s cost of risk compared to 83% for the Stage 3 share of proven risks and other provisions.

Sensitivity analysis of the macroeconomic scenarios in the calculation of IFRS 9 provisions (ECL Stages 1 and 2) on the basis of the central parameters

The central scenario is currently weighted at 50% for the calculation of the central IFRS ECL of 31 December 2022.

Scope: Crédit Agricole S.A.

Variation of ECL in passage to 100% of the scenario (scope is Crédit Agricole S.A.)			
Central scenario	**Moderate adverse**	**Severe adverse**	**Favourable scenario**
-2.4%	+2.4%	+6.3%	-5.7%

This sensitivity on the ECLs defined under the central parameters may be subject to adjustments for local forward-looking projects which, as the case may be, could reduce it or increase it.

3.1.2 Change in carrying amounts and value corrections for losses over the period

Value adjustments for losses correspond to the impairment of assets and to provisions for off-balance sheet commitments recognised in net income (Cost of risk) relating to credit risk.

The following tables present a reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of value adjustments for losses recognised under Cost of risk and associated carrying amounts, by accounting category and type of instrument.

Financial assets at amortised cost: Debt securities

	Performing assets								
	Assets subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)		Assets subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)		Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)		Total		
(in millions of euros)	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Gross carrying amount (a)	Loss allowance (b)	Net carrying amount (a) + (b)
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2021	83,965	(38)	147	(4)	45	(42)	84,157	(83)	84,074
Transfers between stages during the period	**(18)**	**-**	**13**	**-**	**5**	**(4)**	**-**	**(4)**	
Transfers from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(13)	-	13	-	-		-	-	
Return to Stage 2 from Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	
Transfers to Stage 3[1]	(5)	-	-	-	5	(4)	-	(4)	
Return from Stage 3 to Stage 2/Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL AFTER TRANSFERS	83,947	(38)	160	(4)	50	(46)	84,157	(87)	84,070
Changes in gross carrying amounts and loss allowances	**8,477**	**(15)**	**(50)**	**1**	**4**	**(4)**	**8,431**	**(18)**	
New financial production: purchase, granting, origination…[2]	47,657	(26)	35	(1)	-		47,692	(27)	
Derecognition: disposal, repayment, maturity...	(40,119)	12	(82)	1	-	-	(40,201)	13	
Write-offs						-	-	-	
Changes of cash flows resulting in restructuring due to financial difficulties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Changes in models' credit risk parameters during the period		(1)		1		(5)	-	(5)	
Changes in model/methodology		-		-		-	-	-	
Changes in scope	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	
Other[3]	940	1	(3)	-	4	1	941	2	
TOTAL	92,424	(53)	110	(3)	54	(50)	92,588	(105)	92,483
Changes in carrying amount due to specific accounting assessment methods (with no significant impact on loss allowance)[4]	(5,277)		-		-		(5,277)		
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2022	**87,147**	**(53)**	**110**	**(3)**	**54**	**(50)**	**87,311**	**(105)**	**87,206**
Contractual amount outstanding of financial assets written off during the period, that are still subject to enforcement measures	-		-		-		-		

(1) Transfers to Stage 3 correspond to outstanding amounts initially classified as Stage 1 which, during the year, were downgraded directly to Stage 3, or to Stage 2 and later to Stage 3.

(2) Originations in Stage 2 could include some originated loans in Stage 1 reclassified in Stage 2 during the period.

(3) The items in the "Others" line are mainly translation adjustments.

(4) Includes the changes in fair value revaluations of micro-hedged instruments, the changes relating to the use of the EIR method (notably the amortisation of premiums/discounts), the changes relating to the accretion of discounts recorded on restructured loans (recovered as revenues over the remaining term of the asset) and changes in related receivables.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Financial assets at amortised cost: Loans and receivables due from credit institutions (excluding Crédit Agricole internal transactions)

	Performing assets								
	Assets subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)		Assets subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)		Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)		Total		
(in millions of euros)	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Gross carrying amount (a)	Loss allowance (b)	Net carrying amount (a) + (b)
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2021	99,624	(34)	55	(1)	434	(381)	100,114	(416)	99,698
Transfers between stages during the period	**(264)**	**-**	**264**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	
Transfers from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(263)	-	263	-			-	-	
Return to Stage 2 from Stage 1	(1)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Transfers to Stage 3[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Return from Stage 3 to Stage 2/Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL AFTER TRANSFERS	99,360	(34)	319	(1)	434	(381)	100,114	(416)	99,698
Changes in gross carrying amounts and loss allowances	**24,762**	**(8)**	**(197)**	**(17)**	**19**	**(5)**	**24,583**	**(30)**	
New financial production: purchase, granting, origination…[2]	59,634	(10)	171	-			59,805	(10)	
Derecognition: disposal, repayment, maturity...	(34,811)	15	(347)	1	(1)	1	(35,159)	17	
Write-offs					-	-	-	-	
Changes of cash flows resulting in restructuring due to financial difficulties	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	
Changes in models' credit risk parameters during the period		(10)		(19)		11	-	(18)	
Changes in model/methodology		-		-		-	-	-	
Changes in scope	(167)	-	(13)	-	-	-	(180)	-	
Other[3]	106	-	(8)	1	20	(17)	117	(16)	
TOTAL	124,122	(42)	122	(18)	453	(386)	124,697	(446)	124,251
Changes in carrying amount due to specific accounting assessment methods (with no significant impact on loss allowance)[4]	(1,105)		3		41		(1,060)		
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2022	**123,017**	**(42)**	**125**	**(18)**	**494**	**(386)**	**123,637**	**(446)**	**123,191**
Contractual amount outstanding of financial assets written off during the period, that are still subject to enforcement measures	-		-		-		-		

(1) Transfers to Stage 3 correspond to outstanding amounts initially classified as Stage 1 which, during the year, were downgraded directly to Stage 3, or to Stage 2 and later to Stage 3.
(2) Originations in Stage 2 could include some originated loans in Stage 1 reclassified in Stage 2 during the period.
(3) The items in the "Others" line are mainly translation adjustments.
(4) Includes the changes in fair value revaluations of micro-hedged instruments, the changes relating to the use of the EIR method (notably the amortisation of premiums/discounts), the changes relating to the accretion of discounts recorded on restructured loans (recovered as revenues over the remaining term of the asset) and changes in related receivables.

Financial assets at amortised cost: Loans and receivables due from customers

	Performing assets								
	Assets subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)		Assets subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)		Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)		Total		
(in millions of euros)	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Gross carrying amount (a)	Loss allowance (b)	Net carrying amount (a) + (b)
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2021	**405,131**	**(1,025)**	**51,767**	**(1,974)**	**11,903**	**(5,897)**	**468,801**	**(8,896)**	**459,905**
Transfers between stages during the period	**(9,381)**	**9**	**5,824**	**26**	**3,557**	**(917)**	**-**	**(882)**	
Transfers from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(20,079)	116	20,079	(552)			-	(436)	
Return to Stage 2 from Stage 1	12,117	(161)	(12,117)	399	-	-	-	238	
Transfers to Stage 3[1]	(1,497)	56	(2,456)	212	3,953	(1,044)	-	(776)	
Return from Stage 3 to Stage 2/Stage 1	78	(2)	318	(33)	(396)	127	-	92	
TOTAL AFTER TRANSFERS	**395,750**	**(1,016)**	**57,591**	**(1,948)**	**15,460**	**(6,814)**	**468,801**	**(9,778)**	**459,023**
Changes in gross carrying amounts and loss allowances	**33,961**	**57**	**(1,352)**	**(391)**	**(3,314)**	**773**	**29,295**	**439**	
New financial production: purchase, granting, origination…[2]	225,786	(584)	17,426	(700)			243,212	(1,284)	
Derecognition: disposal, repayment, maturity...	(190,392)	501	(19,030)	490	(1,748)	646	(211,170)	1,637	
Write-offs					(1,112)	1,093	(1,112)	1,093	
Changes of cash flows resulting in restructuring due to financial difficulties	(6)	-	(1)	-	(2)	2	(9)	2	
Changes in models' credit risk parameters during the period[4]		131		(391)		(1,238)	-	(1,497)	
Changes in model/methodology		-		27		-	-	27	
Changes in scope	(3,119)	8	(144)	21	(313)	233	(3,576)	262	
Other	1,692	1	397	162	(139)	37	1,950	200	
TOTAL[3]	**429,711**	**(959)**	**56,239**	**(2,339)**	**12,146**	**(6,041)**	**498,096**	**(9,339)**	**488,757**
Changes in carrying amount due to specific accounting assessment methods (with no significant impact on loss allowance)[6]	84		(274)		1,190		1,000		
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2022	**429,795**	**(959)**	**55,965**	**(2,339)**	**13,336**	**(6,041)**	**499,096**	**(9,339)**	**489,757**
Contractual amount outstanding of financial assets written off during the period, that are still subject to enforcement measures	-		-		-		-		

(1) Transfers to Stage 3 correspond to outstanding amounts initially classified as Stage 1 which, during the year, were downgraded directly to Stage 3, or to Stage 2 and later to Stage 3.

(2) Originations in Stage 2 could include some originated loans in Stage 1 reclassified in Stage 2 during the period.

(3) Includes the changes in fair value revaluations of micro-hedged instruments, the changes relating to the use of the EIR method (notably the amortisation of premiums/discounts), the changes relating to the accretion of discounts recorded on restructured loans (recovered as revenues over the remaining term of the asset) and changes in related receivables.

(4) Concerning Stage 3 – this line corresponds to the change in the assessment of the credit risk on files already in default.

(5) The items in the "Others" line are mainly translation adjustments.

(6) At 31 December 2022, Stage 3 integrates the impaired assets of Crédit Agricole Italia acquired from Credito Valtellinese for a gross carrying amount of €817 million and a value correction for losses of €414 million, i.e. a net carrying amount of €403 million.

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Financial assets at fair value through equity: Debt securities

	Performing assets							
	Assets subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)		Assets subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)		Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)		Total	
(in millions of euros)	Carrying amount	Loss allowance	Carrying amount	Loss allowance	Carrying amount	Loss allowance	Carrying amount	Loss allowance
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2021	250,125	(120)	3,717	(52)	-	(4)	253,842	(176)
Transfers between stages during the period	**92**	**-**	**(89)**	**3**			**3**	**3**
Transfers from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(318)	-	315	(4)			(3)	(3)
Return to Stage 2 from Stage 1	410	-	(404)	7	-	-	6	6
Transfers to Stage 3[(1)]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Return from Stage 3 to Stage 2/Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL AFTER TRANSFERS	250,217	(120)	3,628	(49)	-	(4)	253,845	(173)
Changes in gross carrying amounts and loss allowances	**(41,458)**	**(19)**	**(823)**	**5**	**-**	**-**	**(42,282)**	**(15)**
Fair value revaluation during the period	(41,638)		(672)		-		(42,311)	
New financial production: purchase, granting, origination…[(2)]	18,377	(33)	13,291	(9)			31,669	(43)
Derecognition: disposal, repayment, maturity...	(18,422)	20	(13,196)	5	-	-	(31,618)	25
Write-offs					-	-	-	-
Changes of cash flows resulting in restructuring due to financial difficulties	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Changes in models' credit risk parameters during the period		(8)		8		-	-	-
Changes in model/methodology		-		-		-	-	-
Changes in scope	(224)	-	-	-	-	-	(225)	-
Transfers in non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other[(4)]	447	-	(246)	1	-	-	201	1
TOTAL	208,759	(139)	2,805	(44)	-	(4)	211,563	(188)
Changes in carrying amount due to specific accounting assessment methods (with no significant impact on loss allowance)[(3)]	(7,885)		323		-		(7,561)	
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2022	**200,874**	**(139)**	**3,128**	**(44)**	**-**	**(4)**	**204,002**	**(188)**
Contractual amount outstanding of financial assets written off during the period, that are still subject to enforcement measures	-		-		-		-	

(1) Transfers to Stage 3 correspond to outstanding amounts initially classified as Stage 1 which, during the year, were downgraded directly to Stage 3, or to Stage 2 and later to Stage 3.
(2) Originations in Stage 2 could include some originated loans in Stage 1 reclassified in Stage 2 during the period.
(3) Includes the impacts of the use of the EIR method (notably the amortisation of premiums/discounts).
(4) The items in the "Others" line are mainly translation adjustments.

Financing commitments (excluding Crédit Agricole internal operations)

	Performing commitments								
	Commitments subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)		Commitments subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)		Provisioned commitments (Stage 3)		Total		
(in millions of euros)	Amount of commitment	Loss allowance	Amount of commitment	Loss allowance	Amount of commitment	Loss allowance	Amount of commitment (a)	Loss allowance (b)	Net amount of commitment (a) + (b)
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2021	155,924	(192)	10,655	(316)	257	(43)	166,836	(551)	166,285
Transfers between stages during the period	**(1,360)**	**(17)**	**1,261**	**(7)**	**99**	**-**	**-**	**(26)**	
Transfers from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(4,240)	14	4,240	(61)			-	(48)	
Return to Stage 2 from Stage 1	2,892	(32)	(2,892)	54			-	22	
Transfers to Stage 3(1)	(13)	1	(91)	-	104	-	-	-	
Return from Stage 3 to Stage 2/Stage 1	1	-	4	-	(5)	-	-	-	
TOTAL AFTER TRANSFERS	154,564	(209)	11,916	(323)	356	(43)	166,836	(577)	166,259
Changes in commitments and loss allowances	**11,648**	**34**	**(2,254)**	**40**	**(49)**	**11**	**9,345**	**86**	
New commitments given(2)	132,097	(368)	3,506	(107)			135,603	(475)	
End of commitments	(122,167)	338	(5,777)	118	(139)	25	(128,083)	481	
Write-offs					(3)	3	(3)	3	
Changes of cash flows resulting in restructuring due to financial difficulties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Changes in models' credit risk parameters during the period		69		46		(17)		97	
Changes in model/methodology		-		1		-		1	
Transfers in non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Changes in scope	(409)	-	(5)	-	-	-	(414)	-	
Other(3)	2,126	(5)	22	(18)	93	-	2,242	(21)	
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2022	**166,212**	**(175)**	**9,662**	**(283)**	**307**	**(32)**	**176,181**	**(491)**	**175,690**

(1) Transfers to Stage 3 correspond to outstanding amounts initially classified as Stage 1 which, during the year, were downgraded directly to Stage 3, or to Stage 2 and later to Stage 3.
(2) New commitments given in Stage 2 could include some originations in Stage 1 reclassified in Stage 2 during the period.
(3) The items in the "Others" line are mainly translation adjustments.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Guarantee commitments (excluding Crédit Agricole internal operations)

	Performing commitments								
	Commitments subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)		Commitments subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)		Provisioned commitments (Stage 3)		Total		
(in millions of euros)	Amount of commit-ment	Loss allowance	Amount of commit-ment	Loss allowance	Amount of commit-ment	Loss allowance	Amount of commit-ment (a)	Loss allowance (b)	Net amount of commit-ment (a) + (b)
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2021	106,742	(58)	6,586	(153)	1,510	(300)	114,838	(511)	114,327
Transfers between stages during the period	**(1,582)**	**(12)**	**881**	**17**	**706**	**(15)**	**5**	**(11)**	
Transfers from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(2,952)	7	2,957	(16)			5	(9)	
Return to Stage 2 from Stage 1	1,392	(19)	(1,392)	31			-	12	
Transfers to Stage 3[1]	(24)	-	(685)	2	709	(15)	-	(13)	
Return from Stage 3 to Stage 2/Stage 1	2	-	1	-	(3)	1	-	1	
TOTAL AFTER TRANSFERS	105,160	(70)	7,467	(136)	2,216	(314)	114,843	(520)	114,323
Changes in commitments and loss allowances	**(3,755)**	**3**	**408**	**2**	**(546)**	**52**	**(3,893)**	**57**	
New commitments given[2]	98,686	(93)	3,644	(112)			102,329	(205)	
End of commitments	(95,180)	79	(3,441)	107	(192)	84	(98,813)	270	
Write-offs					(6)	6	(6)	6	
Changes of cash flows resulting in restructuring due to financial difficulties	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	
Changes in models' credit risk parameters during the period		15		-		(43)	-	(29)	
Changes in model/methodology		-		-		-	-	-	
Changes in scope	(345)	-	(14)	-	(19)	-	(377)	-	
Other[3]	(6,916)	3	219	7	(329)	6	(7,026)	15	
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2022	**101,405**	**(67)**	**7,875**	**(134)**	**1,670**	**(261)**	**110,950**	**(463)**	**110,487**

(1) Transfers to Stage 3 correspond to outstanding amounts initially classified as Stage 1 which, during the year, were downgraded directly to Stage 3, or to Stage 2 and later to Stage 3.
(2) New commitments given in Stage 2 could include some originations in Stage 1 reclassified in Stage 2 during the period.
(3) The items in the "Others" line are mainly translation adjustments.

3.1.3 Maximum exposure to credit risk

An entity's maximum exposure to credit risk represents the carrying amount, net of any impairment loss recognised and without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements (*e.g.* netting contracts that do not qualify for offset in accordance with IAS 32).

The tables below show the maximum exposures as well as the amount of collateral held and other credit enhancements allowing this exposure to be reduced.

Impaired assets at the end of the reporting period constitute the impaired assets (Stage 3).

Financial assets not subject to impairment requirements (accounted at fair value through profit or loss)

	31/12/2022					
		Credit risk mitigation				
		Collateral held as security			Other credit enhancement	
(in millions of euros)	Maximum exposure to credit risk	Financial instruments provided as collateral	Mortgages	Pledged securities	Financial guarantees	Credit derivatives
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (excluding equity securities and assets backing unit-linked contracts)	**312,529**	**122,291**	**634**	**-**	**153**	**-**
Held for trading financial assets	243,768	122,291	634	-	153	-
Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions of the "SPPI" test	68,761	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hedging derivative Instruments	**31,867**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL	**344,396**	**122,291**	**634**	**-**	**153**	**-**

	31/12/2021					
		Credit risk mitigation				
		Collateral held as security			Other credit enhancement	
(in millions of euros)	Maximum exposure to credit risk	Financial instruments provided as collateral	Mortgages	Pledged securities	Financial guarantees	Credit derivatives
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (excluding equity securities and assets backing unit-linked contracts)	**305,211**	**-**	**-**	**1,279**	**39**	**-**
Held for trading financial assets	230,509	-	-	1,279	-	-
Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions of the "SPPI" test	74,702	-	-	-	39	-
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hedging derivative Instruments	**14,125**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL	**319,336**	**-**	**-**	**1,279**	**39**	**-**

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Financial assets subject to impairment requirements

	31/12/2022					
		Credit risk mitigation				
		Collateral held as security			Other credit enhancement	
(in millions of euros)	Maximum exposure to credit risk	Financial instruments provided as collateral	Mortgages	Pledged securities	Financial guarantees	Credit derivatives
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT MAY BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS	204,002	-	-	-	-	-
of which impaired assets at the reporting date	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
of which impaired assets at the reporting date	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
of which impaired assets at the reporting date	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	**204,002**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
of which impaired assets at the reporting date	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST	700,154	20,178	97,211	38,949	156,471	1,360
of which impaired assets at the reporting date	7,407	197	1,020	256	1,843	-
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions (excluding Crédit Agricole internal transactions)	**123,191**	**6,320**	**-**	**9,963**	**3,857**	**-**
of which impaired assets at the reporting date	108	-	-	-	107	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	**489,757**	**13,858**	**97,211**	**28,986**	**152,614**	**1,360**
of which impaired assets at the reporting date	7,295	197	1,020	256	1,736	-
Debt securities	**87,206**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
of which impaired assets at the reporting date	4	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**904,156**	**20,178**	**97,211**	**38,949**	**156,471**	**1,360**
of which impaired assets at the reporting date	7,407	197	1,020	256	1,843	-

	31/12/2021					
		Credit risk mitigation				
		Collateral held as security			Other credit enhancement	
(in millions of euros)	Maximum exposure to credit risk	Financial instruments provided as collateral	Mortgages	Pledged securities	Financial guarantees	Credit derivatives
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT MAY BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS	253,842	-	-	-	-	-
of which impaired assets at the reporting date	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
of which impaired assets at the reporting date	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
of which impaired assets at the reporting date	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	**253,842**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
of which impaired assets at the reporting date	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST	643,678	16,998	92,751	14,195	132,610	907
of which impaired assets at the reporting date	6,062	138	1,183	64	677	-
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions (excluding Crédit Agricole internal transactions)	**99,699**	**3,599**	**-**	**5,835**	**3,628**	**-**
of which impaired assets at the reporting date	53	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	**459,905**	**13,399**	**92,751**	**8,360**	**128,982**	**907**
of which impaired assets at the reporting date	6,006	138	1,183	64	677	-
Debt securities	**84,074**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
of which impaired assets at the reporting date	3	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**897,520**	**16,998**	**92,751**	**14,195**	**132,610**	**907**
of which impaired assets at the reporting date	6,062	138	1,183	64	677	-

Off-balance sheet commitments subject to provision requirements

	31/12/2022					
		Credit risk mitigation				
		Collateral held as security			Other credit enhancement	
(in millions of euros)	Maximum exposure to credit risk	Financial instruments provided as collateral	Mortgages	Pledged securities	Financial guarantees	Credit derivatives
Guarantee commitments (excluding Crédit Agricole internal transactions)	**110,487**	**4,471**	**178**	**653**	**4,037**	**1,314**
of which provisioned commitments at the reporting date	1,409	3	17	7	31	-
Financing commitments (excluding Crédit Agricole internal transactions)	**175,690**	**199**	**1,599**	**1,018**	**29,351**	**6,124**
of which provisioned commitments at the reporting date	275	1	9	4	70	-
TOTAL	**286,177**	**4,670**	**1,777**	**1,671**	**33,388**	**7,438**
of which provisioned commitments at the reporting date	1,680	4	26	11	100	-

	31/12/2021					
		Credit risk mitigation				
		Collateral held as security			Other credit enhancement	
(in millions of euros)	Maximum exposure to credit risk	Financial instruments provided as collateral	Mortgages	Pledged securities	Financial guarantees	Credit derivatives
Guarantee commitments (excluding Crédit Agricole internal transactions)	**114,327**	**-**	**20**	**406**	**5,542**	**1,527**
of which provisioned commitments at the reporting date	1,210	-	-	-	6	-
Financing commitments (excluding Crédit Agricole internal transactions)	**166,285**	**-**	**1,011**	**988**	**25,767**	**7,593**
of which provisioned commitments at the reporting date	214	-	1	-	6	-
TOTAL	**280,612**	**-**	**1,031**	**1,394**	**31,309**	**9,120**
of which provisioned commitments at the reporting date	1,424	-	1	2	13	-

A description of the assets held as collateral is provided in Note 9 “Commitments given and received and other guarantees”.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

3.1.4 Modified financial assets

Modified financial assets are those assets that have been restructured due to financial difficulties. Loans for which Crédit Agricole S.A. changed the initial financial terms (interest rate, term) for economic or legal reasons connected with the borrower's financial difficulties, in a manner that would not have been considered under other circumstances. They thus consist of loans classified as in default and performing loans at the date they are restructured. (A more detailed definition of restructured loans and their accounting treatment can be found in Note 1.2 "Accounting policies and principles", chapter entitled "Financial instruments – Credit risk".)

For assets restructured during the period, the carrying amount following restructuring consists of:

(in millions of euros)	Performing assets		
	Assets subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	**Assets subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)**	**Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)**
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	**-**	**-**	**-**
Gross carrying amount before modification	-	-	-
Net gains (losses) resulting from the modification	-	-	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	**(3)**	**394**	**626**
Gross carrying amount before modification	3	395	628
Net gains (losses) resulting from the modification	(6)	(1)	(2)
Debt securities	**2**	**-**	**-**
Gross carrying amount before modification	-	-	-
Net gains (losses) resulting from the modification	2	-	-

In accordance with the principles set out in Note 1.2 "Accounting policies and principles", chapter entitled "Financial instruments – Credit risk", restructured assets at a stage of impairment corresponding to that of Stage 2 (performing assets) or Stage 3 (impaired assets) may go back into Stage 1 (performing assets). The carrying amount of modified assets affected by this reclassification during the period is:

(in millions of euros)	Gross carrying amount
	Assets subject to 12month ECL (Stage 1)
Restructured assets previously classified in Stage 2 or Stage 3 and reclassified in Stage 1 during the period	
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	-
Debt securities	-
TOTAL	**-**

3.1.5 Credit risk concentrations

The carrying amounts and commitments are presented net of impairment and provisions.

Exposure to credit risk by category of credit risk

The credit risk categories are presented by probability of default intervals. The correspondence between internal ratings and probability of default intervals is discussed in the chapter entitled "Risks and Pillar 3 – Credit Risk Management" of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Universal Registration Document.

Financial assets at amortised cost (excluding Crédit Agricole internal transactions)

		At 31 December 2022			
		Carrying amount			
		Performing assets			
(in millions of euros)	Credit risk rating grades	Assets subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Assets subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)	Total
Retail customers	PD ≤ 0.5%	151,629	3,120	-	154,749
	0.5% < PD ≤ 2%	22,697	4,495	-	27,192
	2% < PD ≤ 20%	8,589	7,894	-	16,483
	20% < PD < 100%	-	1,769	-	1,769
	PD = 100%	-	-	4,533	4,533
TOTAL RETAIL CUSTOMERS		**182,915**	**17,278**	**4,533**	**204,726**
Non-retail customers	PD ≤ 0.6%	397,466	12,589	-	410,055
	0.6% < PD < 12%	59,581	22,126	-	81,707
	12% ≤ PD < 100%	-	4,205	-	4,205
	PD = 100%[1]	-	-	9,351	9,351
TOTAL NON-RETAIL CUSTOMERS		**457,047**	**38,920**	**9,351**	**505,318**
Impairment		(1,053)	(2,360)	(6,477)	(9,890)
TOTAL		**638,909**	**53,838**	**7,407**	**700,154**

(1) At 31 December 2022, Stage 3 integrates the impaired assets of Crédit Agricole Italia acquired from Credito Valtellinese for a gross carrying amount of €817 million and a value correction for losses of €414 million, i.e. a net carrying amount of €403 million.

		At 31 December 2021			
		Carrying amount			
		Performing assets			
(in millions of euros)	Credit risk rating grades	Assets subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Assets subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)	Total
Retail customers	PD ≤ 0.5%	145,109	1,133	-	146,242
	0.5% < PD ≤ 2%	22,479	3,544	-	26,023
	2% < PD ≤ 20%	9,516	7,520	-	17,036
	20% < PD < 100%	-	1,228	-	1,228
	PD = 100%	-	-	4,360	4,360
TOTAL RETAIL CUSTOMERS		**177,104**	**13,425**	**4,360**	**194,889**
Non-retail customers	PD ≤ 0.6%	354,895	10,138	-	365,033
	0.6% < PD < 12%	56,722	24,672	-	81,394
	12% ≤ PD < 100%	-	3,734	-	3,734
	PD = 100%[1]	-	-	8,022	8,022
TOTAL NON-RETAIL CUSTOMERS		**411,617**	**38,544**	**8,022**	**458,183**
Impairment		(1,096)	(1,979)	(6,320)	(9,395)
TOTAL		**587,625**	**49,990**	**6,062**	**643,677**

(1) Stage 3 includes Credito Valtellinese impaired assets for a gross carrying amount of €1,214 million and a loss allowance of €664 million, which includes a preliminary allocation of the first consolidation goodwill of €378 million for receivables due from customers, i.e. a net book value of €550 million.

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss

		At 31 December 2022			
		Carrying amount			
		Performing assets			
(in millions of euros)	Credit risk rating grades	Assets subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Assets subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)	Total
Retail customers	PD ≤ 0.5%	-	-	-	-
	0.5% < PD ≤ 2%	-	-	-	-
	2% < PD ≤ 20%	-	-	-	-
	20% < PD < 100%	-	-	-	-
	PD = 100%	-	-	-	-
TOTAL RETAIL CUSTOMERS		-	-	-	-
Non-retail customers	PD ≤ 0.6%	199,802	2,380	-	202,182
	0.6% < PD < 12%	1,072	748	-	1,820
	12% ≤ PD < 100%	-	-	-	-
	PD = 100%	-	-	-	-
TOTAL NON-RETAIL CUSTOMERS		200,874	3,128	-	204,002
TOTAL		**200,874**	**3,128**	**-**	**204,002**

		At 31 December 2021			
		Carrying amount			
		Performing assets			
(in millions of euros)	Credit risk rating grades	Assets subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Assets subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)	Total
Retail customers	PD ≤ 0.5%	-	-	-	-
	0.5% < PD ≤ 2%	-	-	-	-
	2% < PD ≤ 20%	-	-	-	-
	20% < PD < 100%	-	-	-	-
	PD = 100%	-	-	-	-
TOTAL RETAIL CUSTOMERS		-	-	-	-
Non-retail customers	PD ≤ 0.6%	248,713	2,659	-	251,372
	0.6% < PD < 12%	1,412	288	-	1,700
	12% ≤ PD < 100%	-	770	-	770
	PD = 100%	-	-	-	-
TOTAL NON-RETAIL CUSTOMERS		250,125	3,717	-	253,842
TOTAL		**250,125**	**3,717**	**-**	**253,842**

Financing commitments (excluding Crédit Agricole internal operations)

(in millions of euros)	Credit risk rating grades	At 31 December 2022 – Amount of commitment – Performing commitments: Commitments subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Performing commitments: Commitments subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Provisioned commitments (Stage 3)	Total
Retail customers	PD ≤ 0.5%	16,369	343	-	16,712
	0.5% < PD ≤ 2%	2,574	538	-	3,112
	2% < PD ≤ 20%	654	372	-	1,026
	20% < PD < 100%	-	14	-	14
	PD = 100%	-	-	25	25
TOTAL RETAIL CUSTOMERS		19,597	1,267	25	20,889
Non-retail customers	PD ≤ 0.6%	130,738	2,351	-	133,089
	0.6% < PD < 12%	15,878	4,989	-	20,867
	12% ≤ PD < 100%	-	1,055	-	1,055
	PD = 100%	-	-	281	281
TOTAL NON-RETAIL CUSTOMERS		146,616	8,395	281	155,292
Provisions(1)		(174)	(284)	(33)	(491)
TOTAL		**166,039**	**9,378**	**273**	**175,690**

(1) Expected or proven losses in respect of off-balance sheet commitments are covered by provisions recognised as liabilities on the balance sheet.

(in millions of euros)	Credit risk rating grades	At 31 December 2021 – Amount of commitment – Performing commitments: Commitments subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Performing commitments: Commitments subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Provisioned commitments (Stage 3)	Total
Retail customers	PD ≤ 0.5%	15,914	307	-	16,221
	0.5% < PD ≤ 2%	2,517	499	-	3,016
	2% < PD ≤ 20%	877	337	-	1,214
	20% < PD < 100%	-	51	-	51
	PD = 100%	-	-	24	24
TOTAL RETAIL CUSTOMERS		19,308	1,194	24	20,526
Non-retail customers	PD ≤ 0.6%	122,595	2,268	-	124,863
	0.6% < PD < 12%	14,021	6,281	-	20,302
	12% ≤ PD < 100%	-	912	-	912
	PD = 100%	-	-	233	233
TOTAL NON-RETAIL CUSTOMERS		136,616	9,461	233	146,310
Provisions(1)		(192)	(316)	(43)	(551)
TOTAL		**155,732**	**10,339**	**214**	**166,285**

(1) Expected or proven losses in respect of off-balance sheet commitments are covered by provisions recognised as liabilities on the balance sheet.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Guarantee commitments (excluding Crédit Agricole internal operations)

		At 31 December 2022			
		Amount of commitment			
		Performing commitments			
(in millions of euros)	Credit risk rating grades	Commitments subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Commitments subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Provisioned commitments (Stage 3)	Total
Retail customers	PD ≤ 0.5%	788	3	-	791
	0.5% < PD ≤ 2%	86	12	-	98
	2% < PD ≤ 20%	135	31	-	166
	20% < PD < 100%	-	5	-	5
	PD = 100%	-	-	73	73
TOTAL RETAIL CUSTOMERS		**1,009**	**51**	**73**	**1,133**
Non-retail customers	PD ≤ 0.6%	93,132	5,566	-	98,698
	0.6% < PD < 12%	7,264	1,930	-	9,194
	12% ≤ PD < 100%	-	328	-	328
	PD = 100%	-	-	1,597	1,597
TOTAL NON-RETAIL CUSTOMERS		**100,396**	**7,824**	**1,597**	**109,817**
Provisions(1)		(68)	(134)	(261)	(463)
TOTAL		**101,337**	**7,741**	**1,409**	**110,487**

(1) *Expected or proven losses in respect of off-balance sheet commitments are covered by provisions recognised as liabilities on the balance sheet.*

		At 31 December 2021			
		Amount of commitment			
		Performing commitments			
(in millions of euros)	Credit risk rating grades	Commitments subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Commitments subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Provisioned commitments (Stage 3)	Total
Retail customers	PD ≤ 0.5%	838	19	-	857
	0.5% < PD ≤ 2%	102	18	-	120
	2% < PD ≤ 20%	60	17	-	77
	20% < PD < 100%	-	4	-	4
	PD = 100%	-	-	89	89
TOTAL RETAIL CUSTOMERS		**1,000**	**58**	**89**	**1,147**
Non-retail customers	PD ≤ 0.6%	97,136	4,084	-	101,220
	0.6% < PD < 12%	8,606	2,030	-	10,636
	12% ≤ PD < 100%	-	414	-	414
	PD = 100%	-	-	1,421	1,421
TOTAL NON-RETAIL CUSTOMERS		**105,742**	**6,528**	**1,421**	**113,691**
Provisions(1)		(58)	(153)	(300)	(511)
TOTAL		**106,684**	**6,433**	**1,210**	**114,327**

(1) *Expected or proven losses in respect of off-balance sheet commitments are covered by provisions recognised as liabilities on the balance sheet.*

Credit risk concentrations by customer type

Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss by customer type

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022 Carrying amount	31/12/2022 Amount of changes in fair value resulting from changes in credit risk: During the period	31/12/2022 Amount of changes in fair value resulting from changes in credit risk: Cumulative	31/12/2021 Carrying amount	31/12/2021 Amount of changes in fair value resulting from changes in credit risk: During the period	31/12/2021 Amount of changes in fair value resulting from changes in credit risk: Cumulative
General administration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Large corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail customers	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS DESIGNATED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Financial assets at amortised cost by customer type (excluding Crédit Agricole internal transactions)

	At 31 December 2022						
	Carrying amount						
	Performing assets						
(in millions of euros)	Assets subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Impairment on assets (Stage 1)	Assets subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Impairment on assets (Stage 2)	Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)	Impairment on assets (Stage 3)	Gross amount
General administration	54,189	(36)	810	(3)	158	(37)	55,157
Central Banks	5,652	(8)	31	(15)	-	-	5,683
Credit institutions	139,114	(47)	94	(4)	495	(387)	139,703
Large corporates(1)	258,092	(498)	37,985	(1,531)	8,698	(3,880)	304,774
Retail customers	182,915	(464)	17,278	(807)	4,533	(2,173)	204,726
TOTAL	**639,962**	**(1,053)**	**56,198**	**(2,360)**	**13,884**	**(6,477)**	**710,043**

(1) At 31 December 2022, Stage 3 integrates the impaired assets of Crédit Agricole Italia acquired from Credito Valtellinese for a gross carrying amount of €817 million and a value correction for losses of €414 million, i.e. a net carrying amount of €403 million.

	At 31 December 2021						
	Carrying amount						
	Performing assets						
(in millions of euros)	Assets subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Impairment on assets (Stage 1)	Assets subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Impairment on assets (Stage 2)	Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)	Impairment on assets (Stage 3)	Gross amount
General administration	51,553	(33)	942	(4)	52	(30)	52,547
Central Banks	3,854	(1)	-	-	-	-	3,854
Credit institutions	117,117	(39)	56	(1)	436	(382)	117,609
Large corporates(1)	239,093	(471)	37,546	(1,150)	7,534	(3,531)	284,173
Retail customers	177,104	(551)	13,425	(824)	4,360	(2,377)	194,889
TOTAL	**588,721**	**(1,096)**	**51,971**	**(1,979)**	**12,382**	**(6,320)**	**653,076**

(1) Stage 3 includes Credito Valtellinese impaired assets for a gross carrying amount of €1,214 million and a loss allowance of €664 million, which includes a preliminary allocation of the first consolidation goodwill of €378 million for receivables due from customers, i.e. a net book value of €550 million.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss by customer type

	At 31 December 2022						
	Carrying amount						
	Performing assets						
(in millions of euros)	Assets subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Of which impairment on assets (Stage 1)	Assets subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Of which impairment on assets (Stage 2)	Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)	Of which impairment on assets (Stage 3)	Total
General administration	92,244	(66)	1,108	(8)	-	-	93,352
Central Banks	145	-	273	(1)	-	-	418
Credit institutions	48,745	(36)	161	(1)	-	(1)	48,906
Large corporates	59,740	(37)	1,586	(34)	-	(3)	61,326
Retail customers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**200,874**	**(139)**	**3,128**	**(44)**	**-**	**(4)**	**204,002**

	At 31 December 2021						
	Carrying amount						
	Performing assets						
(in millions of euros)	Assets subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Of which impairment on assets (Stage 1)	Assets subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Of which impairment on assets (Stage 2)	Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)	Of which impairment on assets (Stage 3)	Total
General administration	119,897	(62)	886	(4)	-	-	120,783
Central Banks	562	-	433	(1)	-	-	996
Credit institutions	65,403	(35)	5	-	-	(2)	65,408
Large corporates	64,263	(22)	2,393	(47)	-	(2)	66,656
Retail customers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**250,125**	**(120)**	**3,717**	**(52)**	**-**	**(4)**	**253,842**

Due to customers by customer type

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
General administration	24,099	16,676
Large corporates	312,200	298,548
Retail customers	491,678	465,953
TOTAL AMOUNT DUE TO CUSTOMERS	**827,977**	**781,177**

Financing commitments by customer type (excluding Crédit Agricole internal transactions)

(in millions of euros)	At 31 December 2022 – Amount of commitment – Performing commitments: Commitments subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Provisions on commitments (Stage 1)	Commitments subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Provisions on commitments (Stage 2)	Provisioned commitments (Stage 3)	Provisions on commitments (Stage 3)	Gross amount
General administration	5,171	(2)	800	(3)	-	-	5,971
Central Banks	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
Credit institutions	10,834	(2)	27	-	-	-	10,861
Large corporates	130,599	(142)	7,568	(233)	281	(31)	138,448
Retail customers	19,597	(28)	1,267	(48)	25	(2)	20,889
TOTAL	**166,213**	**(174)**	**9,662**	**(284)**	**306**	**(33)**	**176,181**

(1) Expected or proven losses in respect of off-balance sheet commitments are covered by provisions recognised as liabilities on the balance sheet.

(in millions of euros)	At 31 December 2021 – Amount of commitment – Performing commitments: Commitments subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Provisions on commitments (Stage 1)	Commitments subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Provisions on commitments (Stage 2)	Provisioned commitments (Stage 3)	Provisions on commitments (Stage 3)	Gross amount
General administration	4,156	(1)	879	(4)	-	-	5,034
Central Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	13,087	(2)	-	-	-	-	13,087
Large corporates	119,375	(154)	8,583	(285)	233	(41)	128,191
Retail customers	19,308	(34)	1,194	(26)	24	(2)	20,526
TOTAL	**155,925**	**(192)**	**10,656**	**(316)**	**257**	**(43)**	**166,838**

(1) Expected or proven losses in respect of off-balance sheet commitments are covered by provisions recognised as liabilities on the balance sheet.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Guarantee commitments by customer type (excluding Crédit Agricole internal transactions)

	At 31 December 2022						
	Amount of commitment						
	Performing commitments						
(in millions of euros)	Commitments subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Provisions on commitments (Stage 1)	Commitments subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Provisions on commitments (Stage 2)	Provisioned commitments (Stage 3)	Provisions on commitments (Stage 3)	Gross amount
General administration	196	-	1	-	-	-	197
Central Banks	438	-	-	-	-	-	438
Credit institutions	9,280	(6)	112	-	33	(23)	9,425
Large corporates	90,482	(54)	7,711	(110)	1,564	(200)	99,757
Retail customers	1,009	(8)	51	(24)	73	(38)	1,133
TOTAL	**101,405**	**(68)**	**7,875**	**(134)**	**1,670**	**(261)**	**110,950**

(1) Expected or proven losses in respect of off-balance sheet commitments are covered by provisions recognised as liabilities on the balance sheet.

	At 31 December 2021						
	Amount of commitment						
	Performing commitments						
(in millions of euros)	Commitments subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Provisions on commitments (Stage 1)	Commitments subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Provisions on commitments (Stage 2)	Provisioned commitments (Stage 3)	Provisions on commitments (Stage 3)	Gross amount
General administration	286	-	1	-	-	-	287
Central Banks	433	-	-	-	-	-	433
Credit institutions	10,062	(3)	32	-	21	(21)	10,114
Large corporates	94,929	(44)	6,496	(128)	1,399	(223)	102,824
Retail customers	1,000	(10)	58	(25)	89	(55)	1,147
TOTAL	**106,710**	**(58)**	**6,587**	**(153)**	**1,509**	**(299)**	**114,806**

(1) Expected or proven losses in respect of off-balance sheet commitments are covered by provisions recognised as liabilities on the balance sheet.

Credit risk concentrations by geographical area

Financial assets at amortised cost by geographical area (excluding Crédit Agricole internal transactions)

	At 31 December 2022			
	Carrying amount			
	Performing assets			
(in millions of euros)	Assets subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Assets subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)	Total
France (including overseas departments and territories)	331,685	30,996	5,476	368,157
Other European Union countries[(1)]	173,877	11,221	4,427	189,525
Other European countries	27,754	3,811	993	32,558
North America	40,121	3,385	311	43,817
Central and South America	9,613	1,779	1,367	12,759
Africa and Middle East	15,544	1,822	637	18,003
Asia-Pacific (ex. Japan)	34,419	2,199	490	37,108
Japan	4,736	985	183	5,904
Supranational organisations	2,213	-	-	2,213
Impairment	(1,053)	(2,360)	(6,477)	(9,890)
TOTAL	**638,909**	**53,838**	**7,407**	**700,154**

(1) At 31 December 2022, Stage 3 integrates the impaired assets of Crédit Agricole Italia acquired from Credito Valtellinese for a gross carrying amount of €817 million and a value correction for losses of €414 million, i.e. a net carrying amount of €403 million.

	At 31 December 2021			
	Carrying amount			
	Performing assets			
(in millions of euros)	Assets subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Assets subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)	Total
France (including overseas departments and territories)	295,193	27,353	4,527	327,073
Other European Union countries[(1)]	162,031	10,497	4,401	176,929
Other European countries	30,927	1,986	355	33,268
North America	31,103	3,973	232	35,308
Central and South America	8,191	2,090	1,384	11,665
Africa and Middle East	19,526	2,318	1,088	22,932
Asia-Pacific (ex. Japan)	34,979	2,589	266	37,834
Japan	4,957	1,163	129	6,249
Supranational organisations	1,814	-	-	1,814
Impairment	(1,096)	(1,979)	(6,320)	(9,395)
TOTAL	**587,625**	**49,990**	**6,062**	**643,677**

(1) Stage 3 includes Credito Valtellinese impaired assets for a gross carrying amount of €1,214 million and a loss allowance of €664 million, which includes a preliminary allocation of the first consolidation goodwill of €378 million for receivables due from customers, i.e. a net book value of €550 million.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss by geographical area

	At 31 December 2022			
	Carrying amount			
	Performing assets			
(in millions of euros)	Assets subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Assets subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)	Total
France (including overseas departments and territories)	101,404	476	-	101,880
Other European Union countries	69,317	909	-	70,226
Other European countries	8,932	163	-	9,095
North America	10,275	1,073	-	11,348
Central and South America	411	-	-	411
Africa and Middle East	391	507	-	898
Asia-Pacific (ex. Japan)	4,518	-	-	4,518
Japan	3,305	-	-	3,305
Supranational organisations	2,321	-	-	2,321
TOTAL	**200,874**	**3,128**	**-**	**204,002**

	At 31 December 2021			
	Carrying amount			
	Performing assets			
(in millions of euros)	Assets subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Assets subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)	Total
France (including overseas departments and territories)	121,154	687	-	121,841
Other European Union countries	84,346	1,429	-	85,775
Other European countries	12,995	272	-	13,267
North America	20,107	558	-	20,665
Central and South America	462	-	-	462
Africa and Middle East	760	771	-	1,531
Asia-Pacific (ex. Japan)	5,471	-	-	5,471
Japan	2,481	-	-	2,481
Supranational organisations	2,349	-	-	2,349
TOTAL	**250,125**	**3,717**	**-**	**253,842**

Due to customers by geographical area

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
France (including overseas departments and territories)	561,276	525,825
Other European Union countries	171,316	157,990
Other European countries	30,810	29,340
North America	17,964	17,159
Central and South America	4,899	5,855
Africa and Middle East	12,236	16,518
Asia-Pacific (ex. Japan)	20,508	17,742
Japan	8,964	10,743
Supranational organisations	4	5
TOTAL AMOUNT DUE TO CUSTOMERS	**827,977**	**781,177**

Financing commitments by geographical area (excluding Crédit Agricole internal transactions)

	At 31 December 2022			
	Amount of commitment			
	Performing commitments			
(in millions of euros)	Commitments subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Commitments subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Provisioned commitments (Stage 3)	Total
France (including overseas departments and territories)	61,587	3,079	227	64,893
Other European Union countries	44,158	1,210	52	45,420
Other European countries	14,909	680	7	15,596
North America	25,913	2,739	9	28,661
Central and South America	2,330	1,233	7	3,570
Africa and Middle East	6,664	506	3	7,173
Asia-Pacific (ex. Japan)	9,003	216	1	9,220
Japan	1,648	-	-	1,648
Supranational organisations	-	-	-	-
Provisions[1]	(174)	(284)	(33)	(491)
TOTAL	**166,038**	**9,379**	**273**	**175,690**

(1) Expected or proven losses in respect of off-balance sheet commitments are covered by provisions recognised as liabilities on the balance sheet.

	At 31 December 2021			
	Amount of commitment			
	Performing commitments			
(in millions of euros)	Commitments subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Commitments subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Provisioned commitments (Stage 3)	Total
France (including overseas departments and territories)	59,628	2,963	81	62,672
Other European Union countries	38,747	1,814	126	40,687
Other European countries	13,348	877	4	14,229
North America	26,554	2,698	2	29,254
Central and South America	2,489	1,359	39	3,887
Africa and Middle East	6,273	553	4	6,830
Asia-Pacific (ex. Japan)	7,762	391	1	8,154
Japan	1,123	-	-	1,123
Supranational organisations	-	-	-	-
Provisions[1]	(192)	(316)	(43)	(551)
TOTAL	**155,732**	**10,339**	**214**	**166,285**

(1) Expected or proven losses in respect of off-balance sheet commitments are covered by provisions recognised as liabilities on the balance sheet.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Guarantee commitments by geographical area (excluding Crédit Agricole internal transactions)

	At 31 December 2022			
	Amount of commitment			
	Performing commitments			
(in millions of euros)	Commitments subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Commitments subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Provisioned commitments (Stage 3)	Total
France (including overseas departments and territories)	33,835	3,262	235	37,332
Other European Union countries	18,777	2,078	1,326	22,181
Other European countries	9,108	1,517	41	10,666
North America	24,686	529	21	25,236
Central and South America	1,376	24	4	1,404
Africa and Middle East	2,160	67	41	2,268
Asia-Pacific (ex. Japan)	10,139	334	2	10,475
Japan	1,324	64	-	1,388
Supranational organisations	-	-	-	-
Provisions[1]	(68)	(134)	(261)	(463)
TOTAL	**101,337**	**7,741**	**1,409**	**110,487**

(1) Expected or proven losses in respect of off-balance sheet commitments are covered by provisions recognised as liabilities on the balance sheet.

	At 31 December 2021			
	Amount of commitment			
	Performing commitments			
(in millions of euros)	Commitments subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Commitments subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Provisioned commitments (Stage 3)	Total
France (including overseas departments and territories)	42,945	2,791	222	45,958
Other European Union countries	21,146	2,573	1,131	24,850
Other European countries	9,036	287	77	9,400
North America	19,684	559	13	20,256
Central and South America	1,062	99	4	1,165
Africa and Middle East	2,789	72	58	2,919
Asia-Pacific (ex. Japan)	8,726	114	5	8,845
Japan	1,354	91	-	1,445
Supranational organisations	-	-	-	-
Provisions[1]	(58)	(153)	(300)	(511)
TOTAL	**106,684**	**6,433**	**1,210**	**114,327**

(1) Expected or proven losses in respect of off-balance sheet commitments are covered by provisions recognised as liabilities on the balance sheet.

3.1.6 Information on watch list or individually impaired financial assets

Analysis of watch list or individually impaired financial assets by customer type

	Carrying amount at 31/12/2022								
	Assets without significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)			Assets with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but not impaired (Stage 2)			Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)		
(in millions of euros)	≤ 30 days	> 30 days up to ≤ 90 days	> 90 days	≤ 30 days	> 30 days up to ≤ 90 days	> 90 days	≤ 30 days	> 30 days up to ≤ 90 days	> 90 days
Debt securities	**27**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**20**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
General administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Large corporates	27	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-
Retail customers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables	**4,112**	**127**	**-**	**3,976**	**2,165**	**15**	**966**	**690**	**3,435**
General administration	51	-	-	24	39	3	-	-	114
Central Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	98
Large corporates	3,164	76	-	1,436	1,571	5	788	544	1,974
Retail customers	896	51	-	2,515	554	7	178	146	1,249
TOTAL	**4,139**	**127**	**-**	**3,976**	**2,185**	**15**	**966**	**690**	**3,435**

	Carrying amount at 31/12/2021								
	Assets without significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)			Assets with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but not impaired (Stage 2)			Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)		
(in millions of euros)	≤ 30 days	> 30 days up to ≤ 90 days	> 90 days	≤ 30 days	> 30 days up to ≤ 90 days	> 90 days	≤ 30 days	> 30 days up to ≤ 90 days	> 90 days
Debt securities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**13**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
General administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Large corporates	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-
Retail customers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables	**3,894**	**800**	**-**	**4,885**	**1,203**	**6**	**632**	**177**	**3,184**
General administration	23	102	-	49	1	-	1	-	19
Central Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Large corporates	2,644	587	-	2,364	777	1	425	53	2,023
Retail customers	1,214	111	-	2,472	425	5	206	124	1,098
TOTAL	**3,894**	**800**	**-**	**4,885**	**1,216**	**6**	**632**	**177**	**3,184**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

3.2 Exposure to sovereign risk

The scope of sovereign exposures recorded covers exposures to Governments, but does not include local authorities. Tax debt is excluded from these amounts.

Exposure to sovereign debt corresponds to an exposure net of impairment (carrying amount) presented both gross and net of hedging.

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s exposure to sovereign risk is as follows:

Banking activity

31/12/2022 *(in millions of euros)*	Exposures Banking activity net of impairment						
	Other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss						
	Held-for-trading financial assets	Other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	Financial assets at amortised cost	Total banking activity before hedging	Hedging	Total banking activity after hedging
Germany	-	6	-	63	69	-	69
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	1,337	1,337	-	1,337
Austria	-	-	-	168	168	10	178
Belgium	-	8	9	1,012	1,029	192	1,221
Brazil	21	-	203	104	328	-	328
China	152	22	-	433	607	-	607
Egypt	-	-	507	369	876	-	876
Spain	-	21	67	1,093	1,181	69	1,250
United States	827	-	116	1,930	2,873	211	3,084
France	-	136	2,910	11,323	14,369	337	14,706
Hong Kong	44	-	-	1,347	1,391	12	1,403
Italy	-	-	3,241	11,777	15,018	54	15,072
Japan	226	-	1,079	1,273	2,578	(3)	2,575
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	1	-	930	249	1,180	-	1,180
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	-	-	61	677	738	-	738
Other sovereign countries	897	12	771	5,556	7,236	13	7,249
TOTAL	**2,168**	**205**	**9,894**	**38,711**	**50,978**	**895**	**51,873**

31/12/2021 *(in millions of euros)*	Exposures Banking activity net of impairment						
	Other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss						
	Held-for-trading financial assets	Other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	Financial assets at amortised cost	Total banking activity before hedging	Hedging	Total banking activity after hedging
Germany	-	86	-	57	143	-	143
Saudi Arabia	5	-	-	1,300	1,305	-	1,305
Argentina	-	-	-	42	42	-	42
Austria	9	-	-	195	204	1	205
Belgium	-	-	1,847	1,435	3,282	(61)	3,221
Brazil	12	-	214	122	348	-	348
China	212	-	66	261	539	(1)	538
Egypt	1	8	771	328	1,108	-	1,108
Spain	-	-	174	1,990	2,164	13	2,177
United States	2,780	-	98	906	3,784	(122)	3,662
France	-	122	3,670	11,568	15,360	(641)	14,719
Hong Kong	91	-	-	1,274	1,365	-	1,365
Italy	-	6	3,643	12,526	16,175	(315)	15,860
Japan	182	-	440	1,430	2,052	-	2,052
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	212	7	202	-	421	-	421
Poland	-	-	772	242	1,014	-	1,014
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	-	-	111	234	345	-	345
Venezuela	-	-	-	18	18	-	18
Other sovereign countries	916	-	904	5,022	6,842	(1)	6,841
TOTAL	**4,420**	**229**	**12,912**	**38,890**	**56,451**	**(1,127)**	**55,324**

Insurance activity

For the insurance activity, exposure to sovereign debt is presented as net of impairment, before hedging, and corresponds to an exposure before application of sharing mechanisms between insurer and policyholder specific to life insurance.

Gross exposures *(in millions of euros)*	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Germany	291	323
Saudi Arabia	-	-
Austria	463	546
Belgium	2,610	3,992
Brazil	2	4
China	2	4
Egypt	-	-
Spain	4,788	4,648
United States	76	60
France	38,321	50,467
Hong Kong	-	-
Italy	7,152	8,806
Japan	201	199
Lebanon	-	-
Morocco	1	2
Poland	305	330
United Kingdom	2	3
Russia	-	7
Turkey		10
Ukraine	2	-
Other sovereign countries	1,485	2,151
TOTAL EXPOSURES	**55,701**	**71,542**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

3.3 Market risk

(See Chapter "Risk management– Market risk")

Transactions in derivative instruments: analysis by residual maturity

The breakdown of market values of derivative instruments is shown by remaining contractual maturity.

Hedging derivative instruments – Fair value of assets

	31/12/2022			
	Exchange-traded transactions and Over-the counter transactions			
(in millions of euros)	≤ 1 year	> 1 year up to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	Total market value
Interest rate instruments	**2,806**	**9,588**	**13,702**	**26,096**
Currency instruments	**150**	**311**	**306**	**767**
Other instruments	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
SUBTOTAL	2,956	9,899	14,008	26,863
Forward currency transactions	5,001	3	-	5,004
TOTAL FAIR VALUE OF HEDGING DERIVATIVES – ASSETS	**7,957**	**9,902**	**14,008**	**31,867**

	31/12/2021			
	Exchange-traded transactions and Over-the counter transactions			
(in millions of euros)	≤ 1 year	> 1 year up to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	Total market value
Interest rate instruments	**1,592**	**3,767**	**8,053**	**13,412**
Currency instruments	**74**	**55**	**19**	**148**
Other instruments	**25**	**-**	**-**	**25**
SUBTOTAL	1,691	3,822	8,072	13,585
Forward currency transactions	540	-	-	540
TOTAL FAIR VALUE OF HEDGING DERIVATIVES – ASSETS	**2,231**	**3,822**	**8,072**	**14,125**

Hedging derivative instruments – fair value of liabilities

	31/12/2022			
	Exchange-traded transactions and Over-the counter transactions			
(in millions of euros)	≤ 1 year	> 1 year up to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	Total market value
Interest rate instruments	**5,115**	**10,082**	**23,255**	**38,452**
Currency instruments	**97**	**340**	**545**	**982**
Other instruments	**23**	**-**	**-**	**23**
SUBTOTAL	5,235	10,422	23,800	39,457
Forward currency transactions	6,179	-	-	6,179
TOTAL FAIR VALUE OF HEDGING DERIVATIVES – LIABILITIES	**11,414**	**10,422**	**23,800**	**45,636**

	31/12/2021			
	Exchange-traded transactions and Over-the counter transactions			
(in millions of euros)	≤ 1 year	> 1 year up to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	Total market value
Interest rate instruments	**1,318**	**4,049**	**6,372**	**11,739**
Currency instruments	**41**	**37**	**175**	**253**
Other instruments	**15**	**-**	**-**	**15**
SUBTOTAL	1,374	4,086	6,547	12,007
Forward currency transactions	351	-	-	351
TOTAL FAIR VALUE OF HEDGING DERIVATIVES – LIABILITIES	**1,725**	**4,086**	**6,547**	**12,358**

Trading derivative instruments – fair value of assets

	31/12/2022			
	Exchange-traded transactions and Over-the counter transactions			
(in millions of euros)	≤ 1 year	> 1 year up to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	Total market value
Interest rate instruments	**5,902**	**15,807**	**33,429**	**55,138**
Currency instruments and gold	**8,528**	**7,527**	**7,814**	**23,869**
Other instruments	**4,894**	**8,243**	**3,074**	**16,211**
SUBTOTAL	19,324	31,577	44,317	95,218
Forward currency transactions	22,356	1,847	152	24,355
TOTAL FAIR VALUE OF TRANSACTION DERIVATIVES – ASSETS	**41,680**	**33,424**	**44,469**	**119,573**

	31/12/2021			
	Exchange-traded transactions and Over-the counter transactions			
(in millions of euros)	≤ 1 year	> 1 year up to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	Total market value
Interest rate instruments	**3,067**	**10,750**	**41,338**	**55,155**
Currency instruments and gold	**5,192**	**4,196**	**4,142**	**13,530**
Other instruments	**1,802**	**7,124**	**2,304**	**11,230**
SUBTOTAL	10,061	22,070	47,784	79,915
Forward currency transactions	12,796	1,049	138	13,983
TOTAL FAIR VALUE OF TRANSACTION DERIVATIVES – ASSETS	**22,857**	**23,119**	**47,922**	**93,898**

Trading derivative instruments – fair value of liabilities

	31/12/2022			
	Exchange-traded transactions and Over-the counter transactions			
(in millions of euros)	≤ 1 year	> 1 year up to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	Total market value
Interest rate instruments	**8,289**	**20,519**	**35,738**	**64,546**
Currency instruments and gold	**5,887**	**7,758**	**6,854**	**20,499**
Other instruments	**2,179**	**2,945**	**3,220**	**8,344**
SUBTOTAL	16,355	31,222	45,812	93,389
Forward currency transactions	23,288	2,780	371	26,439
TOTAL FAIR VALUE OF TRANSACTION DERIVATIVES – LIABILITIES	**39,643**	**34,002**	**46,183**	**119,828**

	31/12/2021			
	Exchange-traded transactions and Over-the counter transactions			
(in millions of euros)	≤ 1 year	> 1 year up to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	Total market value
Interest rate instruments	**2,167**	**11,241**	**41,647**	**55,055**
Currency instruments and gold	**3,496**	**3,634**	**3,426**	**10,556**
Other instruments	**1,968**	**3,526**	**1,663**	**7,157**
SUBTOTAL	7,631	18,401	46,736	72,768
Forward currency transactions	12,464	711	1,110	14,285
TOTAL FAIR VALUE OF TRANSACTION DERIVATIVES – LIABILITIES	**20,095**	**19,112**	**47,846**	**87,053**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Transactions in derivative instruments: amount of commitments

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022 Total notional amount outstanding	31/12/2021 Total notional amount outstanding
Interest rate instruments	**16,257,080**	**13,119,200**
Currency instruments and gold	**591,192**	**551,680**
Other instruments	**202,871**	**189,041**
SUBTOTAL	17,051,143	13,859,921
Forward currency transactions	2,762,106	2,477,016
TOTAL NOTIONAL AMOUNT	**19,813,249**	**16,336,937**

Foreign exchange risk

(See chapter on “Risk management– Foreign exchange risk”)

3.4 Liquidity and financing risk

(See Chapter “Risk management – Balance sheet management”.)

Loans and receivables due from credit institutions and from customers by residual maturity

	31/12/2022					
(in millions of euros)	≤ 3 months	> 3 months to ≤ 1 year	> 1 year to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	Indefinite	Total
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions (including Crédit Agricole internal transactions)	69,086	107,920	296,992	94,089	-	568,087
Loans and receivables due from customers (including finance leases)	117,022	52,909	176,541	151,849	775	499,096
TOTAL	186,108	160,829	473,533	245,938	775	1,067,183
Impairment						**(9,784)**
TOTAL LOANS AND RECEIVABLES DUE FROM CREDIT INSTITUTIONS AND FROM CUSTOMERS						**1,057,399**

	31/12/2021					
(in millions of euros)	≤ 3 months	> 3 months to ≤ 1 year	> 1 year to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	Indefinite	Total
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions (including Crédit Agricole internal transactions)	78,564	90,867	249,093	83,237	-	501,761
Loans and receivables due from customers (including finance leases)	111,595	50,940	167,010	135,459	3,797	468,801
TOTAL	190,159	141,807	416,103	218,696	3,797	970,562
Impairment						**(9,310)**
TOTAL LOANS AND RECEIVABLES DUE FROM CREDIT INSTITUTIONS AND FROM CUSTOMERS						**961,252**

Due to credit institutions and to customers by residual maturity

	31/12/2022					
(in millions of euros)	≤ 3 months	> 3 months to ≤ 1 year	> 1 year to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	Indefinite	Total
Due to credit institutions (including Crédit Agricole internal transactions)	96,312	79,493	102,922	5,440	-	284,167
Due to customers	766,589	39,631	19,106	2,651	-	827,977
TOTAL AMOUNT DUE TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS AND TO CUSTOMERS	**862,901**	**119,124**	**122,028**	**8,091**	**-**	**1,112,144**

	31/12/2021					
(in millions of euros)	≤ 3 months	> 3 months to ≤ 1 year	> 1 year to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	Indefinite	Total
Due to credit institutions (including Crédit Agricole internal transactions)	118,088	19,950	163,686	13,059	-	314,783
Due to customers	715,892	35,482	21,506	8,297	-	781,177
TOTAL AMOUNT DUE TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS AND TO CUSTOMERS	**833,980**	**55,432**	**185,192**	**21,356**	**-**	**1,095,960**

Debt securities and subordinated debt

	31/12/2022					
(in millions of euros)	≤ 3 months	> 3 months to ≤ 1 year	> 1 year to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	Indefinite	Total
DEBT SECURITIES						
Interest bearing notes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interbank securities	1,181	552	2,723	1,449	-	5,905
Negotiable debt securities	68,868	32,534	2,552	604	-	104,558
Bonds	3,800	11,406	48,050	36,304	-	99,560
Other debt securities	617	676	1,222	-	-	2,515
TOTAL DEBT SECURITIES	**74,466**	**45,168**	**54,547**	**38,357**	**-**	**212,538**
SUBORDINATED DEBT						
Dated subordinated debt	24	601	12,270	10,167	-	23,062
Undated subordinated debt	-	-	-	-	106	106
Mutual security deposits	-	-	-	-	201	201
Participating securities and loans	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTAL SUBORDINATED DEBT	**24**	**601**	**12,270**	**10,168**	**307**	**23,370**

	31/12/2021					
(in millions of euros)	≤ 3 months	> 3 months to ≤ 1 year	> 1 year to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	Indefinite	Total
DEBT SECURITIES						
Interest bearing notes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interbank securities	978	1,409	3,988	1,487	-	7,862
Negotiable debt securities	45,895	13,880	1,455	30	-	61,260
Bonds	8,199	6,261	50,138	35,287	-	99,885
Other debt securities	433	703	1,223	27	-	2,386
TOTAL DEBT SECURITIES	**55,505**	**22,253**	**56,804**	**36,831**	**-**	**171,393**
SUBORDINATED DEBT						
Dated subordinated debt	121	35	11,804	13,509	-	25,469
Undated subordinated debt	-	-	-	-	440	440
Mutual security deposits	-	-	-	-	191	191
Participating securities and loans	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTAL SUBORDINATED DEBT	**121**	**35**	**11,804**	**13,510**	**631**	**26,101**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Financial guarantees at risk given by expected maturity

The amounts presented correspond to the expected amount of the call of financial guarantees at risk, *i.e.* guarantees that have been impaired or are on a watch list.

	31/12/2022					
(in millions of euros)	≤ 3 months	> 3 months to ≤ 1 year	> 1 year to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	Indefinite	Total
Financial guarantees given	52	276	-	-	-	328

	31/12/2021					
(in millions of euros)	≤ 3 months	> 3 months to ≤ 1 year	> 1 year to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	Indefinite	Total
Financial guarantees given	34	192	-	-	-	226

Contractual maturities of derivative instruments are given in Note 3.2 "Market risk".

3.5 Hedge accounting

(See Note 3.2 "Market risk" and chapter on "Risk management – Balance sheet management")

Fair value hedges

A fair value hedge modifies the risk caused by changes in the fair value of a fixed-rate financial instrument as a result of changes in interest rates. Fair value hedges transform fixed-rate assets or liabilities into floating-rate assets or liabilities.

Items hedged are principally fixed-rate loans, securities, deposits and subordinated debt.

Cash flow hedges

A cash flow hedge modifies the risk related to variability in cash flows arising from floating-rate financial instruments.

Cash flow hedges notably include the floating rate hedges of loans and deposits.

Hedge of net investment in foreign currency

A hedge of a net investment in foreign currency modifies the risk inherent in exchange rate fluctuations connected with foreign currency investments in subsidiaries.

Hedging derivatives

	31/12/2022			31/12/2021		
	Market value		Notional amount	Market value		Notional amount
(in millions of euros)	positive	negative		positive	negative	
Fair value hedges	**29,508**	**39,830**	**906,458**	**13,169**	**11,579**	**806,640**
Cash flow hedges	**1,365**	**4,839**	**82,351**	**952**	**729**	**73,082**
Hedges of net investments in foreign operations	**994**	**967**	**6,219**	**4**	**50**	**2,441**
TOTAL HEDGING DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS	**31,867**	**45,636**	**995,028**	**14,125**	**12,358**	**882,163**

Hedging derivative instruments: analysis by residual maturity (notionals)

The breakdown of notional values of derivative instruments is shown by remaining contractual maturity.

	31/12/2022			
	Exchange-traded transactions and over the counter transactions			
(in millions of euros)	≤ 1 year	> 1 year up to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	Total notional
Interest rate instruments	**352,645**	**292,277**	**266,203**	**911,125**
Currency instruments	**8,447**	**1,157**	**143**	**9,747**
Other instruments	**109**	**1**	**-**	**110**
SUBTOTAL	361,201	293,435	266,346	920,982
Forward currency transactions	60,382	10,398	3,266	74,046
TOTAL NOTIONAL OF HEDGING DERIVATIVES	**421,583**	**303,833**	**269,612**	**995,028**

	31/12/2021			
	Exchange-traded transactions and over the counter transactions			
(in millions of euros)	≤ 1 year	> 1 year up to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	Total notional
Interest rate instruments	**319,233**	**262,557**	**234,005**	**815,795**
Currency instruments	**11,055**	**693**	**7**	**11,755**
Other instruments	**134**	**-**	**-**	**134**
SUBTOTAL	330,422	263,250	234,012	827,684
Forward currency transactions	42,800	7,866	3,813	54,479
TOTAL NOTIONAL OF HEDGING DERIVATIVES	**373,222**	**271,116**	**237,825**	**882,163**

Note 3.2 "Market risk – Derivative instruments: analysis by residual maturity" breaks down the market value of hedging derivative instruments by remaining contractual maturity.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Fair value hedges

Hedging derivatives

	31/12/2022			
	Carrying amount			
(in millions of euros)	Assets	Liabilities	Changes in fair value during the period (including end of hedges during the period)	Notional Amount
Fair value hedges				
Organised markets and over the counter markets	**13,733**	**24,944**	**(9,490)**	**349,236**
Interest rate	9,757	20,493	(8,905)	319,963
Foreign exchange	3,976	4,451	(585)	29,273
Other	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FAIR VALUE MICRO-HEDGING	13,733	24,944	(9,490)	349,236
Fair value hedges of the interest rate exposure of a portfolio of financial instruments	15,775	14,886	(1,516)	557,222
TOTAL FAIR VALUE HEDGES	**29,508**	**39,830**	**(11,006)**	**906,458**

	31/12/2021			
	Carrying amount			
(in millions of euros)	Assets	Liabilities	Changes in fair value during the period (including end of hedges during the period)	Notional Amount
Fair value hedges				
Organised markets and over the counter markets	**4,500**	**5,377**	**(2,062)**	**286,602**
Interest rate	4,174	5,339	(2,510)	267,086
Foreign exchange	326	38	448	19,516
Other	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FAIR VALUE MICRO-HEDGING	4,500	5,377	(2,062)	286,602
Fair value hedges of the interest rate exposure of a portfolio of financial instruments	8,669	6,202	(1,187)	520,038
TOTAL FAIR VALUE HEDGES	**13,169**	**11,579**	**(3,249)**	**806,640**

Changes in the fair value of hedging derivatives are recognised under “Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss” in the income statement.

Hedged items

Micro-hedging *(in millions of euros)*	31/12/2022			
	Present hedges		Ended hedges	
	Carrying amount	of which accumulated fair value hedge adjustments	Accumulated fair value hedge adjustments to be adjusted for hedging remaining to be amortised	Fair value hedge adjustments during the period (including termination of hedges during the period)
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	**26,317**	**(1,640)**	**-**	**(2,225)**
Interest rate	26,317	(1,640)	-	(2,225)
Foreign exchange	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Debt instruments at amortised cost	**99,030**	**(4,894)**	**27**	**(6,003)**
Interest rate	93,421	(4,836)	27	(5,968)
Foreign exchange	5,609	(58)	-	(35)
Other	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FAIR VALUE HEDGES ON ASSETS ITEMS	125,347	(6,534)	27	(8,228)
Debt instruments at amortised cost	**178,530**	**(15,083)**	**-**	**(17,674)**
Interest rate	159,559	(14,714)	-	(17,055)
Foreign exchange	18,971	(369)	-	(619)
Other	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FAIR VALUE HEDGES ON LIABILITIES ITEMS	178,530	(15,083)	-	(17,674)

Micro-hedging *(in millions of euros)*	31/12/2021			
	Present hedges		Ended hedges	
	Carrying amount	of which accumulated fair value hedge adjustments	Accumulated fair value hedge adjustments to be adjusted for hedging remaining to be amortised	Fair value hedge adjustments during the period (including termination of hedges during the period)
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	**33,064**	**234**	**-**	**(426)**
Interest rate	33,064	234	-	(426)
Foreign exchange	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Debt instruments at amortised cost	**93,176**	**1,084**	**59**	**(1,217)**
Interest rate	86,953	1,094	60	(947)
Foreign exchange	6,223	(10)	(1)	(270)
Other	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FAIR VALUE HEDGES ON ASSETS ITEMS	126,240	1,318	59	(1,643)
Debt instruments at amortised cost	**160,061**	**2,175**	**-**	**(3,688)**
Interest rate	147,357	1,904	-	(3,823)
Foreign exchange	12,704	271	-	135
Other	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FAIR VALUE HEDGES ON LIABILITIES ITEMS	160,061	2,175	-	(3,688)

The fair value of the hedged portions of micro-hedged financial instruments at fair value is recognised in the balance sheet item to which it relates. Changes in the fair value of the hedged portions of micro-hedged financial instruments at fair value are recognised under "Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss" in the income statement.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Macro-hedging *(in millions of euros)*	31/12/2022 Carrying amount	31/12/2022 Accumulated fair value hedge adjustments to be adjusted for hedging remaining to be adjusted, on ended hedges
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	3,788	-
Debt instruments at amortised cost	344,117	(138)
TOTAL – ASSETS	**347,905**	**(138)**
Debt instruments at amortised cost	217,149	11
TOTAL – LIABILITIES	**217,149**	**11**

Macro-hedging *(in millions of euros)*	31/12/2021 Carrying amount	31/12/2021 Accumulated fair value hedge adjustments to be adjusted for hedging remaining to be adjusted, on ended hedges
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	5,790	-
Debt instruments at amortised cost	305,802	23
TOTAL – ASSETS	**311,592**	**23**
Debt instruments at amortised cost	210,415	86
TOTAL – LIABILITIES	**210,415**	**86**

The fair value of the hedged portions of macro-hedged financial instruments at fair value is recognised under "Revaluation adjustment on interest rate hedged portfolios" on the balance sheet. Changes in the fair value of the hedged portions of macro-hedged financial instruments at fair value are recognised under "Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss" in the income statement.

Gains (losses) from hedge accounting

	31/12/2022		
	Net Income (Total Gains (losses) from hedge accounting)		
(in millions of euros)	Change in fair value of hedging derivatives (including termination of hedges)	Change in fair value of hedged items (including termination of hedges)	Hedge ineffectiveness portion
Interest rate	(10,420)	10,335	(85)
Foreign exchange	(586)	586	-
Other	-	-	-
TOTAL	**(11,006)**	**10,921**	**(85)**

	31/12/2021		
	Net Income (Total Gains (losses) from hedge accounting)		
(in millions of euros)	Change in fair value of hedging derivatives (including termination of hedges)	Change in fair value of hedged items (including termination of hedges)	Hedge ineffectiveness portion
Interest rate	(3,696)	3,620	(76)
Foreign exchange	449	(405)	44
Other	-	-	-
TOTAL	**(3,247)**	**3,215**	**(32)**

Cash flow hedges and hedges of net investments in foreign operations (NIH)

Hedging derivatives

	31/12/2022			
	Carrying amount			
(in millions of euros)	Assets	Liabilities	Changes in fair value during the period (including termination of hedges during the period)	Notional amount
Cash flow hedges				
Organised markets and over the counter markets	**849**	**1,889**	**(150)**	**48,456**
Interest rate	52	136	(107)	1,914
Foreign exchange	797	1,730	(43)	46,432
Other	-	23	-	110
TOTAL CASH FLOW MICRO-HEDGING	**849**	**1,889**	**(150)**	**48,456**
Cash flow hedges of the interest rate exposure of a portfolio of financial instruments	512	2,937	(2,718)	32,026
Cash flow hedges of the foreign exchange exposure of a portfolio of financial instruments	4	13	-	1,869
TOTAL CASH FLOW MACRO-HEDGING	**516**	**2,950**	**(2,718)**	**33,895**
TOTAL CASH FLOW HEDGES	**1,365**	**4,839**	**(2,868)**	**82,351**
HEDGES OF NET INVESTMENTS IN FOREIGN OPERATIONS	**994**	**967**	**8**	**6,219**

	31/12/2021			
	Carrying amount			
(in millions of euros)	Assets	Liabilities	Changes in fair value during the period (including termination of hedges during the period)	Notional amount
Cash flow hedges				
Organised markets and over the counter markets	**427**	**536**	**(683)**	**40,305**
Interest rate	46	15	(674)	819
Foreign exchange	356	506	(9)	39,352
Other	25	15	-	134
TOTAL CASH FLOW MICRO-HEDGING	**427**	**536**	**(683)**	**40,305**
Cash flow hedges of the interest rate exposure of a portfolio of financial instruments	523	183	(731)	27,852
Cash flow hedges of the foreign exchange exposure of a portfolio of financial instruments	2	10	(11)	4,925
TOTAL CASH FLOW MACRO-HEDGING	**525**	**193**	**(742)**	**32,777**
TOTAL CASH FLOW HEDGES	**952**	**729**	**(1,425)**	**73,082**
HEDGES OF NET INVESTMENTS IN FOREIGN OPERATIONS	**4**	**50**	**5**	**2,441**

Changes in the fair value of hedging derivatives are recognised under “Other comprehensive income” save for the ineffective portion of the hedging relationship which is recognised under “Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss” in the income statement.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Hedge accounting impacts

	31/12/2022		
	Other comprehensive income on items that may be reclassified to profit and loss		Net income (Hedge accounting income or loss)
(in millions of euros)	Effective portion of the hedge recognised during the period	Amount reclassified from other comprehensive income into profit or loss during the period	Hedge ineffectiveness portion
Cash flow hedges	**-**	**-**	**-**
Interest rate	(2,826)	-	1
Foreign exchange	(43)	(1)	-
Other	-	-	-
Total Cash flow hedges	**(2,869)**	**(1)**	**1**
Hedges of net investments in foreign operations	**8**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL CASH FLOW HEDGES AND HEDGES OF NET INVESTMENTS IN FOREIGN OPERATIONS	**(2,861)**	**(1)**	**1**

	31/12/2021		
	Other comprehensive income on items that may be reclassified to profit and loss		Net income (Hedge accounting income or loss)
(in millions of euros)	Effective portion of the hedge recognised during the period	Amount reclassified from other comprehensive income into profit or loss during the period	Hedge ineffectiveness portion
Cash flow hedges	**-**	**-**	**-**
Interest rate	(1,407)	-	2
Foreign exchange	(20)	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Total Cash flow hedges	**(1,427)**	**-**	**2**
Hedges of net investments in foreign operations	**5**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL CASH FLOW HEDGES AND HEDGES OF NET INVESTMENTS IN FOREIGN OPERATIONS	**(1,422)**	**-**	**2**

3.6 Operational risks

(See chapter on “Risk management – Operational risks”.)

3.7 Capital management and regulatory ratios

The Crédit Agricole S.A. Finance department is tasked with ensuring the adequacy of liquidity and capital between the requirements generated by the Group’s global operations and its liquidity and capital financial resources. It is responsible for monitoring the prudential and regulatory ratios (solvency, liquidity, leverage, resolution) of Crédit Agricole Group and of Crédit Agricole S.A. To this end, it sets out the principles and ensures a cohesive financial management system throughout the Group.

Information on capital management and compliance with regulatory ratios as required by IAS 1 is presented in the chapter “Risks and Pillar 3”.

The Group’s management of banking risks is handled by the Group Risk Management and Permanent Controls department. This department reports to the Deputy Chief Executive Officer in charge of Steering and Control of Crédit Agricole S.A. and its task is to control credit, financial and operational risks on a permanent basis.

A description of these processes and commentary appear in the chapter on “Risk management” in the management report, as allowed by IFRS 7. Nonetheless, the accounting breakdowns are still presented in the financial statements.

Note 4 Notes on other comprehensive income

4.1 Interest income and expenses

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
On financial assets at amortised cost	**23,435**	**17,031**
Interbank transactions	4,338	2,588
Crédit Agricole internal transactions	3,556	2,726
Customer transactions	12,634	10,033
Finance leases	1,391	1,112
Debt securities	1,516	572
On financial assets recognised at fair value through other comprehensive income	**4,873**	**4,593**
Interbank transactions	-	-
Customer transactions	-	-
Debt securities	4,873	4,593
Accrued interest receivable on hedging instruments	**1,492**	**2,128**
Other interest income	**67**	**45**
INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME(1)(2)	**29,867**	**23,797**
On financial liabilities at amortised cost	**(16,109)**	**(10,734)**
Interbank transactions	(1,780)	(1,413)
Crédit Agricole internal transactions	(1,484)	(1,793)
Customer transactions	(8,151)	(4,329)
Finance leases	(718)	(564)
Debt securities	(3,430)	(2,022)
Subordinated debt	(546)	(613)
Accrued interest receivable on hedging instruments	**(838)**	**(877)**
Other interest expenses	**(56)**	**(65)**
INTEREST AND SIMILAR EXPENSES(3)	**(17,003)**	**(11,676)**

(1) €184 million of which for impaired loans (Stage 3) as at 31 December 2022 versus €133 million as at 31 December 2021.
(2) Includes €900 million in negative interest on financial liabilities at 31 December 2022 (€1.83 billion at 31 December 2021).
(3) Includes -€891 million in negative interest on financial assets at 31 December 2022 (-€1.58 billion at 31 December 2021).

4.2 Fee and commission income and expenses

	31/12/2022			31/12/2021		
(in millions of euros)	Income	Expense	Net	Income	Expense	Net
Interbank transactions	332	(67)	265	281	(75)	206
Crédit Agricole internal transactions	1,365	(507)	858	1,242	(407)	835
Customer transactions	1,517	(231)	1,286	1,317	(205)	1,112
Securities transactions	45	(141)	(96)	35	(138)	(103)
Foreign exchange transactions	58	(59)	(1)	46	(38)	8
Derivative instruments and other off-balance sheet items	256	(177)	79	376	(210)	166
Payment instruments and other banking and financial services	3,916	(4,915)	(999)	3,662	(4,459)	(797)
Mutual funds management, fiduciary and similar operations	5,828	(1,745)	4,083	5,869	(1,813)	4,056
TOTAL FEES AND COMMISSIONS INCOME AND EXPENSE	**13,317**	**(7,842)**	**5,475**	**12,828**	**(7,345)**	**5,483**

Asset Gathering is the main contributor of the fee and commission income from customer transactions and transactions involving payment instruments and other banking and financial services.

Fee and commission income from managing UCITS, trusts and similar activities are mainly related to Asset Gathering.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

4.3 Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Dividends received	1,085	1,115
Unrealised or realised gains (losses) on held for trading assets/liabilities	(5,720)	1,496
Unrealised or realised gains (losses) on equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(1,749)	2,110
Unrealised or realised gains (losses) on debt instruments that do not meet the conditions of the "SPPI" test	(3,093)	2,946
Net gains (losses) on assets backing unit-linked contracts	(7,171)	5,854
Unrealised or realised gains (losses) on assets/liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss[1]	3,122	(275)
Net gains (losses) on Foreign exchange transactions and similar financial instruments (excluding gains or losses on hedges of net investments in foreign operations)	3,024	1,065
Gains (losses) from hedge accounting	(84)	(32)
NET GAINS (LOSSES) ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	**(10,586)**	**14,279**

(1) *Excluding issuer credit spread for liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (unless the standard allows for an exception to eliminate or reduce a mismatch in the income statement).*

Analysis of net gains (losses) from hedge accounting:

	31/12/2022		
(in millions of euros)	Gains	Losses	Net
Fair value hedges	**33,039**	**(33,083)**	**(44)**
Changes in fair value of hedged items attributable to hedged risks	21,192	(11,746)	9,446
Changes in fair value of hedging derivatives (including termination of hedges)	11,847	(21,337)	(9,490)
Cash flow hedges	**-**	**-**	**-**
Changes in fair value of hedging derivatives – ineffective portion	-	-	-
Hedges of net investments in foreign operations	**-**	**-**	**-**
Changes in fair value of hedging derivatives – ineffective portion	-	-	-
Fair value hedges of the interest rate exposure of a portfolio of financial instruments	**39,678**	**(39,719)**	**(41)**
Changes in fair value of hedged items	20,639	(19,164)	1,475
Changes in fair value of hedging derivatives	19,039	(20,555)	(1,516)
Cash flow hedges of the interest rate exposure of a portfolio of financial instruments	**2**	**(1)**	**1**
Changes in fair value of hedging instrument – ineffective portion	2	(1)	1
TOTAL GAINS (LOSSES) FROM HEDGE ACCOUNTING	**72,719**	**(72,803)**	**(84)**

	31/12/2021		
(in millions of euros)	Gains	Losses	Net
Fair value hedges	**7,843**	**(7,860)**	**(17)**
Changes in fair value of hedged items attributable to hedged risks	4,930	(2,885)	2,045
Changes in fair value of hedging derivatives (including termination of hedges)	2,913	(4,975)	(2,062)
Cash flow hedges	**-**	**-**	**-**
Changes in fair value of hedging derivatives – ineffective portion	-	-	-
Hedges of net investments in foreign operations	**-**	**-**	**-**
Changes in fair value of hedging derivatives – ineffective portion	-	-	-
Fair value hedges of the interest rate exposure of a portfolio of financial instruments	**9,750**	**(9,767)**	**(17)**
Changes in fair value of hedged items	5,425	(4,255)	1,170
Changes in fair value of hedging derivatives	4,325	(5,512)	(1,187)
Cash flow hedges of the interest rate exposure of a portfolio of financial instruments	**4**	**(2)**	**2**
Changes in fair value of hedging instrument – ineffective portion	4	(2)	2
TOTAL GAINS (LOSSES) FROM HEDGE ACCOUNTING	**17,597**	**(17,629)**	**(32)**

Details of gains (losses) from hedge accounting by type of relationship (fair value hedges, cash flow hedges etc.) are presented in Note 3.4 "Hedge accounting".

4.4 Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Net gains (losses) on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss[1]	(105)	(57)
Remuneration of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (dividends)[2]	48	57
NET GAINS (LOSSES) ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**(57)**	**-**

(1) *Excluding realised gains or losses from the disposal of impaired debt instruments (Stage 3) mentioned in Note 4.9 "Cost of risk".*
(2) *Including no dividends on equity instruments at fair value through equity that cannot be reclassified and derecognised during the period.*

4.5 Net gains (losses) arising from the derecognition of financial assets at amortised cost

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Debt securities	48	42
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	-	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	-	11
Gains arising from the derecognition of financial assets at amortised cost	**48**	**53**
Debt securities	(32)	(6)
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	-	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	(14)	(4)
Losses arising from the derecognition of financial assets at amortised cost	**(46)**	**(10)**
NET GAINS (LOSSES) ARISING FROM THE DERECOGNITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST[1]	**2**	**43**

(1) *Excluding realised gains or losses from the derecognition of impaired debt instruments (Stage 3) mentioned in Note 4.9 "Cost of risk".*

4.6 Net income (expenses) on other activities

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Gains (losses) on fixed assets not used in operations	(38)	(26)
Other net income from insurance activities[1]	8,237	11,274
Change in insurance technical reserves[2]	7,056	(20,584)
Net income from investment property	138	152
Other net income (expense)	184	83
INCOME (EXPENSE) RELATED TO OTHER ACTIVITIES	**15,577**	**(9,101)**

(1) *The €3 billion decrease in other net insurance income compared to 31 December 2021 is mainly due to a decrease in revenues in the Savings/Retirement business (-€2 billion).*
(2) *The reversal of technical reserves increase of €28 billion reflects the unfavourable change in value adjustments on unit-linked contracts and the decrease in the fair value of the financial assets.*

4.7 Operating expenses

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Employee expenses	(8,132)	(8,029)
Taxes other than on income or payroll-related and regulatory contributions[1]	(1,093)	(860)
External services and other operating expenses	(4,179)	(3,760)
OPERATING EXPENSES	**(13,404)**	**(12,649)**

(1) *-€646 million of which is recognised for the Single Resolution Fund as at 31 December 2022 (versus -€391 million as at 31 December 2021).*

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Fees paid to Statutory Auditors

The breakdown of fees paid to Statutory Auditors by firm and type of engagement by fully consolidated Crédit Agricole S.A. companies was as follows in 2022:

Board of Statutory Auditors of Crédit Agricole S.A.

	Ernst & Young		PricewaterhouseCoopers		
(in millions of euros excluding taxes)	**2022**	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**	**Total 2022**
Statutory audit, certification, review of individual and consolidated financial statements	**13.09**	**13.56**	**17.42**	**16.53**	**30.51**
Issuer	2.61	2.04	2.34	2.07	4.95
Fully consolidated subsidiaries	10.48	11.52	15.08	14.46	25.56
Non audit services	**5.37**	**8.29**	**9.18**	**8.79**	**14.55**
Issuer	0.87	0.67	1.01	1.17	1.88
Fully consolidated subsidiaries	4.50	7.62	8.17	7.62	12.67
TOTAL	**18.46**	**21.85**	**26.60**	**25.32**	**45.06**

The total sum of fees paid to PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit, Statutory Auditor of Crédit Agricole S.A., appearing in the consolidated income statement for the financial year, amounts to €14.1 million, of which €11.3 million relates to the certification of the accounts of Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries, and €2.8 million relates to non-audit services (comfort letters, agreed-upon procedures, responsibility statements, services relating to social and environmental information, consultations etc.).

The total sum of fees paid to Ernst & Young & Autres, Statutory Auditor of Crédit Agricole S.A., appearing in the consolidated income statement for the financial year, amounts to €8.6 million, of which €6.6 million relates to the certification of the accounts of Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries, and €2.0 million relates to non-audit services (comfort letters, agreed-upon procedures, responsibility statements, services relating to social and environmental information, consultations etc.).

4.8 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets

(in millions of euros)	**31/12/2022**	**31/12/2021**
Depreciation and amortisation	**(1,176)**	**(1,153)**
Property, plant and equipment[(1)]	(721)	(717)
Intangible assets	(455)	(436)
Impairment losses (reversals)	**1**	**(19)**
Property, plant and equipment	(1)	(8)
Intangible assets	2	(11)
DEPRECIATION, AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT OF PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS	**(1,175)**	**(1,172)**

(1) Including -€368 million recognised for the amortisation of the right-of-use at 31 December 2022 versus -€356 million at 31 December 2021.

4.9 Cost of risk

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
CHARGES NET OF REVERSALS TO IMPAIRMENTS ON PERFORMING ASSETS (STAGE 1 OR STAGE 2)	(462)	(180)
Stage 1: Loss allowance measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit loss	**46**	**(70)**
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	2	2
Debt instruments at amortised cost	35	(75)
Commitments by signature	9	3
Stage 2: Loss allowance measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss	**(508)**	**(110)**
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	(1)	1
Debt instruments at amortised cost	(569)	(19)
Commitments by signature	62	(92)
CHARGES NET OF REVERSALS TO IMPAIRMENTS ON CREDIT-IMPAIRED ASSETS (STAGE 3)	(1,321)	(1,260)
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
Debt instruments at amortised cost	(1,355)	(1,195)
Commitments by signature	34	(65)
Other assets	(3)	1
Risks and expenses	85	(85)
CHARGES NET OF REVERSALS TO IMPAIRMENT LOSSES AND PROVISIONS	(1,701)	(1,524)
Realised gains (losses) on disposal of impaired debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
Realised gains (losses) on impaired debt instruments at amortised cost	4	-
Losses on non-impaired loans and bad debt	(246)	(175)
Recoveries on loans and receivables written off	237	191
Recognised at amortised cost	*237*	*191*
Recognised in other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	*-*	*-*
Discounts on restructured loans	(9)	(21)
Losses on commitments by signature	(1)	(1)
Other losses	(35)	(53)
Other gains	5	7
COST OF RISK	**(1,746)**	**(1,576)**

4.10 Net gains (losses) on other assets

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Property, plant & equipment and intangible assets used in operations	**17**	**4**
Gains on disposals	27	15
Losses on disposals	(10)	(11)
Consolidated equity investments	**4**	**(40)**
Gains on disposals	7	-
Losses on disposals	(3)	(40)
Net income (expense) on combinations	**(6)**	**(15)**
NET GAINS (LOSSES) ON OTHER ASSETS	**15**	**(51)**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

4.11 Income tax

Tax charge

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Current tax charge	(1,188)	(1,461)
Deferred tax charge	(379)	248
Reclassification of current tax charge (income) related to overlay approach	(95)	(23)
TOTAL TAX CHARGE	**(1,662)**	**(1,236)**

Reconciliation of the theoretical tax rate and the effective tax rate

As at 31 December 2022

(in millions of euros)	Base	Tax rate	Tax
Pre-tax income, goodwill impairment, discontinued operations and share of net income of equity-accounted entities	7,491	25.83%	(1,935)
Impact of permanent differences		(1.94)%	145
Impact of different tax rates on foreign subsidiaries		0.44%	(33)
Impact of losses for the year, utilisation of tax loss carryforwards and temporary differences		(0.13)%	10
Impact of reduced tax rate		(1.52)%	114
Impact of other items		(0.49)%	37
EFFECTIVE TAX RATE AND TAX CHARGE		**22.20%**	**(1,662)**

The theoretical tax rate is the standard tax rate (including the additional social contribution) on taxable profits in France as at 31 December 2022.

As at 31 December 2021

(in millions of euros)	Base	Tax rate	Tax
Pre-tax income, goodwill impairment, discontinued operations and share of net income of equity-accounted entities	7,210	28.40%	(2,048)
Impact of permanent differences		(7.49)%	541
Impact of different tax rates on foreign subsidiaries		(1.14)%	82
Impact of losses for the year, utilisation of tax loss carryforwards and temporary differences		0.07%	(5)
Impact of reduced tax rate		(1.80)%	130
Impact of other items		(0.89)%	64
EFFECTIVE TAX RATE AND TAX CHARGE		**17.15%**	**(1,236)**

The theoretical tax rate is the standard tax rate (including the additional social contribution) on taxable profits in France as at 31 December 2021.

4.12 Changes in other comprehensive income

The breakdown of income and expenses recognised for the period is presented below:

Breakdown of total other comprehensive income

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ON ITEMS THAT MAY BE RECLASSIFIED SUBSEQUENTLY TO PROFIT OR LOSS NET OF INCOME TAX		
Gains and losses on translation adjustments	**182**	**940**
Revaluation adjustment of the period	182	940
Reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
Other changes	-	-
Other comprehensive income on debt instruments that may be reclassified to profit or loss	**(7,090)**	**(1,565)**
Revaluation adjustment of the period	(7,097)	(1,584)
Reclassified to profit or loss	7	(28)
Other changes	-	47
Gains and losses on hedging derivative instruments	**(2,766)**	**(857)**
Revaluation adjustment of the period	(2,766)	(857)
Reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
Other changes	-	-
Reclassification of net gains (losses) of designated financial assets applying the overlay approach	**(569)**	**182**
Revaluation adjustment of the period	(564)	186
Reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
Other changes	(5)	(4)
Pre-tax other comprehensive income on items that may be reclassified to profit or loss on equity-accounted entities	**47**	**103**
Income tax related to items that may be reclassified to profit or loss excluding equity-accounted entities	**2,643**	**640**
Income tax related to items that may be reclassified to profit or loss on equity-accounted entities	**-**	**(3)**
Other comprehensive income on items that may be reclassified to profit or loss from discontinued operations	**26**	**(15)**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ON ITEMS THAT MAY BE RECLASSIFIED SUBSEQUENTLY TO PROFIT OR LOSS NET OF INCOME TAX	(7,527)	(575)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ON ITEMS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED SUBSEQUENTLY TO PROFIT OR LOSS NET OF INCOME TAX		
Actuarial gains and losses on post-employment benefits	325	169
Other comprehensive income on financial liabilities attributable to changes in own credit risk	**778**	**(13)**
Revaluation adjustment of the period	771	(14)
Reclassified to reserves	7	1
Other changes	-	-
Other comprehensive income on equity instruments that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	**58**	**8**
Revaluation adjustment of the period	35	18
Reclassified to reserves	132	11
Other changes	(109)	(21)
Pre-tax other comprehensive income on items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss on equity-accounted entities	**25**	**19**
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss excluding equity-accounted entities	**(287)**	**(30)**
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss on equity-accounted entities	**(10)**	**(14)**
Other comprehensive income on items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss from discontinued operations	**-**	**-**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ON ITEMS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED SUBSEQUENTLY TO PROFIT OR LOSS NET OF INCOME TAX	889	139
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME NET OF INCOME TAX	**(6,638)**	**(436)**
Of which Group share	(6,585)	(514)
Of which non-controlling interests	(53)	78

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Note 5 Segment information

Definition of operating segments

According to IFRS 8, information disclosed is based on the internal reporting that is used by the Executive Committee to manage Crédit Agricole S.A., to assess performance, and to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the identified operating segments.

Operating segments according to the internal reporting consist of the business lines of the Group.

At 31 December 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s business activities were organised into six operating segments:

- the following five business lines:
  - Asset Gathering,
  - Large Customers,
  - Specialised Financial Services,
  - French Retail Banking – LCL,
  - International Retail Banking;
- as well as the "Corporate Centre".

Presentation of business lines

Asset Gathering

This business line brings together:

- the insurance activities of Crédit Agricole Group companies to support customers at every stage of their lives and cover all their property & casualty and life insurance needs in France and abroad, via the following three business lines:
  - Savings and retirement,
  - Death & disability/creditor/group insurance,
  - Property and casualty insurance.

  In December 2022, Crédit Agricole Assurances announced the launch of its supplemental professional retirement fund, named Crédit Agricole Assurances Retraite, which will offer comprehensive and dedicated solutions, including individual and group retirement savings plans (*plans d'épargne retraite,* or PER);
- the asset management activities of the Amundi Group, offering savings solutions for retail clients and investment and technology solutions for institutional investors in Europe, Asia and the Americas through a full range of active and passive management services in traditional or real assets. The acquisition of Lyxor on 31 December 2021, which was finalised in 2022, strengthened Amundi's positioning;
- as well as wealth management activities conducted mainly by Indosuez Wealth Management subsidiaries (CA Indosuez (Switzerland) S.A., CA Indosuez Wealth (Europe), CFM Indosuez Wealth and CA Indosuez).

Large Customers

The Large Customers division includes corporate and investment banking, which itself consists of two main lines of business most of which are carried out by Crédit Agricole CIB, and asset servicing for institutions and issuers carried out by CACEIS:

- financing activities, which include corporate banking and structured finance in France and internationally. Structured finance consists of originating, structuring and financing investment transactions often collateralised by physical assets (planes, boats, office buildings, commodities etc.) and complex and structured credit instruments;
- capital markets and investment banking activities bring together capital market activities (treasury, foreign exchange, interest rate derivatives, bond markets), and investment banking activities (mergers and acquisitions consulting and primary equity advisory);
- financial services for institutional investors and issuers: CACEIS Bank for custody and depositary services, CACEIS Fund Administration for fund administration services and CACEIS Corporate Trust[1] for issuer services.

Specialised Financial Services

Specialised Financial Services comprises the Group entities that provide financial products and services to individual customers, small businesses, corporates, farmers and local authorities in France and abroad. These are:

- companies offering consumer finance, leasing and mobility solutions around Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance in France (Sofinco, as well as the management of the consumer finance activity on behalf of the Regional Banks and LCL) and through its international subsidiaries or partnerships (Agos, Creditplus Bank, Credibom, CACF Spain, FCA Bank[2], GAC Sofinco and Wafasalaf);
- specialised financial services for corporates, such as factoring and lease finance (Crédit Agricole Leasing & Factoring Group, EFL) and financing specifically for energy and the regions, for corporates, local authorities and farmers, who are actors in the energy transition (through Unifergie, a subsidiary of Crédit Agricole Leasing & Factoring).

French Retail Banking – LCL

LCL is a French Retail Banking network with a strong presence in urban areas. It is organised into four business lines: retail banking for individual customers, retail banking for small businesses, private banking and corporate banking.

LCL offers a full range of banking products and services, together with asset management, insurance and wealth management products.

(1) As of 01/01/2023, the Issuer Services activities of CACEIS and BNP Paribas in France will be grouped together within a new structure, Uptevia, which will be owned equally by these two banks.
(2) In the first half of 2023, CACF will acquire 100% of FCA Bank and will create, along with Stellantis, a joint-venture formed from the merger of Leasys and Freetomove, in which it will hold 50%.

International Retail Banking

This business line encompasses international subsidiaries and equity investments that are mainly involved in retail banking.

These subsidiaries and equity investments are primarily located in Europe: Crédit Agricole Italia in Italy, Crédit Agricole Polska in Poland, as well as in Ukraine, but also in the Mediterranean region with Crédit Agricole Egypt and a 15% stake in Crédit du Maroc.

The international consumer credit, leasing and factoring subsidiaries (subsidiaries of Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance, Crédit Agricole Leasing & Factoring and EFL in Poland etc.) are not included in this segment, but in “Specialised Financial Services”, except Calit in Italy, which is part of International Retail Banking.

Corporate Centre

This segment encompasses:

- Crédit Agricole S.A.’s corporate centre function, asset and liability management and management of debt connected with acquisitions of subsidiaries or equity investments and the net impact of tax consolidation for Crédit Agricole S.A.;
- the results of the private equity business and results of various other Crédit Agricole S.A. companies (notably CA Immobilier, Uni-médias, Foncaris, BForBank etc.);
- the results from services companies including IT and payment companies (CA-GIP and CAPS) and real-estate companies.

The division also includes the technical and volatile impacts related to intragroup transactions.

5.1 Operating segment information

Transactions between operating segments are effected at arm’s length.

Segment assets are determined based on balance sheet elements for each operating segment.

							31/12/2022
(in millions of euros)	Asset Gathering	Large Customers	Specialised Financial Services	French Retail Banking – LCL	International Retail Banking	Corporate Centre	Total
Revenues	6,884	7,013	2,782	3,851	3,299	(28)	23,801
Operating expenses	(3,329)	(4,347)	(1,477)	(2,389)	(2,105)	(932)	(14,579)
GROSS OPERATING INCOME	**3,555**	**2,666**	**1,305**	**1,462**	**1,194**	**(960)**	**9,222**
Cost of risk	(17)	(251)	(533)	(237)	(699)	(9)	(1,746)
OPERATING INCOME	**3,538**	**2,415**	**772**	**1,225**	**495**	**(969)**	**7,476**
Share of net income of equity-accounted entities	88	15	309	-	2	(43)	371
Net gains (losses) on other assets	(2)	(8)	2	16	7	-	15
Change in value of goodwill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRE-TAX INCOME	**3,624**	**2,422**	**1,083**	**1,241**	**504**	**(1,012)**	**7,862**
Income tax charge	(825)	(592)	(222)	(300)	(66)	343	(1,662)
Net income from discontinued operations	123	-	-	-	(7)	-	116
NET INCOME	**2,922**	**1,830**	**861**	**941**	**431**	**(669)**	**6,316**
Non-controlling interests	436	120	110	42	158	13	879
NET INCOME GROUP SHARE	**2,486**	**1,710**	**751**	**899**	**273**	**(682)**	**5,437**

							31/12/2022
(in millions of euros)	Asset Gathering	Large Customers	Specialised Financial Services	French Retail Banking – LCL	International Retail Banking	Corporate Centre	Total
SEGMENT ASSETS							
Of which investments in equity-accounted entities	4,865	322	3,139	-	9	388	8,723
Of which goodwill	8,000	1,396	1,334	4,161	782	9	15,682
TOTAL ASSETS	**498,643**	**1,098,793**	**101,032**	**214,885**	**101,552**	**152,716**	**2,167,621**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

(in millions of euros)	Asset Gathering	Large Customers	Specialised Financial Services	French Retail Banking – LCL	International Retail Banking	Corporate Centre	Total
							31/12/2021
Revenues	6,527	6,318	2,697	3,696	3,113	306	22,657
Operating expenses	(3,012)	(4,035)	(1,407)	(2,371)	(2,275)	(721)	(13,821)
GROSS OPERATING INCOME	**3,515**	**2,283**	**1,290**	**1,325**	**838**	**(415)**	**8,836**
Cost of risk	(18)	(39)	(505)	(222)	(780)	(12)	(1,576)
OPERATING INCOME	**3,497**	**2,244**	**785**	**1,103**	**58**	**(427)**	**7,260**
Share of net income of equity-accounted entities	84	8	308	-	3	(29)	374
Net gains (losses) on other assets	-	(39)	(8)	6	(13)	3	(51)
Change in value of goodwill[1]	-	-	-	-	497	-	497
PRE-TAX INCOME	**3,581**	**2,213**	**1,085**	**1,109**	**545**	**(453)**	**8,080**
Income tax charge	(642)	(512)	(120)	(309)	199	148	(1,236)
Net income from discontinued operations	4	-	-	-	1	-	5
NET INCOME	**2,943**	**1,701**	**965**	**800**	**745**	**(305)**	**6,849**
Non-controlling interests	523	90	157	36	187	12	1,005
NET INCOME GROUP SHARE	**2,420**	**1,611**	**808**	**764**	**558**	**(317)**	**5,844**

(1) Negative goodwill of €497 million following the acquisition of Credito Valtellinese by CA Italia.

(in millions of euros)	Asset Gathering	Large Customers	Specialised Financial Services	French Retail Banking – LCL	International Retail Banking	Corporate Centre	Total
							31/12/2021
SEGMENT ASSETS							
Of which investments in equity-accounted entities	4,853	276	2,830	-	-	358	8,317
Of which goodwill	7,934	1,395	1,337	4,161	796	9	15,632
TOTAL ASSETS	**535,639**	**910,894**	**93,409**	**190,601**	**121,172**	**222,240**	**2,073,955**

5.2 Segment information by geographic area

The geographical analysis of segment assets and results is based on the place where operations are booked for accounting purposes.

				31/12/2022				**31/12/2021**
(in millions of euros)	Net income Group share	Of which revenues	Segment assets	Of which goodwill	Net income Group share	Of which revenues	Segment assets	Of which goodwill
France (including overseas departments and territories)	2,492	12,273	1,769,164	9,893	2,575	11,979	1,671,323	9,898
Italy	1,022	3,994	133,106	1,227	1,174	3,705	143,833	1,227
Other European Union countries	871	3,145	82,842	3,183	742	2,923	78,164	3,179
Other European countries	29	1,719	34,132	804	412	1,499	35,865	766
North America	456	1,264	71,349	494	391	1,139	57,000	468
Central and South America	(50)	(16)	1,472	-	(4)	23	1,086	-
Africa and Middle East	111	290	5,373	26	123	477	11,049	38
Asia-Pacific (ex. Japan)	395	853	30,213	32	327	631	33,628	31
Japan	111	279	39,970	23	104	281	42,007	25
TOTAL	**5,437**	**23,801**	**2,167,621**	**15,682**	**5,844**	**22,657**	**2,073,955**	**15,632**

5.3 Specific characteristics of insurance

(See Chapter on "Risk management – Insurance sector risks" on managing the insurance sector risk)

Gross income of the insurance companies

			31/12/2022			31/12/2021
(in millions of euros)	Income statement prior to reclassification of overlay approach	Reclassification related to overlay approach	Income statement post-reclassification of overlay approach	Recognition in accordance with IFRS 9 excluding effect of overlay approach	Effect of overlay approach	Recognition after effect of overlay approach
Written premium	35,325	-	35,325	36,454	-	36,454
Change in unearned premiums	(195)	-	(195)	(152)	-	(152)
Earned premiums	**35,130**	**-**	**35,130**	**36,302**	**-**	**36,302**
Other operating income	**809**	**-**	**809**	**160**	**-**	**160**
Investment income	7,168	(11)	7,157	7,039	(6)	7,033
Investment expenses	(612)	1	(611)	(461)	1	(460)
Gains (losses) on disposals of investments net of impairment and amortisation reversals	(83)	291	208	(178)	277	99
Change in fair value of investments at fair value through profit or loss	(14,684)	3,532	(11,152)	10,115	(1,828)	8,287
Change in impairment on investments	(39)	(217)	(256)	(52)	64	12
Investment income net of expenses	**(8,250)**	**3,596**	**(4,654)**	**16,463**	**(1,492)**	**14,971**
Claims expenses[(1)]	**(21,063)**	**(3,071)**	**(24,134)**	**(45,588)**	**1,324**	**(44,264)**
Revenue from reinsurance operations	1,044	-	1,044	704	-	704
Expenses from reinsurance operations	(820)	-	(820)	(820)	-	(820)
Net reinsurance income (expense)	**224**	**-**	**224**	**(116)**	**-**	**(116)**
Contract acquisition costs	(2,270)	-	(2,270)	(2,187)	-	(2,187)
Amortisation of investment securities and similar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administration costs	(2,334)	-	(2,334)	(2,309)	-	(2,309)
Other current operating income (expense)	(474)	-	(474)	(447)	-	(447)
Other operating income (expense)	-	-	-	-	-	-
OPERATING INCOME	**1,772**	**525**	**2,297**	**2,278**	**(168)**	**2,110**
Financing expenses	(186)	-	(186)	(282)	-	(282)
Share of net income of associates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income tax charge	(388)	(95)	(483)	(322)	(23)	(345)
Net income from discontinued or held-for-sale operations	119	-	119	(2)	-	(2)
CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME	**1,317**	**430**	**1,747**	**1,672**	**(191)**	**1,481**
Non-controlling interests	**(76)**	**-**	**(76)**	**(75)**	**-**	**(75)**
NET INCOME GROUP SHARE	**1,241**	**430**	**1,671**	**1,597**	**(191)**	**1,406**

(1) *Including -€27 billion of cost of redemptions and claims at 31 December 2022 (-€24.8 billion at 31 December 2021), -€1 billion in changes in policyholder's profit-sharing at 31 December 2022 (-€1.7 billion at 31 December 2021), and €2.3 billion in changes in technical reserves at 31 December 2022 (-€17.4 billion at 31 December 2021).*

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Breakdown of insurance company investments

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	187,432	197,579
Held for trading financial assets	**740**	**1,389**
Other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**186,692**	**196,190**
HEDGING DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS	-	42
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	175,524	218,478
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	**175,404**	**218,375**
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	**120**	**103**
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST	5,501	4,511
Loans and receivables	4,020	3,064
Debt securities	1,481	1,447
INVESTMENT PROPERTY	7,641	7,068
INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURE	4,423	4,467
TOTAL INSURANCE COMPANY INVESTMENTS	**380,521**	**432,145**

At 31 December 2022, investments in Insurance equity-accounted entities amount to €4,423 million compared with €4,467 million at 31 December 2021.

	31/12/2022			31/12/2021		
(in millions of euros)	Carrying amount	Unrealised gains	Unrealised losses	Carrying amount	Unrealised gains	Unrealised losses
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	**175,404**	**471**	**(26,414)**	**218,375**	**14,824**	**(638)**
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	**120**	**(3)**	**(20)**	**103**	**(2)**	**(15)**
TOTAL OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	175,524	468	(26,434)	218,478	14,822	(653)

Reclassifications between net income and other comprehensive income for financial assets designated under the overlay approach

	31/12/2022			31/12/2021		
(in millions of euros)	Amount reported for the designated financial assets applying IFRS 9	Amount that would have been reported for the designated financial assets applying IAS 39	Amount reclassified in other comprehensive income applying the overlay approach	Amount reported for the designated financial assets applying IFRS 9	Amount that would have been reported for the designated financial assets applying IAS 39	Amount reclassified in other comprehensive income applying the overlay approach
Investment income	775	764	(11)	726	720	(6)
Investment expenses	(5)	(4)	1	(7)	(6)	1
Gains (losses) on disposals of investments net of impairment and amortisation reversals	(11)	280	291	84	361	277
Change in fair value of investments at fair value through profit or loss	(3,578)	(46)	3,532	1,828		(1,828)
Change in impairment on investments	-	(217)	(217)		64	64
Investment income net of expenses	**(2,819)**	**777**	**3,596**	**2,631**	**1,139**	**(1,492)**
Claims expenses			**(3,071)**			**1,324**
OPERATING INCOME			525			(168)
Income tax charge			(95)			(23)
NET INCOME GROUP SHARE			**430**			**(191)**

Note 6 Notes to the balance sheet

6.1 Cash, Central Banks

	31/12/2022		31/12/2021	
(in millions of euros)	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
Cash	1,580		1,737	
Central Banks	206,068	59	236,020	1,276
CARRYING AMOUNTS	**207,648**	**59**	**237,757**	**1,276**

6.2 Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

(in millions of euros)	**31/12/2022**	**31/12/2021**
Held for trading financial assets	249,248	237,341
Other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	182,840	192,053
Equity instruments	41,549	40,683
Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions of the “SPPI” test [1]	69,419	75,379
Assets backing unit-linked contracts	71,872	75,991
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
CARRYING AMOUNTS	**432,088**	**429,394**
Of which lent securities	214	1

(1) Including €57,606 million in UCITS as at 31 December 2022 versus €59,776 million as at 31 December 2021

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

(in millions of euros)	**31/12/2022**	**31/12/2021**
Held for trading financial liabilities	238,708	207,725
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	40,665	38,663
CARRYING AMOUNTS	**279,373**	**246,388**

Detailed information on trading derivatives is provided in Note 3.2 relating to market risk, in particular on interest rates.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities for which changes in issuer spread are recognised in other comprehensive income and will not be reclassified

					31/12/2022
(in millions of euros)	Carrying amount	Difference between carrying amount and amount contractually required to pay at maturity	Accumulated amount of change in fair value attributable to changes in own credit risk	Amount of change in fair value during the period attributable to changes in own credit risk	Amount realised at derecognition [1]
Deposits and subordinated liabilities	**4,403**	**(445)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Deposits	4,403	(445)	-	-	-
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	**25,114**	**(2,614)**	**(406)**	**(769)**	**(6)**
Other financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL	**29,517**	**(3,059)**	**(406)**	**(769)**	**(6)**

(1) The amount realised upon derecognition is transferred to consolidated reserves.

					31/12/2021
(in millions of euros)	Carrying amount	Difference between carrying amount and amount contractually required to pay at maturity	Accumulated amount of change in fair value attributable to changes in own credit risk	Amount of change in fair value during the period attributable to changes in own credit risk	Amount realised at derecognition [1]
Deposits and subordinated liabilities	**3,564**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Deposits	3,564	-	-	-	-
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	**22,822**	**306**	**387**	**15**	**(1)**
Other financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL	**26,386**	**306**	**387**	**15**	**(1)**

(1) The amount realised upon derecognition is transferred to consolidated reserves.

Pursuant to IFRS 9, Crédit Agricole S.A. calculates changes in fair value attributable to changes in own credit risk using a methodology that allows for them to be separated from changes in value attributable to changes in market conditions.

Basis for calculating own credit risk

The source taken into account for the calculation of own credit risk may vary from one issuer to another. Within Crédit Agricole S.A., the source used is the change in its cost of market refinancing based on the type of issuance.

Calculation of unrealised gains/losses on own credit adjustment (recognised in other comprehensive income)

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s preferred approach is based on the liquidity component of issues. All issues are replicated by a group of vanilla loans/borrowings. Changes in fair value attributable to changes in own credit risk of all issues therefore correspond to those of said loans. These are equal to the changes in fair value of the loan book caused by changes in the cost of refinancing.

Calculation of realised gains/losses on own credit risk (recognised in consolidated reserves)

Crédit Agricole S.A. has elected to transfer fair value changes attributable to changes in own credit risk upon unwinding to consolidated reserves. Accordingly, when there is a total or partial early redemption, a sensitivity-based calculation is done. This consists of measuring the change in fair value attributable to the changes in own credit risk of a given issuance as being the sum of the credit spread sensitivities multiplied by the change in this spread between the issuance date and the redemption date.

Financial liabilities for which changes in issuer spread are recognised in net income

	31/12/2022			
(in millions of euros)	Carrying amount	Difference between carrying amount and due on maturity	Accumulated amount of change in fair value attributable to changes in own credit risk	Amount of change in fair value during the period attributable to changes in own credit risk
Deposits and subordinated liabilities	**11,148**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Deposits	11,148	-	-	-
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL	**11,148**	**-**	**-**	**-**

	31/12/2021			
(in millions of euros)	Carrying amount	Difference between carrying amount and due on maturity	Accumulated amount of change in fair value attributable to changes in own credit risk	Amount of change in fair value during the period attributable to changes in own credit risk
Deposits and subordinated liabilities	**12,277**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Deposits	12,277	-	-	-
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL	**12,277**	**-**	**-**	**-**

6.3 Hedging derivatives

Detailed information is provided in Note 3.4 on “Hedge accounting”.

6.4 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	31/12/2022		
(in millions of euros)	Carrying amount	Unrealised gains	Unrealised losses
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	204,002	688	(26,273)
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	2,768	553	(905)
TOTAL	**206,770**	**1,241**	**(27,178)**

	31/12/2021		
(in millions of euros)	Carrying amount	Unrealised gains	Unrealised losses
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	253,842	14,875	(669)
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	2,419	500	(912)
TOTAL	**256,261**	**15,375**	**(1,581)**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Debt instruments at fair value through equity that may be reclassified to profit or loss

			31/12/2022
(in millions of euros)	**Carrying amount**	**Unrealised gains**	**Unrealised losses**
Treasury bills and similar securities	64,587	369	(11,070)
Bonds and other fixed income securities	139,415	319	(15,203)
Total debt securities	**204,002**	**688**	**(26,273)**
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	-	-	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	-	-	-
Total loans and receivables	**-**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT MAY BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS	204,002	688	(26,273)
Income tax charge	-	(144)	6,992
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ON DEBT INSTRUMENTS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS (NET OF INCOME TAX)	**-**	**544**	**(19,281)**

			31/12/2021
(in millions of euros)	**Carrying amount**	**Unrealised gains**	**Unrealised losses**
Treasury bills and similar securities	83,123	7,101	(470)
Bonds and other fixed income securities	170,719	7,774	(199)
Total debt securities	**253,842**	**14,875**	**(669)**
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	-	-	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	-	-	-
Total loans and receivables	**-**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT MAY BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS	253,842	14,875	(669)
Income tax charge	-	(4,044)	222
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ON DEBT INSTRUMENTS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS (NET OF INCOME TAX)	**-**	**10,831**	**(447)**

Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss

Other comprehensive income on equity instruments that cannot be reclassified

			31/12/2022
(in millions of euros)	**Carrying amount**	**Unrealised gains**	**Unrealised losses**
Equities and other variable income securities	671	17	(99)
Non-consolidated equity investments	2,097	536	(806)
TOTAL EQUITY INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS	2,768	553	(905)
Income tax charge	-	(24)	7
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ON EQUITY INSTRUMENTS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS (NET OF INCOME TAX)	**-**	**529**	**(898)**

			31/12/2021
(in millions of euros)	**Carrying amount**	**Unrealised gains**	**Unrealised losses**
Equities and other variable income securities	572	8	(93)
Non-consolidated equity investments	1,847	492	(819)
TOTAL EQUITY INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS	2,419	500	(912)
Income tax charge	-	(22)	17
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ON EQUITY INSTRUMENTS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS (NET OF INCOME TAX)	**-**	**478**	**(895)**

Equity instruments derecognised during the period

			31/12/2022
(in millions of euros)	Fair value at the date of derecognition	Cumulative gains realised[(1)]	Cumulative losses realised[(1)]
Equities and other variable income securities	5	2	(9)
Non-consolidated equity investments	77	7	(14)
TOTAL INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY INSTRUMENTS	**82**	**9**	**(23)**
Income tax charge	-	-	-
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ON EQUITY INSTRUMENTS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS (NET OF INCOME TAX)	**-**	**9**	**(23)**

(1) Realised gains and losses are transferred to consolidated reserves when the instrument in question is derecognised.

			31/12/2021
(in millions of euros)	Fair value at the date of derecognition	Cumulative gains realised[(1)]	Cumulative losses realised[(1)]
Equities and other variable income securities	2	1	-
Non-consolidated equity investments	41	1	(13)
TOTAL INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY INSTRUMENTS	**43**	**2**	**(13)**
Income tax charge	-	-	-
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ON EQUITY INSTRUMENTS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS (NET OF INCOME TAX)	**-**	**2**	**(13)**

(1) Realised gains and losses are transferred to consolidated reserves when the instrument in question is derecognised.

6.5 Financial assets at amortised cost

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	567,642	501,347
Loans and receivables due from customers	489,757	459,905
Debt securities	87,206	84,074
CARRYING AMOUNTS	**1,144,605**	**1,045,326**

Loans and receivables due from credit institutions

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
CREDIT INSTITUTIONS		
Loans and receivables	108,056	93,663
of which non doubtful current accounts in debit[(1)]	*8,012*	*7,588*
of which non doubtful overnight accounts and advances[(1)]	*391*	*133*
Pledged securities	-	-
Securities bought under repurchase agreements	15,012	5,878
Subordinated loans	502	500
Other loans and receivables	66	75
Gross amount	**123,636**	**100,116**
Impairment	(444)	(414)
NET VALUE OF LOANS AND RECEIVABLES DUE FROM CREDIT INSTITUTIONS	**123,192**	**99,702**
CRÉDIT AGRICOLE INTERNAL TRANSACTIONS		
Current accounts	1	1,353
Securities bought under repurchase agreements	49	571
Term deposits and advances	444,133	399,354
Subordinated loans	267	367
TOTAL CRÉDIT AGRICOLE INTERNAL TRANSACTIONS	**444,450**	**401,645**
CARRYING AMOUNTS	**567,642**	**501,347**

(1) These transactions are partly comprised of the item "Net demand loans and deposits with credit institutions" on the Cash Flow Statement.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Loans and receivables due from customers

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
CUSTOMER TRANSACTIONS		
Trade receivables	43,805	38,835
Other customer loans	413,541	394,967
Pledged securities	-	240
Securities bought under repurchase agreements	5,726	3,915
Subordinated loans	55	56
Insurance receivables	222	176
Reinsurance receivables	964	852
Advances in associates' current accounts	39	95
Current accounts in debit	14,815	11,721
Gross amount	**479,167**	**450,857**
Impairment	(8,869)	(8,442)
NET VALUE OF LOANS AND RECEIVABLES DUE FROM CUSTOMERS	**470,298**	**442,415**
FINANCE LEASES		
Property leasing	5,744	5,281
Equipment leases, operating leases and similar transactions	14,185	12,662
Gross amount	**19,929**	**17,943**
Impairment	(470)	(453)
NET VALUE OF LEASE FINANCING OPERATIONS	**19,459**	**17,490**
CARRYING AMOUNTS[1]	**489,757**	**459,905**

(1) As at 31 December 2022, the amount of French State-guaranteed loans (SGL) [i.e. capital remaining due] granted to customers by Crédit Agricole S.A. in the context of the measures to support the economy in the wake of the Covid-19 health crisis was €6.1 billion (compared to €8 billion as at 31 December 2021).

Debt securities

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Treasury bills and similar securities	34,188	34,528
Bonds and other fixed income securities	53,122	49,631
Total	**87,310**	**84,159**
Impairment	(104)	(85)
CARRYING AMOUNTS	**87,206**	**84,074**

6.6 Transferred assets not derecognised or derecognised with ongoing involvement

Transferred assets not derecognised in full as at 31 December 2022

	Transferred assets but still fully recognized				
	Transferred assets				
(in millions of euros)	Carrying amount	Of which securitisation (non-deconsolidating)	Of which securities sold/bought under repurchase agreements	Of which other[1]	Fair value[2]
Held for trading financial assets	**14,501**	**-**	**14,501**	**-**	**14,501**
Equity instruments	151	-	151	-	151
Debt securities	14,350	-	14,350	-	14,350
Loans and receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**17,907**	**-**	**17,907**	**-**	**16,975**
Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	17,907	-	17,907	-	16,975
Loans and receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost	**16,473**	**14,547**	**1,902**	**24**	**16,473**
Debt securities	1,926	-	1,902	24	1,926
Loans and receivables	14,547	14,547	-	-	14,547
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	**48,881**	**14,547**	**34,310**	**24**	**47,949**
Finance leases	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL TRANSFERRED ASSETS	**48,881**	**14,547**	**34,310**	**24**	**47,949**

(1) Including securities lending without cash collateral.

(2) When the "counterparty (counterparties) to the associated liabilities has (have) recourse only to the transferred assets (IFRS 7.42D, (d))". (d))".

Transferred assets not derecognised in full as at 31 December 2021

	Transferred assets but still fully recognized				
	Transferred assets				
(in millions of euros)	Carrying amount	Of which securitisation (non-deconsolidating)	Of which securities sold/bought under repurchase agreements	Of which other[1]	Fair value[2]
Held for trading financial assets	**17,526**	**-**	**17,526**	**-**	**17,526**
Equity instruments	326	-	326	-	326
Debt securities	17,200	-	17,200	-	17,200
Loans and receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**17,109**	**-**	**17,109**	**-**	**16,750**
Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	17,109	-	17,109	-	16,750
Loans and receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost	**15,379**	**13,257**	**2,082**	**40**	**15,379**
Debt securities	2,122	-	2,082	40	2,122
Loans and receivables	13,257	13,257	-	-	13,257
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	**50,014**	**13,257**	**36,717**	**40**	**49,655**
Finance leases	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL TRANSFERRED ASSETS	**50,014**	**13,257**	**36,717**	**40**	**49,655**

(1) Including securities lending without cash collateral.

(2) When the "counterparty (counterparties) to the associated liabilities has (have) recourse only to the transferred assets (IFRS 7.42D, (d))". (d))".

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Transferred assets but still fully recognized						Transferred assets recognised to the extent of on the entity's continuing involvement		
	Associated liabilities			Assets and associated liabilities				
Carrying amount	Of which securitisation (non-deconsolidating)	Of which securities sold/bought under repurchase agreements	Of which other[1]	Fair value[2]	Net fair value[2]	Initial total carrying amount of assets prior to transfer	Carrying amount of assets still recognised (continuing involvement)	Carrying amount of associated liabilities
14,497	**-**	**14,497**	**-**	**14 497**	**4**	**-**	**-**	**-**
151	-	151	-	151	-	-	-	-
14,346	-	14,346	-	14 346	4	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17,907	**-**	**17,907**	**-**	**17 907**	**(932)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17,907	-	17,907	-	17 907	(932)	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,364	**8,577**	**1,788**	**-**	**10 364**	**6,109**	**-**	**-**	**-**
1,788	-	1,788	-	1 788	139	-	-	-
8,576	8,577	-	-	8 576	5,970	-	-	-
42,768	8,577	34,192	-	42 768	5,181	-	-	-
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
42,768	**8,577**	**34,192**	**-**	**42 768**	**5,181**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Transferred assets but still fully recognized						Transferred assets recognised to the extent of on the entity's continuing involvement		
	Associated liabilities			Assets and associated liabilities				
Carrying amount	Of which securitisation (non-deconsolidating)	Of which securities sold/bought under repurchase agreements	Of which other[1]	Fair value[2]	Net fair value[2]	Initial total carrying amount of assets prior to transfer	Carrying amount of assets still recognised (continuing involvement)	Carrying amount of associated liabilities
17,277	**-**	**17,277**	**-**	**17,277**	**249**	**-**	**-**	**-**
303	-	303	-	303	23	-	-	-
16,974	-	16,974	-	16,974	226	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17,101	**-**	**17,101**	**-**	**17,101**	**(350)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17,101	-	17,101	-	17,101	(350)	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12,829	**10,760**	**2,069**	**-**	**12,829**	**2,550**	**-**	**-**	**-**
2,069	-	2,069	-	2,069	53	-	-	-
10,760	10,760	-	-	10,760	2,497	-	-	-
47,207	10,760	36,447	-	47,207	2,449	-	-	-
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
47,207	**10,760**	**36,447**	**-**	**47,207**	**2,449**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Securitisations

Consolidated securitisations with external investors are a transfer of assets within the meaning of the amendment to IFRS 7. The Group effectively has an indirect contractual obligation to deliver to external investors the cash flows from assets sold to the securitisation fund (although these assets are recorded in the Group balance sheet through the consolidation of the fund). Receivables assigned to the securitisation fund are used as collateral for investors.

Fully self-subscribed consolidated securitisations do not constitute a transfer of assets within the meaning of IFRS 7.

Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance Securitisations

At 31 December 2022, Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance managed seventeen consolidated vehicles for securitisation of retail consumer loans and car dealer financing in Europe. Securitisation transactions carried out within Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance Group are not considered to form part of a deconsolidation transaction under IFRS and have therefore been reintegrated into Crédit Agricole S.A. consolidated financial statements.

The carrying amounts of the relevant assets (net of related liabilities) amounted to €3,596 million at 31 December 2022. They include, in particular, outstanding customer loans with a net carrying amount of €5,556 million. The amount of securities mobilised on the market stood at €5,015 million. The value of securities still available to be mobilised stood at €4,757 million.

CA Italia Securitisations

At 31 December 2022, Crédit Agricole Italia managed one home loan securitisation vehicle. This securitisation transaction is not considered to form part of a deconsolidation transaction under IFRS and has therefore been reintegrated into the Crédit Agricole S.A. consolidated financial statements.

The carrying amounts of the relevant assets amounted to €13,641 million at 31 December 2022.

6.7 Financial liabilities at amortised cost

(in millions of euros)	**31/12/2022**	**31/12/2021**
Due to credit institutions	284,167	314,783
Due to customers	827,977	781,177
Debt securities	212,538	171,393
CARRYING AMOUNTS	**1,324,682**	**1,267,353**

Due to credit institutions

(in millions of euros)	**31/12/2022**	**31/12/2021**
CREDIT INSTITUTIONS		
Accounts and borrowings	137,530	205,620
of which current accounts in credit[1]	*17,580*	*10,335*
of which overnight accounts and deposits[1]	*684*	*4,241*
Pledged securities	-	-
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	21,436	17,103
TOTAL	**158,966**	**222,723**
CRÉDIT AGRICOLE INTERNAL TRANSACTIONS		
Current accounts in credit	42,210	71,492
Term deposits and advances	82,943	20,375
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	48	193
TOTAL	**125,201**	**92,060**
CARRYING AMOUNTS	**284,167**	**314,783**

(1) These transactions are partly comprised of the item "Net demand loans and deposits with credit institutions" on the Cash Flow Statement.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Due to customers

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Current accounts in credit	308,492	324,002
Special savings accounts	365,034	344,300
Other amounts due to customers	150,034	108,421
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	2,049	2,124
Insurance liabilities	904	938
Reinsurance liabilities	603	676
Cash deposits received from ceding and retroceding companies against technical insurance commitments	861	716
CARRYING AMOUNTS	**827,977**	**781,177**

Debt securities

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Interest bearing notes	-	-
Interbank securities	5,906	7,862
Negotiable debt securities	104,558	61,260
Bonds(1)	99,559	99,885
Other debt securities	2,515	2,386
CARRYING AMOUNTS	**212,538**	**171,393**

(1) Includes issues of covered bonds and issues of senior non-preferred bonds.

"Green bond" issues included in the item "Debt securities" totalled €8.7 billion as at 31 December 2022.

Debt securities issued by Crédit Agricole S.A. and held by insurance entities of the Crédit Agricole S.A. group are eliminated for euro contracts. They were also eliminated when they were backing unit-linked contracts with financial risk borne entirely by the policyholder.

Senior non-preferred debt issues

Since the law on transparency, the fight against corruption and the modernisation of the economy (also referred to as the "Sapin 2 Law") of 9 December 2016, French Law plans to create a category of senior debt – senior non-preferred debt (unsecured) – meeting in particular certain eligibility criteria (as defined in the applicable regulation) of the TLAC and MREL ratios (see Articles L.613-30-3-I-4° and R.613-28 of the French Monetary and Financial Code).

In the context of a resolution procedure and under the conditions of the applicable regulations, senior non-preferred debt may be impaired, in whole or in part, or converted into capital, as part of the bail-in, in priority to other unsecured senior debt constituted by senior preferred debt, but only after the conversion into capital or the total impairment of subordinated instruments (including, without limitation, instruments qualifying as Tier 1 capital (Common Equity Tier 1 and Additional Tier 1 instruments) and instruments qualifying as Tier 1 capital) and instruments qualifying as Tier 2 capital and only if such initial impairments or conversions are insufficient to enable the institution concerned to be bailed out.

In the event of liquidation, senior non-preferred debt instruments will be repaid, if any funds remain, after the full repayment of senior preferred debt instruments but before subordinated debt instruments which may or may not qualify as regulatory equity.

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s outstanding senior non-preferred debt amounted to €31.6 billion as at 31 December 2022.

6.8 Information on the offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Offsetting – financial assets

Type of financial instrument *(in millions of euros)*	31/12/2022					
	Offsetting effects on financial assets covered by master netting agreements and similar agreements					
				Other amounts that can be offset under given conditions		
	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets before offsetting	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities set off in the financial statements	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the financial statements[3]	Gross amounts of financial liabilities covered by master netting agreements	Amounts of other financial instruments received as collateral, including security deposits	Net amount after all offsetting effects
Derivatives[1][2]	151,189	-	151,189	98,197	22,146	30,846
Reverse repurchase agreements[4]	259,756	135,805	123,951	14,120	109,509	322
Other financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS SUBJECT TO OFFSETTING	**410,945**	**135,805**	**275,140**	**112,317**	**131,655**	**31,168**

(1) Including margin calls but before any XVA impact.
(2) 80% of derivatives on the asset side at the reporting date were subject to offsetting.
(3) The net amount of financial assets shown in the summary statements is equal to the amount shown on the balance sheet as assets.
(4) 99% of repurchase agreements on the assets side at the reporting date were subject to offsetting.

At 31 December 2022, derivative instruments were not subject to accounting clearing within the meaning of IAS 32R, but daily settlement (application of the so-called "settlement to market" mechanism).

Type of financial instrument *(in millions of euros)*	31/12/2021					
	Offsetting effects on financial assets covered by master netting agreements and similar agreements					
				Other amounts that can be offset under given conditions		
	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets before offsetting	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities set off in the financial statements	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the financial statements[3]	Gross amounts of financial liabilities covered by master netting agreements	Amounts of other financial instruments received as collateral, including security deposits	Net amount after all offsetting effects
Derivatives[1][2]	107,820	-	107,820	74,612	17,954	15,254
Reverse repurchase agreements[4]	253,475	130,117	123,358	9,662	113,017	679
Other financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS SUBJECT TO OFFSETTING	**361,295**	**130,117**	**231,178**	**84,274**	**130,971**	**15,933**

(1) Including margin calls but before any XVA impact.
(2) 86% of derivatives on the asset side at the reporting date were subject to offsetting.
(3) The net amount of financial assets shown in the summary statements is equal to the amount shown on the balance sheet as assets.
(4) The amount of repurchase agreements subject to compensation represents 99% of the repurchase agreements in assets at the balance sheet date.

At 31 December 2021, derivative instruments were not subject to accounting clearing within the meaning of IAS 32R, but daily settlement (application of the so-called "settlement to market" mechanism).

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Offsetting – financial liabilities

	31/12/2022					
	Offsetting effects on financial liabilities covered by master netting agreements and similar agreements					
				Other amounts that can be offset under given conditions		
Type of financial instrument *(in millions of euros)*	**Gross amounts of recognised financial assets before offsetting**	**Gross amounts of recognised financial assets set off in the financial statements**	**Net amounts of financial liabilities presented in the financial statements[3]**	**Gross amounts of financial assets covered by master netting agreements**	**Amounts of other financial instruments received as collateral, including security deposits**	**Net amount after all offsetting effects**
Derivatives[1][2]	165,459	-	165,459	98,197	47,475	19,787
Reverse repurchase agreements[4]	241,030	135,805	105,225	14,120	89,502	1,603
Securities lent						
Other financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS SUBJECT TO OFFSETTING	**406,489**	**135,805**	**270,684**	**112,317**	**136,977**	**21,390**

(1) Including margin calls but before any XVA impact.
(2) 88% of derivatives on the liabilities side at the reporting date were subject to offsetting.
(3) The net amount of financial liabilities shown in the summary statements is equal to the amount shown on the balance sheet as liabilities.
(4) 99% of repurchase agreements on the liabilities side at the reporting date were subject to offsetting.

At 31 December 2022, derivative instruments were not subject to accounting clearing within the meaning of IAS 32R, but daily settlement (application of the so-called "settlement to market" mechanism).

	31/12/2021					
	Offsetting effects on financial liabilities covered by master netting agreements and similar agreements					
				Other amounts that can be offset under given conditions		
Type of financial instrument *(in millions of euros)*	**Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities before offsetting**	**Gross amounts of recognised financial assets set off in the financial statements**	**Net amounts of financial liabilities presented in the financial statements[3]**	**Gross amounts of financial assets covered by master netting agreements**	**Amounts of other financial instruments received as collateral, including security deposits**	**Net amount after all offsetting effects**
Derivatives[1][2]	99,400	-	99,400	74,612	18,168	6,621
Reverse repurchase agreements[4]	228,274	130,117	98,157	9,662	73,179	16,074
Other financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS SUBJECT TO OFFSETTING	**327,674**	**130,117**	**197,557**	**84,274**	**91,347**	**22,695**

(1) Including margin calls but before any XVA impact.
(2) 93% of derivatives on the liabilities side at the reporting date were subject to offsetting.
(3) The net amount of financial liabilities shown in the summary statements is equal to the amount shown on the balance sheet as liabilities.
(4) 93% of repurchase agreements on the liabilities side at the reporting date were subject to offsetting.

At 31 December 2021, derivative instruments were not subject to accounting clearing within the meaning of IAS 32R, but daily settlement (application of the so-called "settlement to market" mechanism).

6.9 Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Current tax	1,968	1,659
Deferred tax	5,322	4,205
TOTAL CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAX ASSETS	**7,290**	**5,864**
Current tax	1,579	1,364
Deferred tax	830	1,568
TOTAL CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES	**2,409**	**2,932**

Tax audits

Crédit Agricole CIB Paris tax audit

Crédit Agricole CIB is the subject of an audit of accounts for the 2019 and 2020 financial years. The adjustments have been challenged with stated arguments. A provision has been recognised to cover the estimated risk.

CLSA liability guarantee

In 2013, Crédit Agricole Group sold the CLSA entities to the Chinese group CITICS.

Following tax adjustments made on some CLSA entities in India and the Philippines, CITICS invoked the liability guarantee against Crédit Agricole Group. The adjustments have been challenged with stated arguments. A provision has been recognised to cover the estimated risk.

Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance tax audit

Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance was audited in 2018 and 2019 for the periods 2014-2015 and 2016-2017 respectively, with arrears collected for those periods. In 2021, Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance filed claims with the tax authorities disputing some of those arrears. Litigation proceedings are ongoing.

Agos Ducato tax audit

Following a prior audit, completed in 2021, Agos Ducato made provisions in its accounts for the impact the audit will have on subsequent years.

Predica tax audit

Predica is the subject of an audit of accounts for the 2019 and 2020 financial years. A proposal for adjustments was received at the end of 2022 for the year 2020. A provision has been recognised to cover the estimated risk.

LCL tax audit

LCL is the subject of an audit of accounts for the 2018, 2019 and 2020 financial years. A proposal for adjustments was received at the end of 2022 for the 2018-2019 financial years. A provision has been recognised to cover the estimated risk.

Net deferred tax assets and liabilities break down as follows:

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Temporary timing differences – tax	**2,859**	**3,439**
Non-deductible accrued expenses	502	490
Non-deductible provisions for liabilities and charges	1,987	2,030
Other temporary differences[(1)]	370	919
Deferred tax on reserves for unrealised gains or losses	**1,846**	**(483)**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,173	(632)
Cash flow hedges	632	(79)
Gains and losses/Actuarial differences	45	105
Other comprehensive income attributable to changes in own credit risk	(103)	93
Reclassification of net gains (losses) of designated financial assets applying the overlay approach	99	30
Deferred tax on income and reserves	**(213)**	**(319)**
of which Reclassification of net gains (losses) of designated financial assets applying the overlay approach	(99)	(30)
TOTAL DEFERRED TAX	**4,492**	**2,637**

(1) The portion of deferred tax related to tax loss carryforwards was €359 million for 2022 compared with €703 million for 2021.

Deferred tax assets are netted on the balance sheet by tax consolidation level.

In order to assess the level of deferred tax assets to be recognised, Crédit Agricole S.A. takes into account for each company or tax group concerned the dedicated tax status and the earnings projections established during the budgetary process.

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

6.10 Accruals, prepayments and sundry assets and liabilities

Accruals, prepayments and sundry assets

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Other assets	**60,884**	**31,119**
Inventory accounts and miscellaneous	257	238
Collective management of *Livret de Développement Durable* (LDD) savings account and united	-	-
Sundry debtors[1]	56,738	27,759
Settlements accounts	1,677	1,146
Due from shareholders – unpaid capital	9	-
Other insurance assets	273	287
Reinsurer's share of technical reserves	1,930	1,689
Accruals and deferred income	**10,714**	**7,328**
Items in course of transmission	3,142	2,385
Adjustment and suspense accounts	1,049	74
Accrued income	4,554	3,407
Prepaid expenses	1,306	879
Other accruals prepayments and sundry assets	663	583
CARRYING AMOUNTS	**71,598**	**38,447**

(1) *Including €111 million in respect of the contribution to the Single Resolution Fund in the form of a security deposit at 31 December 2022. The Single Resolution Fund may use the security deposit to provide funding unconditionally and at any time.*

Accruals, prepayments and sundry liabilities

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Other liabilities[1]	**41,979**	**41,067**
Settlements accounts	3,291	1,709
Sundry creditors	36,624	37,258
Liabilities related to trading securities	238	258
Lease liabilities	1,816	1,830
Other insurance liabilities	10	12
Other	-	-
Accruals and deferred income	**13,314**	**12,255**
Items in course of transmission[2]	3,455	3,211
Adjustment and suspense accounts	1,464	1,080
Unearned income	1,332	1,247
Accrued expenses	5,981	5,696
Other accruals prepayments and sundry assets	1,082	1,021
CARRYING AMOUNTS	**55,293**	**53,322**

(1) *The amounts shown include related debts.*
(2) *Net amounts are shown.*

6.11 Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Balance sheet of discontinued or held for sale operations

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Cash, Central Banks	-	215
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	419
Hedging derivative Instruments	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	704
Financial assets at amortised cost	4	1,308
Revaluation adjustment on interest rate hedged portfolios	-	-
Current and deferred tax assets	1	6
Accruals, prepayments and sundry assets	30	222
Investments in equity-accounted entities	98	-
Investment property	-	19
Property, plant and equipment	-	34
Intangible assets	1	38
Goodwill	-	-
Total Assets	**134**	**2,965**
Central Banks	-	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Hedging derivative Instruments	-	-
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	9	1,143
Revaluation adjustment on interest rate hedged portfolios	-	-
Current and deferred tax liabilities	-	20
Accruals, prepayments and sundry liabilities	153	103
Insurance company technical reserves	-	1,280
Provisions	3	5
Subordinated debt	-	-
Adjustment to fair value of assets held for sale and discontinued operations (excluding taxes)	40	15
Total Liabilities and equity	**205**	**2,566**
NET ASSET FROM DISCONTINUED OR HELD-FOR-SALE OPERATIONS	**(71)**	**399**

Income statement from discontinued operations

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Revenues	69	129
Operating expenses	(30)	(113)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	(9)	(23)
Cost of risk	(2)	8
Pre-tax income	**28**	**1**
Share of net income of equity-accounted entities	-	-
Net gains (losses) on other assets	-	25
Change in value of goodwill	-	-
Income tax charge	(7)	(21)
Net income	**21**	**5**
Income associated with fair value adjustments of discontinued operations	95	-
Net income from discontinued operations	**116**	**5**
Non-controlling interests	-	-
NET INCOME FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS – GROUP SHARE	**116**	**5**

Discontinued operations cash flow statement

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Net cash flows from (used by) operating activities	(116)	25
Net cash flows from (used by) investment activities	(386)	(100)
Net cash flows from (used by) financing activities	114	(3)
TOTAL	**(388)**	**(78)**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

6.12 Joint ventures and associates

Financial information of joint ventures and associates

As at 31 December 2022,

- the equity-accounted value of joint ventures totalled €3,900 million (€3,618 million as at 31 December 2021);
- the equity-accounted value of associates totalled €4,823 million (€4,699 million as at 31 December 2021);

FCA Bank is a joint venture created with Fiat Chrysler Automobiles (FCA), now incorporated into the Stellantis group. The company operates in 18 European countries and manages all financing activities for dealers and customers of brands from the FCA Group: Fiat, Lancia, Alfa Romeo, Maserati, Chrysler, Jeep Europe, as well as brands from other constructors developed under private labelling agreements (Jaguar Land Rover, Ferrari, Morgan, Hymer etc.), across varying geographical scopes.

In the second quarter of 2022, the entities of the Leasys Rent Group (Leasys Rent Spa, Leasys Rent Espana, Leasys Rent France, EasyRent and Sado Rent) were transferred from the Leasys Group to FCA Bank (Entities jointly controlled by CACF and Stellantis), without any book impact. These entities were renamed Drivalia, Drivalia Spain, Drivalia France, Drivalia UK and Drivalia Portugal during Q3. At the *Mondial de l'Auto,* it was announced that the entities would use the "Drivalia" brand.

On 2 August 2022, creation of LeaseCo, jointly controlled by CACF and Stellantis, in the framework of their partnership. The company's object is the long, medium and short term rental of motor vehicles. On 21 December 2022, the two shareholders decided to increase their capital by €0.6 billion each, for a total of €1.2 billion. On the same day, LeaseCo acquired 100% of the shares of Leasys Spa from FCAB Spa. LeaseCo and the Leasys Group are consolidated using the equity method.

Material associates and joint ventures are presented in the table below. These are the main joint ventures and associates that make up the "Equity-accounted value on the balance sheet".

	31/12/2022					
(in millions of euros)	% of interest	Equity-accounted value	Share of market value	Dividends paid to Group's entities	Share of net income(1)	Share of shareholders' equity(2)
Joint ventures						
FCA Bank	50.0%	1,897	-	600	229	1,841
S3 Latam Holdco 1	34.7%	322	-	-	15	581
SCI Paul Cézanne	49.0%	311	341	16	4	69
Leaseco(3)	50.0%	633	-	-	(1)	924
Others		737	-	59	35	1,080
NET CARRYING AMOUNT OF INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY-ACCOUNTED ENTITIES (JOINT VENTURES)		**3,900**			**282**	**4,495**
Associates						
Icade	19.1%	999	586	61	93	606
Korian	25.0%	645	267	9	(248)	869
Ramsay Générale de Santé	39.8%	754	804	-	47	483
Altarea	24.6%	660	631	49	75	558
GAC Sofinco Auto Finance Co (ex-GAC CACF)	50.0%	471	-	25	61	471
SCI Heart of La Défense	33.3%	223	173	5	39	223
Frey	19.7%	186	191	9	22	184
ABC-CA Fund Management Co	22.6%	197	-	-	21	197
Wafasalaf	49.0%	133	-	14	19	78
SBI Funds Management Ltd	24.9%	214	-	7	58	190
Others		341		58	67	226
NET CARRYING AMOUNT OF INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY-ACCOUNTED ENTITIES (ASSOCIATES)		**4,823**			**254**	**4,085**
NET CARRYING AMOUNT OF INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY-ACCOUNTED ENTITIES		**8,723**			**536**	**8,580**

(1) The share of net income from policyholders' deferred profit sharing of the joint ventures and associates of the Asset Gathering activities are classified as revenues in the income statement.
(2) Shareholders' equity Group share in the financial statements of the joint venture or associate when the joint venture or associate is a sub-group.
(3) Includes Leasys S.P.A. data.

The market value shown in the table above is the quoted price of the shares on the market as at 31 December 2022. This value may not be representative of the selling value since the value in use of equity-accounted entities may be different from the equity-accounted value determined pursuant to IAS 28. Investments in equity-accounted entities were subject to impairment tests, in case of an indication of impairment, using the same methodology as for goodwill.

(in millions of euros)	% of interest	Equity-accounted value	Share of market value	Dividends paid to Group's entities	Share of net income[1]	Share of shareholders' equity[2]
						31/12/2021
Joint ventures						
FCA Bank	50.0%	2,243	-	140	246	1,931
S3 Latam Holdco 1	34.7%	276	-	-	8	541
SCI Paul Cézanne	49.0%	322	350	-	5	81
Others		777	-	19	29	1,115
NET CARRYING AMOUNT OF INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY-ACCOUNTED ENTITIES (JOINT VENTURES)		**3,618**			**288**	**3,668**
Associates						
Icade	19.1%	945	919	57	39	552
Korian	24.4%	875	718	8	15	829
Ramsay Générale de Santé	39.8%	697	941	-	26	426
Altarea	24.7%	635	839	41	(17)	457
GAC Sofinco Auto Finance Co (ex-GAC CACF)	50.0%	447	-	27	54	447
SCI Heart of La Défense	33.3%	189	227	13	(62)	189
Frey	22.4%	175	183	7	7	172
ABC-CA Fund Management Co	22.7%	180	-	9	28	180
Wafasalaf	49.0%	137	-	9	13	78
SBI Funds Management Ltd	25.0%	174	-	6	47	149
Others		245		32	(34)	134
NET CARRYING AMOUNT OF INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY-ACCOUNTED ENTITIES (ASSOCIATES)		**4,699**			**116**	**3,613**
NET CARRYING AMOUNT OF INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY-ACCOUNTED ENTITIES		**8,317**			**404**	**7,282**

(1) The share of net income from policyholders' deferred profit sharing of the joint ventures and associates of the Asset Gathering activities are classified as revenues in the income statement.
(2) Shareholders' equity Group share in the financial statements of the joint venture or associate when the joint venture or associate is a sub-group.

Condensed financial information for the material associates and joint ventures of the Crédit Agricole S.A. group is shown below:

(in millions of euros)	Revenues	Net income	Total assets	Total Equity
				31/12/2022
Joint ventures				
FCA Bank	749	1,019	27,553	3,682
S3 Latam Holdco 1	133	66	1,359	1,161
SCI Paul Cézanne	8	8	178	167
Leaseco[1]	(2)	(2)	8,137	1,850
Associates				
Icade	487	487	18,313	8,860
Korian	75	75	14,335	3,771
Ramsay Générale de Santé	118	118	6,788	1,239
Altarea	307	307	8,887	3,785
GAC Sofinco Auto Finance Co (ex-GAC CACF)	250	122	7,064	219
SCI Heart of La Défense	117	117	1,759	669
Frey	111	111	2,039	993
ABC-CA Fund Management Co	124	63	640	591
Wafasalaf	111	37	-	-
SBI Funds Management Ltd	280	156	550	515

(1) Includes LEASYS S.P.A. data.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

(in millions of euros)	Revenues	Net income	Total assets	Total Equity
				31/12/2021
Joint ventures				
FCA Bank	90	39	1,215	1,082
S3 Latam Holdco 1	77	29	1,182	1,049
SCI Paul Cézanne	9	9	185	176
Associates				
Icade	207	207	12,571	3,737
Korian	61	61	13,738	3,606
Ramsay Générale de Santé	65	65	6,682	1,099
Altarea	(69)	(69)	8,832	2,729
GAC Sofinco Auto Finance Co (ex-GAC CACF)	252	108	6,155	266
SCI Heart of La Défense	(185)	(185)	1,762	685
Frey	-	-	-	-
ABC-CA Fund Management Co	220	85	616	541
Wafasalaf	112	27	1,595	159
SBI Funds Management Ltd	218	123	433	404

Investments in joint ventures and associates not consolidated at insurance level

Crédit Agricole Assurances has used the simplified option allowed by IAS 28 to measure 13 joint ventures and 16 associates.

Investments in these corporates are therefore measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9.

The summarised financial information of Crédit Agricole Assurances' significant joint ventures and associates measured at fair value through profit or loss is presented below:

(in millions of euros)	% interest	Net asset value	Total assets	Total equity	Net income
					31/12/2022
Joint ventures					
Luxembourg Investment Company 296 Sarl	50%	42	85	84	-
Tunels de Barcelona	50%	ND	485	77	21
European Motorway Investments 1	60%	278	128	104	4
Cirrus SCA A1	20%	314	ND	ND	ND
Ell Holdco Sarl	49%	271	551	551	-
Eurowatt Energie	75%	ND	-	-	-
Futures Energies Investissements Holding 3	80%	ND	ND	ND	ND
Ieih	80%	ND	ND	ND	ND
Ef Solare Italia	30%	ND	ND	ND	ND
URI GmbH	45%	ND	ND	ND	ND
Ordesa Servicios Empresariales Sl	60%	493	ND	ND	ND
Janus Renewables	50%	ND	ND	ND	ND
Altaluxco	50%	412	ND	ND	ND
Associates					
Futures Energies Investissements Holding	30%	ND	ND	ND	ND
Semmaris	38%	38	ND	ND	ND
Central Sicaf	25%	174	1,222	758	70
Pisto Group Holding Sarl	40%	245	101	9	30
Alta Blue	33%	257	699	698	-
Cavour Aero Sa	37%	175	369	369	-
Fluxdune	25%	227	868	852	-
Cassini SAS	49%	276	1,713	477	-71
Futures Energies Investissements Holding 2	48%	ND	ND	ND	ND
Sarl Impulse	38%	869	1,413	1,209	-6
Aguas Profundas S.A.	35%	472	2,221	1,289	-14
Adl Participations	25%	88	546	392	-4
Edison Renewables	49%	ND	ND	ND	ND
Hornsea 2	25%	ND	ND	ND	ND
Repsol Renovables	13%	ND	ND	ND	ND
Altamira	23%	ND	ND	ND	ND

(in millions of euros)					31/12/2021
	% interest	**Net asset value**	**Total assets**	**Total equity**	**Net income**
Joint ventures					
European Motorway Investments 1	60%	269	135	103	-
Luxembourg Investment Company 296 Sarl	50%	43	85	84	-
Tunels de Barcelona	50%	171	485	77	21
EUROWATT ENERGIE	75%	ND	361	42	(1)
CIRRUS SCA A1	20%	166	763	409	(5)
ELL HOLDCO SARL	49%	72	551	551	-
FUTURES ENERGIES INVESTISSEMENTS HOLDING 3	80%	ND	ND	ND	ND
IEIH	80%	ND	ND	ND	ND
EF SOLARE ITALIA	30%	ND	3,417	611	(39)
Associates					
Central Sicaf	25%	187	1,384	765	52
PISTO GROUP HOLDING SARL	40%	69	100	8	10
Semmaris	38%	37	656	113	15
Futures Energies Investissements Holding	30%	390	1,314	78	34
Futures Energies Investissements Holding 2	48%	ND	ND	ND	ND
Cavour Aero S.A.	37%	175	369	369	-
Fluxdune	25%	226	929	929	-
Alta Blue	33%	294	617	598	-
Cassini SAS	49%	192	1,644	559	(229)
SARL IMPULSE	38%	449	1,369	1,166	(2)
AGUAS PROFUNDAS S.A.	35%	144	2,221	1,289	(14)
EDISON RENEWABLES	49%	ND	ND	ND	ND
ADL PARTICIPATIONS	25%	ND	544	365	(4)

Significant restrictions on joint ventures and associates

Crédit Agricole S.A. has the following restrictions:

Regulatory constraints

The subsidiaries of Crédit Agricole S.A. are subject to prudential regulation and regulatory capital requirements in their host countries. The minimum equity capital (solvency ratio), leverage ratio and liquidity ratio requirements limit the capacity of these entities to pay dividends or to transfer assets to Crédit Agricole S.A.

Legal constraints

The subsidiaries of Crédit Agricole S.A. are subject to legal provisions concerning the distribution of capital and distributable earnings. These requirements limit the ability of the subsidiaries to distribute dividends. In the majority of cases, these are less restrictive than the regulatory limitations mentioned above.

Restriction on assets backing unit-linked contracts for the Insurance business

Assets backing unit-linked contracts of Crédit Agricole S.A. are held for the benefit of policyholders. Assets of the insurance subsidiaries of Crédit Agricole S.A. are mainly held for satisfying their obligation towards their policyholders. Assets transfers to other entities are possible following the legal conditions. However, in case of a transfer, a part of the profit due to the transfer must be intended for the policyholders.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

6.13 Investment property

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2021	Changes in scope	Increases (acquisitions)	Decreases (disposals)	Translation adjustments	Transfers in non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	Other movements	31/12/2022
Gross amount	7,465	87	1,114	(726)	-	-	18	7,958
Depreciation and impairment	(158)	(37)	(9)	54	-	-	4	(146)
CARRYING AMOUNTS[(1)]	**7,307**	**50**	**1,105**	**(672)**	**-**	**-**	**22**	**7,812**

(1) Including investment property let to third parties.

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2020	Changes in scope	Increases (acquisitions)	Decreases (disposals)	Translation adjustments	Transfers in non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	Other movements	31/12/2021
Gross amount	6,625	146	1,289	(580)	-	(15)	(15)	7,465
Depreciation and impairment	(103)	(47)	(8)	(1)	-	1	1	(158)
CARRYING AMOUNTS[(1)]	**6,522**	**99**	**1,281**	**(581)**	**-**	**(14)**	**(14)**	**7,307**

(1) Including investment property let to third parties.

Fair value of investment properties

The market value of investment property recorded at cost, as valued by "expert appraisers", was €11,938 million as at 31 December 2022 compared with €11,336 million as at 31 December 2021.

(in millions of euros)		31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments	Level 1	-	-
Valuation based on observable data	Level 2	11,704	11,009
Valuation based on unobservable data	Level 3	234	327
MARKET VALUE OF INVESTMENT PROPERTIES		**11,938**	**11,336**

All investment property are recognised at cost in the balance sheet.

6.14 Property, plant & equipment and intangible assets (excluding goodwill)

Property, plant and equipment used in operations includes the rights of use of assets leased as lessee.

Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment is presented including depreciation on property, plant & equipment leased under operating leases.

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2021	Changes in scope	Increases (acquisitions)	Decreases (disposals and redemptions)	Translation adjustments	Other movements	31/12/2022
Property, plant & equipment used in operations							
Gross amount	12,329	(274)	1,000	(585)	(21)	11	12,460
Depreciation and impairment	(6,233)	51	(772)	516	6	(5)	(6,437)
CARRYING AMOUNTS	**6,096**	**(223)**	**228**	**(69)**	**(15)**	**6**	**6,023**
Intangible assets							
Gross amount	8,731	44	681	(316)	(9)	(57)	9,074
Depreciation and impairment	(5,468)	(74)	(539)	213	8	(10)	(5,870)
CARRYING AMOUNTS	**3,263**	**(30)**	**142**	**(103)**	**(1)**	**(67)**	**3,204**

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2020	Changes in scope	Increases (acquisitions)	Decreases (disposals)	Translation adjustments	Other movements	31/12/2021
Property, plant & equipment used in operations							
Gross amount	10,978	813	808	(329)	87	(28)	12,329
Depreciation and impairment	(5,199)	(448)	(764)	223	(49)	4	(6,233)
CARRYING AMOUNTS	**5,779**	**365**	**44**	**(106)**	**38**	**(24)**	**6,096**
Intangible assets							
Gross amount	8,214	246	628	(311)	17	(63)	8,731
Depreciation and impairment	(5,018)	(123)	(522)	253	(9)	(49)	(5,468)
CARRYING AMOUNTS	**3,196**	**123**	**106**	**(58)**	**8**	**(112)**	**3,263**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

6.15 Goodwill

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2021 gross	31/12/2021 net	Increases (acquisitions)	Decreases (divestments)	Impairment losses during the period	Translation adjustments	Other movements	31/12/2022 gross	31/12/2022 net
Asset Gathering	**7,933**	**7,934**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**67**	**(2)**	**7,999**	**7,999**
of which insurance	1,213	1,214	-	-	-	-	-	1,214	1,214
of which asset management	5,860	5,860	-	-	-	30	(2)	5,888	5,888
of which international wealth management	860	860	-	-	-	37	-	897	897
French Retail Banking	**5,263**	**4,161**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,263**	**4,161**
International Retail Banking	**3,217**	**796**	**-**	**(27)**	**27**	**(12)**	**-**	**3,153**	**784**
of which Italy	2,871	757	-	-	-	-	-	2,871	757
of which Poland	205	-	-	-	-	-	-	201	-
of which Ukraine	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-
of which other countries[1]	98	39	-	(27)	27	(12)	-	48	27
Specialised Financial Services	**3,084**	**1,337**	**(3)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1)**	**3,080**	**1,333**
of which Consumer finance (excl. Agos)	1,755	962	-	-	-	-	-	1,755	962
of which Consumer finance-Agos	672	103	-	-	-	-	-	672	103
of which Factoring and Leasing[2]	657	272	(3)	-	-	-	(1)	653	268
Large Customers	**2,620**	**1,395**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**2,621**	**1,396**
of which Corporate and investment banking	1,711	486	-	-	-	1	-	1,712	487
of which Asset servicing	909	909	-	-	-	-	-	909	909
Corporate Centre	**9**	**9**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9**	**9**
TOTAL	**22,126**	**15,632**	**(3)**	**(27)**	**27**	**56**	**(3)**	**22,125**	**15,682**
Group share	**19,906**	**13,701**	**15**	**(21)**	**27**	**44**	**(3)**	**19,933**	**13,763**
Non-controlling interests	**2,220**	**1,931**	**(18)**	**(6)**	**-**	**12**	**-**	**2,192**	**1,919**

(1) Decrease in the gross goodwill of International Retail Banking in the amount of -€27 million at 31 December 2022 in the context of the disposal of the entity Crédit Agricole Banka Srbija Akcionarsko Novi Sad. The related depreciation in the amount of +€27 million was also reversed.

(2) Adjustment of -€3 million in goodwill at 31 December 2022 following the consolidation of OLINN in the CALF Group at 31 December 2021.

Determining the value in use of the CGUs

Goodwill was subject to impairment tests based on the assessment of the value in use of the Cash Generating Units (CGU) with which it is associated. Determining the value in use was based on discounting the CGUs' estimated future cash flows calculated from activities forecasts over a period over three years (2023-2025) developed for Group management purposes, extrapolated over a fourth and fifth year in order to merge towards a standardised final year.

The economic scenario on which the projected financial trajectories are based incorporates the lasting impacts of the health crisis, the Ukrainian conflict, the inflationary shock and the general rise in rates. However, the degree of economic resilience varies widely from country to country, depending on economic structures and on how much monetary and fiscal manoeuvring is still available to dampen the shocks and support the economy. Growth will have remained strong in 2022, continuing to benefit from the post-Covid upturn in 2021. But the outlook is deteriorating with an expected dip in activity in 2023. Far from the epicentre of the Ukrainian conflict but heavily impacted by the inflationary shock, US growth in 2022 remained above expectations, supported, despite inflation, by the good performance of consumption and the labour market; however, the outlook is on the decline with average growth still slightly positive in 2023 followed by a gradual recovery. In the Eurozone, activity was sustained in 2022 despite supply difficulties (industrial inputs and then energy) and an inflationary shock emanating mainly from the supply side and partially offset by fiscal measures. But in addition to the natural slowdown in post-pandemic growth, there is the new and more permanent competitiveness shock of the war in Ukraine. A marked deceleration in growth is assumed for 2023 (to 0.4% in 2023), before a very moderate upturn thereafter.

These forecasts are based on (i) inflationary tensions that should gradually ease in 2023 with the risk of having to combat more resilient core inflation, then normalise at a level greater than that before the crisis, (ii) declining consumption under inflationary pressure and in the absence of a price/wage loop (iii) a supply shock following supply difficulties caused by the conflict in Ukraine, while those related to the Covid crisis are diminishing.

In monetary policy terms, priority is still given to fighting inflation. No matter how quickly economies slow down, Central Banks will not risk lowering their guard too quickly, especially since core inflation may prove more resilient than planned. In the United States, after aggressive rate increases in 2022 totalling 425 basis points, bringing the target range to 4.25%-4.50%, the Fed has indicated its intention to slow the rate of increases while stating that the tightening had not come to an end, which would be reached in the first quarter of 2023. In the Eurozone, the ECB is also committed to monetary tightening and raised its rates by 250 basis points, thereby going from an extremely accommodating level to a restrictive threshold. After having been fairly aggressive, the rate of increase should slow and the terminal rate should be reached by mid-2023. The trigger for quantitative tightening in 2023 and the reimbursement of TLTROs will complete the plan. The Fed and ECB will not start lowering their key rates until sometime in 2024. After recovering sharply in 2022, long rates would be burdened by very mediocre growth prospects. They will rise again very slowly until mid-2023 before easing.

As of 31 December 2022, perpetual growth rates, discount rates and CET1 capital allocated rates as a proportion of risk-weighted assets were distributed by business line as shown in the table below:

In 2022 (for Crédit Agricole S.A. fully consolidated entities)	Perpetual growth rates	Discount rates	Capital allocated
French Retail Banking – LCL	2.0%	7.6%	10.33%
International Retail Banking – Italy	2.0%	8.9%	9.48%
International Retail Banking – Others	5.0%	18.3%	10.21%
Specialised Financial Services	2.0%	7.6% to 9.4%	9.79% to 10.07%
Asset Gathering	2.0%	7.6% to 8.1%	10.19% 80% of the solvency margin (Insurance)
Large Customers	2.0%	8.1% to 9.5%	9.87% to 10.10%

Valuation parameters, in particular the discount rates, were updated to 31 December 2022. Discount rates are determined based on a rolling monthly average over 13 years. The discount rate level is broadly stable compared to the prior financial year.

Perpetual growth rates as of 31 December 2022 remain unchanged from those used as of 31 December 2021.

Sensitivity of the valuation of CGUs to the main valuation parameters

The sensitivity of the value in use of the CGUs comprising each of the major business segments to the variation of certain valuation parameters is presented in the following table:

	Sensitivity to capital allocated	Sensitivity to the discount rate		Sensitivity to cost of risk in the final year		Sensitivity to the cost/income ratio in the final year	
In 2022	**+100 bp**	**-50 bp**	**+50 bp**	**-10%**	**10%**	**-100 bp**	**+100 bp**
French Retail Banking – LCL	(3.5%)	+8.9%	(7.4%)	+2.0%	(2%)	+2.9%	(2.9%)
International Retail Banking – Italy	(4.3%)	+6.9%	(6.0%)	+2.0%	(1.9%)	+2.5%	(2.5%)
International Retail Banking – Others	(3.9%)	+3.2%	(3.0%)	+1.3%	(1.3%)	+1.4%	(1.4%)
Specialised Financial Services	(4.0%)	+9.7%	(8.3%)	+9.8%	(9.8%)	+4.7%	(4.7%)
Asset Gathering	(0.6%)	+8.2%	(6.9%)	NS	NS	+1.2%	(1.2%)
Large Customers	(0.1%)	+7.2%	(6.2%)	+0.6%	(0.6%)	+2.4%	(2.4%)

Sensitivity analyses have been conducted on goodwill – Group share with variations of the main parameters of valuation applied uniformly for all CGU. These analyses show that the CGUs that have been impaired in recent years, namely the French Retail Banking – LCL CGU and the International Retail Banking – Italy CGU, are less sensitive to deteriorations in the model's parameters than previously. However, the Consumer Finance CGU (excluding Agos) remains sensitive to changes in certain parameters.

With regard to operational parameters:

- A 50-basis point increase in discount rates would not result in a negative difference between value in use and consolidated value for any of the CGUs.
- On the assumption of a significant increase of 100 basis points in discount rates, the difference would remain positive across all CGUs, with the exception of Retail Banking in France – LCL CGU. This margin would still be very weakly positive in the case of the Consumer Finance CGU (excluding Agos) and the Corporate and Investment Banking CGU of the Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank.
- A 100-basis point increase in the level of CET1 equity allocated to the CGUs would still result in a positive difference for all CGUs.

With regard to operational parameters:

- The simulated deterioration assumptions, namely a scenario of a +10% increase in the cost of risk in the last year of the projection combined with a +100 basis point change in the cost/income ratio for the same year, would not result in a negative difference between value in use and the carrying amount for any CGUs other than the Consumer Finance CGU (excluding Agos) for which the difference would be approximately €105 million.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

6.16 Insurance company technical reserves

Breakdown of insurance technical reserves

					31/12/2022
(in millions of euros)	**Life**	**Non-Life**	**International**	**Creditor**	**Total**
Insurance contracts	218,697	7,244	26,475	2,152	254,568
Investment contracts with discretionary profit-sharing	63,630	-	17,743	-	81,373
Investment contracts without discretionary profit-sharing	2,465	-	1,398	-	3,863
Deferred participation benefits (liability)	(17)	13	7	-	3
Other technical reserves	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL TECHNICAL RESERVES	**284,775**	**7,257**	**45,623**	**2,152**	**339,807**
Deferred participation benefits (asset)	(14,051)	-	(2,716)	-	(16,767)
Reinsurer's share of technical reserves	(781)	(769)	(86)	(294)	(1,930)
NET TECHNICAL RESERVES	**269,943**	**6,488**	**42,821**	**1,858**	**321,110**

					31/12/2021
(in millions of euros)	**Life**	**Non-Life**	**International**	**Creditor**	**Total**
Insurance contracts	228,907	6,310	28,475	2,115	265,807
Investment contracts with discretionary profit-sharing	65,568	-	17,178	-	82,746
Investment contracts without discretionary profit-sharing	2,845	-	1,706	-	4,551
Deferred participation benefits (liability)	21,491	-	699	-	22,190
Other technical reserves	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL TECHNICAL RESERVES	**318,811**	**6,310**	**48,058**	**2,115**	**375,294**
Deferred participation benefits (asset)	(7)	-	-	-	(7)
Reinsurer's share of technical reserves	(734)	(530)	(75)	(350)	(1,689)
NET TECHNICAL RESERVES	**318,070**	**5,780**	**47,983**	**1,765**	**373,598**

Reinsurers' share in technical reserves and other insurance liabilities is recognised under "Accruals, prepayments and sundry liabilities". The breakdown of insurance company technical reserves is presented before elimination of issues in euro and in units of account subscribed by insurance companies.

Deferred policyholders' profit sharing, before tax, at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 breaks down as follows:

Deferred participation benefits *(in millions of euros)*	**31/12/2022** Deferred participation benefits in liabilities (in assets when appropriate)	**31/12/2021** Deferred participation benefits in liabilities (in assets when appropriate)
Deferred participation on revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and hedging derivatives	20,485	(15,935)
Of which deferred participation on revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income[1]	*20,549*	*(15,970)*
Of which deferred participation hedging derivatives	*(64)*	*35*
Deferred participation on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss adjustment	(1,481)	(4,088)
Other deferred participation	(2,240)	(2,160)
TOTAL PRE-TAX OTHER DEFERRED PARTICIPATION BENEFITS	**16,764**	**(22,183)**

(1) See Note 6.4 "Financial assets at fair value through equity".

6.17 Provisions

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2021	Changes in scope	Additions	Reversals, amounts used	Reversals, amounts not used	Translation adjustments	Other movements	31/12/2022
Home purchase schemes risks	423	-	-	-	(88)	-	-	335
Execution risks of commitments by signature	1,060	(26)	761	(9)	(865)	25	8	954
Operational risks	201	(1)	48	(53)	(20)	3	4	182
Employee retirement and similar benefits[(1)]	1,674	(9)	145	(155)	(83)	3	(361)	1,214
Litigation	558	(13)	77	(101)	(163)	1	2	361
Equity investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restructuring	22	-	2	(5)	(6)	-	-	13
Other risks	609	(6)	89	(107)	(120)	2	(3)	464
TOTAL	**4,547**	**(55)**	**1,122**	**(430)**	**(1,345)**	**34**	**(350)**	**3,523**

(1) Of which €1,091 million for post-employment benefits under defined-benefit schemes, as detailed in Note 7.4, including €140 million for the provision for long-service awards.

At 31 December 2022, employee retirement schemes and similar benefits included €223 million (€307 million at 31 December 2021) of provisions arising from social costs of the restructuring plans. The provision for restructuring includes the non-social costs of those plans.

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2020	01/01/2021[(2)]	Changes in scope	Additions	Reversals, amounts used	Reversals, amounts unused	Translation adjustments	Other movements	31/12/2021
Home purchase schemes risks	445	-	-	5	-	(27)	-	-	423
Execution risks of commitments by signature	909	-	12	961	(50)	(807)	33	2	1,060
Operational risks	100	-	3	117	(9)	(13)	3	-	201
Employee retirement and similar benefits[(1)]	1,696	(133)	95	361	(115)	(40)	11	(201)	1,674
Litigation	583	-	50	50	(49)	(81)	2	3	558
Equity investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restructuring	27	-	-	21	(3)	(23)	-	-	22
Other risks	437	-	83	244	(58)	(115)	3	15	609
TOTAL	**4,197**	**(133)**	**243**	**1,759**	**(284)**	**(1,106)**	**52**	**(181)**	**4,547**

(1) Of which €1,091 million for post-employment benefits under defined-benefit schemes, including €140 million for the provision for long-service awards.
(2) Estimated impact of the first-time application of the IFRS IC decision of 21 April 2021 on calculating commitments relating to certain defined-benefit schemes.

Regulatory inquiries and information requests

The principal cases associated with regulatory inquiries and information requests are:

Cheque Image Exchange (CIE) case

In March 2008, LCL and Crédit Agricole S.A. and ten other banks were served notice of grievances on behalf of the *Conseil de la concurrence i.e.* the French Competition Council (now the French Competition Authority).

They were accused of colluding to implement and apply interchange fees for cashing cheques, since the passage of the Cheque Image Exchange system, *i.e.* between 2002 and 2007. In the opinion of the French Competition Authority, these fees constitute anti-competitive price agreements in the meaning of Articles 81 paragraph 1 of the treaty establishing the European Community and Article L.420-1 of the French Commercial Code *(Code de commerce),* and allegedly caused damage to the economy.

In their defence, the banks categorically refuted the anticompetitiveness of the fees and contested the legality of the proceedings.

In a decision published on 20 September 2010, the French Competition Authority stated that the Cheque Image Exchange fee (CEIC) was anti-competitive by its very aim and that it artificially increased the costs borne by remitting banks, which resulted in an unfavourable impact on the prices of banking services. Concerning one of the fees for related services, the fee for cancellation of wrongly cleared transactions (AOCT), and the French Competition Authority called on the banks to revise their amount within six months of the notification of the decision.

The accused banks were sanctioned for an overall amount of €384.92 million.

LCL and Crédit Agricole were respectively sentenced to pay €20.7 million and €82.1 million for the CEIC and €0.2 million and €0.8 million for the AOCT.

All of the banks appealed the decision to the Paris Court of Appeal. By a decree of 23 February 2012, the Court overruled the decision, stating that the French Competition Authority had not proven the existence of competition restrictions establishing the agreement as having an anti-competitive purpose.

The French Competition Authority filed an appeal with the Supreme Court on 23 March 2012.

On 14 April 2015, the French Supreme Court *(Cour de cassation)* overruled the Paris Court of Appeal's decision dated 23 February 2012 and remanded the case to the Paris Court of Appeal with a change in the composition of the Court on the sole ground that the Paris Court of Appeal declared the UFC-Que Choisir and ADUMPE's interventions in the proceedings devoid of purpose without having considered their arguments.

The French Supreme Court did not rule on the merits of the case and Crédit Agricole has brought the case before the Paris Court of Appeal.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

The Paris Court of Appeal issued a decree on 21 December 2017. It confirmed the decision of the French Competition Authority dated 20 September 2010 but reduced from €82,940,000 to €76,560,000 the sanction on Crédit Agricole. LCL's sanction remains unchanged, at an amount of €20,930,000.

As well as the other banks parties to this procedure, LCL and Crédit Agricole filed an appeal with the Supreme Court.

On 29 January 2020, the French Supreme Court *(Cour de cassation)* overruled the Paris Court of Appeal's decision dated 21 December 2017 and referred the case to the same Court with a different composition on the ground that the Paris Court of Appeal had not characterized the existence of restrictions of competition by object.

In a decision dated 2 December 2021, the Paris Court of Appeal overturned the decision of the French Competition Authority and ruled that it is not established that the introduction of the CEIC and the AOCT constituted any anti-competitive practices by their object or by their effects.

On 31 December 2021, the French Competition Authority appealed to the French Supreme Court *(Cour de cassation)* against this decision.

Strauss/Wolf/Faudem

US citizens and members of their families who were victims of terrorist attacks attributed to Hamas and committed in Israel between 2001 and 2004 have brought proceedings against Crédit Lyonnais and another bank before a New York court.

They claim that these banks gave support to terrorists as they each kept an account opened (in 1990 in the case of Crédit Lyonnais) by a charity providing aid to Palestinians. The plaintiffs allege that the account was used to transfer funds to Palestinian entities accused of financing Hamas. The plaintiffs, who have not put a figure on the damages they have suffered, are claiming compensation for "injury, anguish and emotional pain".

As the matter and the proceedings currently stand, the plaintiffs have not provided proof that the charity was actually linked to terrorists, nor that Crédit Lyonnais was aware that its client could have been involved (if it were to be proven) in financing terrorism. The Court nonetheless demanded that this be demonstrated by the plaintiffs if they are to win their case. Crédit Lyonnais vigorously denies the plaintiffs' allegations.

Under a ruling made on 28 February 2013, the judge issued a Summary Judgment referring Crédit Lyonnais and the plaintiffs to a jury trial on the merits.

In February 2018, Crédit Lyonnais filed a new motion for a Summary Judgment based on recent case law so that the plaintiffs' claims would be dismissed without such a jury trial.

On January 2019 the plaintiffs tried to modify their briefs in order to add new plaintiffs before their action be time-barred. The judge refused this request and two new actions (Fisher and Miller) have been filed before the same court as the one in charge of the procedures Strauss/Wolf. They are similar to the pending actions, their legal analysis are identical and their result will depend on the outcome of the motion for a summary judgment filed by Crédit Lyonnais in February 2018. From a procedural standpoint they will remain outstanding until then.

On 31 March 2019 the court upheld in its entirety the Motion for Summary Judgment filed by Crédit Lyonnais in February 2018. It considered that no reasonable jury could find in favour of the plaintiffs and dismissed all their claims. The plaintiffs appealed against this decision.

On 7 April 2021 the Second Circuit Court of appeals dismissed the Plaintiffs' appeal.

On 3 September 2021, plaintiffs filed a petition for writ of certiorari with the US Supreme Court. On 7 January 2022, the Supreme Court sought the opinion of the Solicitor General on whether to examine this appeal. In May 2022, the Solicitor General advised the Supreme Court to refuse to re-examine the case. On 27 June 2022, the Supreme Court dismissed the plaintiffs' petition, which means that the rejection of the claims presented against Crédit Lyonnais is now final.

Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC)

In October 2015, Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiary Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank (Crédit Agricole CIB) reached agreements with the US and New York authorities that had been conducting investigations regarding US dollar transactions with countries subject to US economic sanctions. The events covered by this agreement took place between 2003 and 2008.

Crédit Agricole CIB and Crédit Agricole S.A., which cooperated with the US and New York authorities in connection with their investigations, have agreed to pay a total penalty amount of $787.3 million (*i.e.* €692.7 million). The payment of this penalty has been allocated to the pre-existing reserve that had already been taken and, therefore, has not affected the accounts for the second half of 2015.

The agreements with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Fed) and the New York State Department of Financial Services (NYDFS) are with CASA and Crédit Agricole CIB. The agreement with the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) of the US Department of the Treasury is with Crédit Agricole CIB. Crédit Agricole CIB also entered into separate Deferred Prosecution Agreements (DPAs) with the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia (USAO) and the District Attorney of the County of New York (DANY), the terms of which are three years. On 19 October 2018 the two deferred prosecution agreements with USAO and DANY ended at the end of the three year period, Crédit Agricole CIB having complied with all its obligations under the DPAs.

Crédit Agricole continues to strengthen its internal procedures and its compliance programmes regarding laws on international sanctions and will continue to cooperate fully with the US and New York authorities with its home regulators, the European Central Bank and the French Regulatory and Resolution Supervisory Authority (ACPR), and with the other regulators across its worldwide network.

Pursuant to the agreements signed with NYDFS and the US Federal Reserve, Crédit Agricole's compliance programme is subject to regular reviews to evaluate its effectiveness. These reviews include a review by an independent consultant appointed by NYDFS for a term of one year and annual reviews by an independent consultant approved by the US Federal Reserve.

EURIBOR/LIBOR and other indexes

Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiary Crédit Agricole CIB, in their capacity as contributors to a number of interbank rates, have received requests for information from a number of authorities as part of investigations into: (i) the calculation of the LIBOR (London Interbank Offered Rates) in a number of currencies, the EURIBOR (Euro Interbank Offered Rate) and certain other market indexes; and (ii) transactions connected with these rates and indexes. These demands covered several periods from 2005 to 2012.

As part of its cooperation with the authorities, Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiary Crédit Agricole CIB carried out investigations in order to gather the information requested by the various authorities and in particular the American authorities – the DOJ (Department of Justice) and CFTC (Commodity Future Trading Commission) – with which they are in discussions. It is currently not possible to know the outcome of these discussions, nor the date when they will be concluded.

Furthermore, Crédit Agricole CIB is currently under investigation opened by the Attorney General of the State of Florida on both the LIBOR and the EURIBOR.

Following its investigation and an unsuccessful settlement procedure, on 21 May 2014, the European Commission sent a statement of objection to Crédit Agricole S.A. and to Crédit Agricole CIB pertaining to agreements or concerted practices for the purpose and/or effect of preventing, restricting or distorting competition in derivatives related to the EURIBOR.

In a decision dated 7 December 2016, the European Commission jointly fined Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB €114,654,000 for participating in a cartel in euro interest rate derivatives. Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB are challenging this decision and have asked the European Court of Justice to overturn it. The hearing before the Court was held on 17 March 2022 and the deliberation date is not known at this stage.

The Swiss Competition Authority, COMCO, has conducted an investigation into the market for interest rate derivatives, including the EURIBOR, with regard to Crédit Agricole S.A. and several Swiss and international banks. This investigation was closed following a settlement agreement under which Crédit Agricole S.A. agreed to pay a penalty of CHF 4,465,701 and proceeding costs of CHF 187,012 without any admission of guilt.

Moreover, in June 2016 the South Korean competition authority (KFTC) decided to close the investigation launched in September 2015 into Crédit Agricole CIB and the LIBOR index on various currencies, EURIBOR and TIBOR indexes. The investigation into certain foreign exchange derivatives (ABS-NDF) has been closed by the KFTC according to a decision notified to Crédit Agricole CIB on 20 December 2018.

Concerning the two class actions in the United States in which Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB have been named since 2012 and 2013 along with other financial institutions, both were named as defendants in one ("Sullivan" for the EURIBOR) and only Crédit Agricole S.A. was named as defendant for the other ("Lieberman" for LIBOR). The "Lieberman" class action is now closed, the plaintiffs having decided to waive the proceedings. With regard to the "Sullivan" class action, Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB had presented a motion to dismiss the plaintiffs' request, which the US District Court of New York State, ruling at first instance, had granted. On 14 June 2019, the plaintiffs had appealed this decision. Pending deliberation of this appeal, on 31 December 2021, the Federal Court of Appeals for the Second District rendered a decision in a separate case (called GELBOIM) modifying its case law on the personal jurisdiction of US courts regarding foreign defendants. In order to avoid any negative impact of this reversal of case law on the appeal in progress, Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB negotiated an agreement with the plaintiffs intended to definitively end the proceedings seeking the payment to the plaintiffs of an amount of $55 million, which took place in 2022. This agreement, which does not include any acknowledgement of guilt on the part of Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB, was approved by the New York court on 15 November 2022, a decision which has not been appealed. According to the standard cooperation commitments made in this type of agreement, a request for submission of documents (confirmatory discovery) may possibly still be sent in 2023 to Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB by the plaintiffs, in the event that they would need it in the context of discussions with other parties who have not yet settled.

Since 1 July 2016, Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB, together with other banks, are also party to a new class action suit in the United States ("Frontpoint") relating to the SIBOR (Singapore Interbank Offered Rate) and SOR (Singapore Swap Offer Rate) indexes. After having granted a first motion to dismiss filed by Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB, the United States District Court for New York, ruling on a new request by the plaintiffs, excluded Crédit Agricole S.A. from the Frontpoint case on the grounds that it had not contributed to the relevant indexes. The Court considered, however, taking into account recent developments in case law that its jurisdiction could apply to Crédit Agricole CIB, as well as to all the banks that are members of the SIBOR index panel. The allegations contained in the complaint regarding the SIBOR/USD index and the SOR index were also rejected by the court, therefore the index SIBOR/Singapore dollar alone is still taken into account. On 26 December 2018, the plaintiffs filed a new complaint aimed at reintroducing into the scope of the Frontpoint case the alleged manipulations of the SIBOR and SOR indexes that affected the transactions in US dollars. Crédit Agricole CIB, alongside the other defendants, objected to this new complaint at the hearing held on 2 May 2019 before the New York Federal District Court. On 26 July 2019, the Federal Court granted the defendants' motion to dismiss. The plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal on 26 August 2019.

On 17 March 2021, a three-judge panel of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit granted the plaintiffs' appeal, thereby finding the new complaint admissible and remanding the case to federal court in New York for resumption of the proceedings. The defendants, including Crédit Agricole CIB, requested the Second Circuit Court to rehear the case "en banc" (all the active judges of the Court). This motion was denied by the Second Circuit Court on 6 May 2021. Another motion was filed on 12 May 2021 by the defendants seeking a stay of this decision remanding the case to the District Court, which was rejected on 24 May 2021. On 1 October 2021, the defendants filed a petition for writ of certiorari with the US Supreme Court, which decided on 10 January 2022 not to consider the case. A new petition, currently under review, has been filed by the defendants before the District Court in an attempt to stop this action.

On 27 May 2022, all 13 defendants signed a settlement agreement with the plaintiffs in order to definitively end this action. This agreement provides for the payment of a lump sum to the plaintiffs with allocation criteria for each of the plaintiffs. Consequently, it provides payment by Crédit Agricole CIB of $7.3 million (8.03% of the total amount). This agreement, which does not include any acknowledgement of guilt on the part of Crédit Agricole CIB, was approved by the New York court on 29 November 2022, a decision which has not been appealed.

Bonds SSA

Several regulators requested information to Crédit Agricole S.A. and to Crédit Agricole CIB for investigations relating to activities of different banks involved in the secondary trading of Bonds SSA (Supranational, Sub-Sovereign and Agencies) denominated in American dollars. Through the cooperation with these regulators, Crédit Agricole CIB proceeded to internal inquiries to gather the required information available. On 20 December 2018, the European Commission issued a Statement of Objections to a number of banks including Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB within its enquiry on a possible infringement of rules of European Competition law in the secondary trading of Bonds SSA denominated in American dollars. Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB became aware of these objections and issued a response on 29 March 2019, followed by an oral hearing on 10-11 July 2019.

In a decision dated 28 April 2021, the European Commission jointly fined Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB €3,993,000 for participating in a cartel in the secondary trading market of Bonds SSA denominated in American dollars. On 7 July 2021, Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB appealed this decision to the European Court of Justice.

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Crédit Agricole CIB was included with other banks in a putative consolidated class action before the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. That action was dismissed on 29 August 2018 on the basis that the plaintiffs failed to allege an injury sufficient to give them standing. However the plaintiffs were given an opportunity to attempt to remedy that defect. The plaintiffs filed an amended complaint on 7 November 2018. Crédit Agricole CIB as well as the other defendants filed motions to dismiss the amended complaint. An order issued on 30 September 2019 dismissed the class action against Crédit Agricole CIB for lack of personal jurisdiction in New York and, in a subsequent ruling, the Court held that the plaintiffs had in any event failed to state a claim for violation of US antitrust law. In June 2020, the plaintiffs took an appeal from both of the Court's orders. On 19 July 2021, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the District Court's holding that plaintiffs had failed to state a claim for violation of US antitrust law. Plaintiffs' deadline to seek further review of the district court's decision from the US Supreme Court passed on 2 December 2021 without plaintiffs taking any further action. The plaintiffs then requested authorisation to file a motion to set aside the judgment of the court of first instance, on the grounds that the judge of that court did not disclose a conflict of interest at the start of the action. The action was assigned to a new judge to consider this request and this new judge ordered the parties to submit their observations on this point. On 3 October 2022, this judge, District Judge Valerie Caproni, rendered an opinion and an order dismissing the plaintiffs' motion, setting aside the judgement and instructing the clerk to close the case. The plaintiffs have not appealed this decision by Judge Caproni.

On 7 February 2019, a second class action was filed against Crédit Agricole CIB and the other defendants named in the class action already pending before the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. In July 2020, the plaintiffs voluntarily discontinued the action but the claim could be revived.

On 11 July 2018, Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB were notified with other banks of a class action filed in Canada, before the Ontario Superior Court of Justice. Another class action has been filed before the Federal Court of Canada. The action before the Ontario Superior Court of Justice was dismissed on 19 February 2020. Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB have reached an agreement in principle to terminate the proceedings in the Federal Court. The final agreement still needs to be negotiated, signed and approved by the Court.

O'Sullivan and Tavera

On 9 November 2017, a group of individuals, (or their families or estates), who claimed to have been injured or killed in attacks in Iraq filed a complaint ("O'Sullivan I") against several banks including Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiary Crédit Agricole Corporate Investment Bank (Crédit Agricole CIB), in the US District Court of New York.

On 29 December 2018, the same group of individuals, joined by 57 new plaintiffs, filed a separate action ("O'Sullivan II") against the same defendants.

On 21 December 2018, a different group of individuals also filed a complaint ("Tavera") against the same defendants.

All three complaints allege that Crédit Agricole S.A., Crédit Agricole CIB, and other defendants conspired with Iran and its agents to violate US sanctions and engage in transactions with Iranian entities in violation of the US Anti-Terrorism Act and the Justice against Sponsors of Terrorism Act. Specifically, the complaints allege that Crédit Agricole S.A., Crédit Agricole CIB, and other defendants processed US dollar transactions on behalf of Iran and Iranian entities in violation of sanctions administered by the US Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control, which allegedly enabled Iran to fund terrorist organisations that, as is alleged, attacked plaintiffs. The plaintiffs are seeking an unspecified amount of compensatory damages.

On 2 March 2018, Crédit Agricole CIB and other defendants filed a motion to dismiss the "O'Sullivan I" complaint. On 28 March 2019, the Court granted defendants' motion to dismiss. On 22 April 2019, the plaintiffs filed a motion to amend their complaint. Defendants submitted an opposition to that motion on 20 May 2019 and plaintiffs filed a reply on 10 June 2019. On 25 February 2020 the plaintiffs' motion to amend their complaint was denied and their original complaint dismissed with prejudice.

On 28 May 2020, plaintiffs filed a motion requesting that the court enter a final judgment against defendants to allow an appeal. On 11 June 2020, the defendants filed an opposition to plaintiffs' motion, and plaintiffs filed a reply brief on 18 June 2020. On 29 June 2021, the Court denied plaintiffs' motion.

On 28 July 2021, the Court stayed the O'Sullivan I case pending a decision on the current appeal in a related case, Freeman vs. HSBC Holdings, PLC, No. 19-3970 (2d. Cir.). (The O'Sullivan II and Tavera cases have been previously stayed pending that appeal.) On 20 January 2023, the Court extended the stay of the O'Sullivan I and O'Sullivan II actions pending a decision by the US Supreme Court in the matter of Twitter, Inc. v. Tamneh, *et al.,* which relates to the application of the US Anti-Terrorism Act to social media companies. In the Tavera case, the parties must decide on a possible extension of the stay of proceedings before 3 February 2023.

Intercontinental Exchange, Inc. ("ICE")

On 15 January 2019 a class action ("Putnam Bank") was filed before a federal court in New York (US District Court for the Southern District of New York) against the Intercontinental Exchange, Inc. ("ICE") and a number of banks including Crédit Agricole S.A., Crédit Agricole CIB and Crédit Agricole Securities-USA. This action has been filed by plaintiffs who allege that they have invested in financial instruments indexed to the USD ICE LIBOR. They accuse the banks of having collusively set the index USD ICE LIBOR at artificially low levels since February 2014 and made thus illegal profits.

On 31 January 2019 a similar action ("Livonia") has been filed before the US District Court for the Southern District of New York, against a number of banks including Crédit Agricole S.A., Crédit Agricole CIB and Crédit Agricole Securities-USA. On 1 February 2019, these two class actions were consolidated.

On 4 March 2019, a third class action ("Hawaii Sheet Metal Workers Pension and Annuity Fund") was filed against the same banks in the same court and consolidated with the two previous actions on 26 April 2019. On 1 July 2019, the plaintiffs filed a "Consolidated Class Action Complaint".

On 30 August 2019, the Defendants filed a motion to dismiss this consolidated complaint.

On 26 March 2020, the judge granted the Defendants' Motion to Dismiss. On 24 April 2020, the plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal.

On 30 November 2020, during briefing of the appeal, Plaintiffs' lawyers informed Defendants that all of the named Plaintiffs wished to withdraw from the case and, on 1 December 2020, Plaintiffs' counsel filed the motion to stay the appeal, which Defendants opposed. The court denied the motion on 7 December 2020 and Plaintiffs filed their reply brief on 15 December 2020.

On 28 December 2020, DYJ Holdings Inc filed a motion for leave to intervene to replace the currents named plaintiffs. On 7 January 2021, Defendants filed a brief in opposition to DYJ Holdings' motion and also filed a motion to dismiss the appeal.

On 6 April 2021, the court granted DYJ Holdings Inc's motion for leave to intervene and denied Defendants' motion to dismiss the appeal.

On 10 June 2021, Defendants submitted a supplemental brief addressing merits issues unique to DJY Holdings.

On 14 February 2022, the Second Circuit dismissed the appeal.

DYJ Holdings did not appeal the dismissal of their complaint to the Supreme Court within the legal time limit so the case is closed.

Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance Nederland B.V.

The conditions for the review of the interest rates of revolving loans marketed by Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance Nederland BV, a fully owned subsidiary of Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance S.A., and its subsidiaries are the subject of borrowers' claims relating to the criteria for revising these rates and possible overpayments of interest.

On 21 January 2019, in two individual cases concerning two subsidiaries of Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance Nederland BV, the Appeals Board of KIFID (the Financial Services Complaints Authority) in the Netherlands decided that in case the consumers had no or insufficient information on the specific factors that determine the interest rate, the individual interest rate needed to follow the movement of market interest rates on consumer loans.

Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance Nederland BV implemented a compensation plan for the benefit of the borrowers in May 2020 which takes into account the aforementioned decisions of KIFID. Other institutions in the Netherlands have implemented compensation plans. Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance Nederland B.V. Supervisory Board decided to close this compensation plan on 1 March 2021.

CACEIS Germany

On 30 April 2019, CACEIS Germany received from the Bavarian tax authorities a claim for the repayment of the dividend tax refunded to a number of its customers in 2010.

This claim amounted to €312 million. It was accompanied by a demand for the payment of €148 million in interest (calculated at the rate of 6% per annum).

CACEIS Germany (CACEIS Bank S.A.) strongly challenges this claim that it finds to be totally unfounded. CACEIS Germany has filed an appeal with the tax authorities in order to contest this demand on the merits, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, request a stay of execution of payment pending the outcome of the proceedings on the merits. The stay of enforcement was granted for the payment of €148 million of interests and rejected for the repayment of the amount of €312 million. CACEIS Bank S.A. has contested this decision to reject. The rejection being enforceable, the sum of €312 million was paid by CACEIS Bank S.A. which, given the ongoing appeal, recorded a claim for an equivalent amount in its accounts. By a decision of 25 November 2022, the Munich tax authorities rejected the CACEIS Bank S.A. appeal on the merits. On 21 December 2022, CACEIS Bank S.A. filed an action challenging the above-mentioned decision of the Munich tax authorities and the above-mentioned request for the refund of dividend tax. Being confident of its arguments, CACEIS Bank S.A. has made no changes to its accounts.

Home purchase savings plan provision

Deposits collected in home purchase savings accounts and plans during the savings phase

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
HOME PURCHASE SAVINGS PLANS		
Under 4 years old	9,427	8,353
Between 4 and 10 years old	52,512	54,232
Over 10 years old	43,948	46,861
TOTAL HOME PURCHASE SAVINGS PLANS	**105,887**	**109,446**
TOTAL HOME PURCHASE SAVINGS ACCOUNTS	**13,446**	**12,960**
TOTAL DEPOSITS COLLECTED UNDER HOME PURCHASE SAVINGS CONTRACTS	**119,333**	**122,406**

Customer assets, excluding government subsidies, are based on the carrying amount at the end of November 2022 for the financial statements at 31 December 2022 and at the end of November 2021 for the financial statements at 31 December 2021.

Outstanding loans granted to holders of home purchase savings accounts and plans

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Home purchase savings plans	1	1
Home purchase savings accounts	5	7
TOTAL OUTSTANDING LOANS GRANTED UNDER HOME PURCHASE SAVINGS CONTRACTS	**6**	**8**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Provision for home purchase savings accounts and plans

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
HOME PURCHASE SAVINGS PLANS		
Under 4 years old	-	1
Between 4 and 10 years old	9	30
Over 10 years old	326	392
TOTAL HOME PURCHASE SAVINGS PLANS	**335**	**423**
TOTAL HOME PURCHASE SAVINGS ACCOUNTS	**-**	**-**
TOTAL PROVISIONS FOR HOME PURCHASE SAVINGS CONTRACTS	**335**	**423**

The update according to the current models for calculating the Home Savings provision, which are highly sensitive to rate and liquidity parameters and to the projection of outstandings at risk, would have led, in the second half of 2022, to a mechanical reversal of 55% of the amount provisioned at 30 June 2022. In the context of interest rate volatility, and especially the rapid increase in the past year to levels unknown for 10 years, it appears relevant not to recognise such a provision reversal in order to assess the impacts of this new environment, in particular on the behavioural models for calculating the provision, which has therefore been frozen at its level of 30 June 2022 (after a reversal of €88 million euros during the first half) and seems to us to best represent the reality of the risks at the end of the year. These models will be worked on in 2023 to assess their robustness in this new context.

Age plan is determined based on the date of the midway point in the generation of plans to which they belong.

All of the home purchase savings plans and accounts collected by the Regional Banks are recognised at 100% as liabilities in the consolidated financial statements of Crédit Agricole S.A.

Half of the amount of outstanding loans related to home purchase savings plans and accounts is recognised by Crédit Agricole S.A. and the other half by the Regional Banks in the tables above.

The amounts recognised under provisions represent the portion of risk borne by Crédit Agricole S.A. and LCL.

Consequently, the ratio between the provision booked and the outstanding amounts shown on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s balance sheet is not representative of the level of provisioning for home purchase savings risk.

6.18 Subordinated debt

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Dated subordinated debt(1)	23,062	25,469
Undated subordinated debt(2)	106	440
Mutual security deposits	201	191
Participating securities and loans	1	1
CARRYING AMOUNTS	**23,370**	**26,101**

(1) Includes issues of dated subordinated notes (TSR).
(2) Includes issues of deeply subordinated notes (TSS) and undated subordinated notes (TSDI).

As at 31 December 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s outstanding deeply subordinated notes issued before the CRD 4/CRR came into effect was €0 million versus €253 million as at 31 December 2021.

Debt securities issued by Crédit Agricole S.A. and held by insurance entities of Crédit Agricole S.A. are eliminated for euro- and unit-linked contracts.

Subordinated debt issues

Crédit Agricole S.A. subordinated debt issues are part of the management of equity, while contributing to the refinancing of all of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s operation.

The European Directive and Regulation on capital requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (CRD 4/CRR[1]) and their terms of application in French law set out the conditions under which subordinated instruments can qualify as regulatory equity and stipulate the terms and conditions for phasing out the qualification of old instruments that do not meet or exceed those conditions.

All subordinated debt issuances, whether new or old, are likely to be subject to bail-in through their total or partial depreciation or their conversion into capital in certain circumstances and in accordance with applicable French law transposing the European Directive on the reorganisation and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms (DRRB[2]).

Subordinated debt differs from preferred or non-preferred unsecured senior bonds by virtue of its ranking in liquidation (principal and interest) contractually defined by their subordination clause, which refers explicitly to applicable French law, depending on the date on which they were issued (subordinated debt is junior to non-preferred and preferred unsecured senior debt). This assumes that the subordinate debt instruments are converted or depreciated, in particular by bail-in, before these unsecured senior debt instruments in the event the issuing entity enters into resolution and that they will only potentially be paid, if there are still available funds after these preferred and non-preferred unsecured debt instruments are paid, in the event this same issuing entity is liquidated.

(1) Directive 2013/36/EU of 26 June 2013 as amended and modified by Directive (EU) 2019/878 of 20 May 2019, (and its transpositions into French law) and Regulation (EU) 575/2013 of 26 June 2013 as supplemented and amended, including through Regulation (EU) 2019/876 of 20 May 2019.
(2) Directive 2014/59/EU of 15 May 2014 as supplemented and amended, including through Directive (EU) 2019/879 of 20 May 2019.

6.19 Total equity

Ownership structure at 31 December 2022

At 31 December 2022, to the knowledge of Crédit Agricole S.A., the distribution of capital and voting rights is as follows:

Shareholders	Number of shares at 31/12/2022	% of the share capital	% of voting rights
SAS Rue La Boétie	1,726,880,218	56.76%	57.11%
Treasury shares[1]	18,994,580	0.62%	-
Employees (ESOP)	181,574,181	5.97%	6.01%
Public	1,115,111,737	36.65%	36.88%
TOTAL	**3,042,560,716**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

At 31 December 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s share capital stood at €9,127,682,148 divided into 3,042,560,716 fully paid up ordinary shares each with a par value of €3.

SAS Rue La Boétie is wholly owned by the Crédit Agricole Regional Banks. The impact of SAS Rue La Boétie's announcement of its intention to acquire up to one billion euros of Crédit Agricole S.A. shares, with no intention of increasing its stake beyond 65%, will only be visible in 2023.

Concerning Crédit Agricole S.A. stock, a market-making agreement was signed on 25 October 2006 with Crédit Agricole Cheuvreux S.A., purchased by Kepler, and renamed Kepler Cheuvreux in 2013.

This agreement is automatically renewed every year. So that the operator can conduct the operations stipulated in the agreement with complete independence, and in accordance with the provisions of Regulations EU 596/2014 and 2016/908 and AMF Decision No. 2021-01, the agreement has been allocated a maximum amount of €50 million.

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s share buyback programme, which began on 11 November 2022, was completed in its entirety on 30 November 2022.

As at 30 November 2022, 16,658,366 ordinary shares of Crédit Agricole S.A. had been purchased on the basis of an irrevocable instruction given to an independent investment services provider for a total purchase price of €160,297,995. This irrevocable instruction therefore ended on the same date. As previously announced, this transaction was intended to offset the diluting effect of the 2022 capital increase reserved for employees, and the shares purchased under this share buyback programme will be cancelled.

The impact of this transaction on the CET1 ratio of Crédit Agricole S.A. is -4 basis points and -3 basis points on the ratio of Crédit Agricole Group.

The execution of the existing market-making agreement with Kepler Cheuvreux, which was temporarily suspended during the execution of the share buyback programme, will resume.

To the Company's knowledge, no other shareholder owns 5% or more of the share capital or voting rights, either directly or indirectly or with others.

Earnings per share

	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Net income Group share during the period *(in millions of euros)*	5,437	5,844
Interests paid to undated deeply subordinated securities *(in millions of euros)*	(412)	(353)
Net income attributable to holders of ordinary shares *(in millions of euros)*	**5,025**	**5,491**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in circulation during the period	2,989,007,006	2,990,030,437
Adjustment ratio	1.000	1.000
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for calculation of diluted earnings per share	2,989,007,006	2,990,030,437
BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE *(in euros)*	**1.681**	**1.836**
BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE FROM ONGOING ACTIVITIES *(in euros)*	1.642	1.831
BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS *(in euros)*	0.039	0.005
DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE *(in euros)*	**1.681**	**1.836**
DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE FROM ONGOING ACTIVITIES *(in euros)*	1.642	1.831
DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS *(in euros)*	0.039	0.005

Net income attributable to subordinated and deeply subordinated securities corresponds to the issuance costs and interest accrued on subordinated and deeply subordinated Additional Tier 1 bond issues. This amounts to -€412 million at 31 December 2022.

Taking into consideration the change in the average price of the Crédit Agricole S.A. share, all Crédit Agricole S.A. stock option plans are non-dilutive.

In the absence of any dilutive issue by Crédit Agricole S.A., basic earnings per share are identical to diluted earnings per share.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Dividends

For the 2022 financial year, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Board of Directors' Meeting of 8 February 2023 decided to recommend to the General Meeting of Shareholders of 17 May 2023 the payment of a cash dividend of €1.05 per share with a payment date of 1 June 2023.

Proposal in respect of the year *(in euros)*	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
Ordinary dividend	1.05	1.05	0.80	-	0.69
Loyalty dividend	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Dividends paid during the financial year

The Board of Directors notes, on the one hand, that the 2022 net income attributable to Crédit Agricole S.A. group shareholders amounted to €5,026 million (or €5,438 million of the Group's net income, net of the cost of subordinated debt of the Additional Tier 1 capital instrument type classified as equity, *i.e.* €412 million) and, on the other hand, that the Company's net profit for the 2022 financial year amounts to €5,233 million.

It is proposed to pay a cash dividend relative to financial year 2022 of €1.05 per share, equivalent to a payout ratio of 63% of the attributable net income and corresponding to €0.85 per share under the usual distribution policy and at €0.20 per share for the catch-up of the 2019 dividend.

The total dividend thus amounts to €3,175 million and would be deducted from the distributable earnings for the financial year.

If the Board of Directors agrees with this dividend proposal for financial year 2022, the corresponding resolution will be submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders.

Appropriation of net income

The Board of Directors has decided to make the following proposals to the General Meeting:

- to record that the profit for the financial year amounts to €5,232,728,532;
- to record that the distributable earnings amount to €18,968,549,713 given (i) the absence of allocation to the legal reserve, which has already reached one-tenth of the capital and (ii) retained earnings of €13,735,821,181;
- to establish the amount of the regular dividend at €1.05 per share;
- to distribute the dividend paid out of distributable earnings in the amount of €3,174,744,443;
- to allocate the undistributed earnings balance of €15,793,805,270[1] to retained earnings.

The dividend to be distributed will be detached from the share on Euronext Paris on 30 May 2023 and paid (in cash) from 1 June 2023.

Undated financial instruments

The main issues of undated subordinated and deeply subordinated debt classified in shareholders' Equity – Group share are:

					At 31 December 2022			
Issue date	**Currency**	**Amount in currency at 31 December 2021** *(in millions of units)*	**Partial repurchases and redemptions** *(in millions of units)*	**Amount in currency at 31 December 2022** *(in millions of units)*	**Amount in euros at inception rate** *(in millions of euros)*	**Interests paid Group share** *(in millions of euros)*	**Issuance costs net of taxes** *(in millions of euros)*	**Shareholders' equity Group share** *(in millions of euros)*
23/01/2014	USD	1,750	-	1,750	1,284	(1,077)	(8)	199
08/04/2014[1]	GBP	103	-	103	125	(79)	(1)	45
08/04/2014	EUR	-	(1,000)	-	-	-	-	-
19/01/2016	USD	1,250	-	1,250	1,150	(623)	(8)	519
26/02/2019	USD	1,250	-	1,250	1,098	(277)	(7)	814
14/10/2020	EUR	750	-	750	750	(66)	(5)	679
23/06/2021	GBP	397	-	397	481	(53)	(1)	427
Crédit Agricole S.A. Issues	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,990**	**(2,229)**	**(38)**	**3,723**
Issues subscribed in-house:								
Group share/Non controlling interests effect		-	-	-	-	122	-	122
Issues subscribed by Crédit Agricole CIB for currency regulation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,990**	**(2,107)**	**(38)**	**3,845**

(1) This amount, established on the basis of the number of shares eligible for dividends as at 31 December 2022, will be adjusted, as applicable, in the event of a change in the number of shares eligible for dividends. As applicable, the amount allocated to the retained earnings account would then be determined on the basis of the dividend actually paid.

Refer to the glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

The main issues of undated subordinated and deeply subordinated debt classified in shareholder's equity – Non controlling interests share (insurance) are:

					At 31 December 2020	
		Amount in currency at 31 December 2021	Partial repurchases and redemptions	Amount in currency at 31 December 2022	Amount in euros at inception rate	Income – Non controlling interests
Issue date	**Currency**	*(in millions of units)*	*(in millions of units)*	*(in millions of units)*	*(in millions of euros)*	*(in millions of euros)*
14/10/2014	EUR	745	-	745	745	(270)
13/01/2015	EUR	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	(298)
Insurance Issues					**1,745**	**(568)**
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,745**	**(568)**

Changes relating to undated subordinated and deeply subordinated debt affecting shareholders' Equity Group share and non-controlling interests share are as follows:

	Equity-Group share		Non-controlling interests	
(in millions of euros)	**31/12/2022**	**31/12/2021**	**31/12/2022**	**31/12/2021**
Undated deeply subordinated notes				
Interests paid accounted as reserves	(404)	(352)	(34)	(31)
Changes in nominal amounts	1,101	(1,000)	-	-
Income tax savings related to interest paid to security holders recognised in net income	113	109	-	-
Issuance costs (net of tax) accounted as reserves	(8)	(1)	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Undated subordinated notes				
Interests paid accounted as reserves	-	-	(76)	(76)
Changes in nominal amounts	-	-	-	-
Income tax savings related to interest paid to security holders recognised in net income	20	22	-	-
Issuance costs (net of tax) accounted as reserves	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-

As undated subordinated and deeply subordinated financial instruments are considered equity instruments issued, the tax effects on the compensation paid are recognised as income tax in the income statement.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

6.20 Breakdown of financial assets and liabilities by contractual maturity

The breakdown of balance sheet financial assets and liabilities is made according to contractual maturity date.

The maturities of derivative instruments held for trading and for hedging correspond to their date of contractual maturity.

Equity instruments by nature have no contractual maturity; they are classified as "Indefinite".

	31/12/2022					
(in millions of euros)	≤ 3 months	> 3 months up to ≤ 1 year	> 1 year up to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	Indefinite	Total
Cash, Central Banks	207,648	-	-	-	-	207,648
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	108,108	35,298	48,851	84,438	155,393	432,088
Hedging derivative Instruments	5,271	2,685	9,903	14,008	-	31,867
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6,633	19,243	67,243	110,679	2,972	206,770
Financial assets at amortised cost	198,779	175,485	502,589	267,031	721	1,144,605
Revaluation adjustment on interest rate hedged portfolios	7,410					7,410
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS BY MATURITY	**533,849**	**232,711**	**628,586**	**476,156**	**159,086**	**2,030,388**
Central Banks	59	-	-	-	-	59
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	120,790	23,888	62,531	72,164	-	279,373
Hedging derivative Instruments	7,743	3,671	10,422	23,800	-	45,636
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	937,367	164,292	176,576	46,447	-	1,324,682
Subordinated debt	24	601	12,270	10,168	307	23,370
Revaluation adjustment on interest rate hedged portfolios	7,811					7,811
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES BY MATURITY	**1,073,794**	**192,452**	**261,799**	**152,579**	**307**	**1,680,931**

	31/12/2021					
(in millions of euros)	≤ 3 months	> 3 months up to ≤ 1 year	> 1 year up to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	Indefinite	Total
Cash, Central Banks	237,757	-	-	-	-	237,757
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	105,113	32,008	37,610	93,319	161,344	429,394
Hedging derivative Instruments	1,537	695	3,822	8,071	-	14,125
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	12,409	16,270	93,319	131,778	2,485	256,261
Financial assets at amortised cost	202,431	151,387	453,892	234,853	2,763	1,045,326
Revaluation adjustment on interest rate hedged portfolios	3,194					3,194
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS BY MATURITY	**562,441**	**200,360**	**588,643**	**468,021**	**166,592**	**1,986,057**
Central Banks	1,276	-	-	-	-	1,276
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	101,902	18,147	39,555	86,784	-	246,388
Hedging derivative Instruments	1,386	340	4,086	6,546	-	12,358
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	889,485	77,685	241,996	58,187	-	1,267,353
Subordinated debt	121	35	11,804	13,510	631	26,101
Revaluation adjustment on interest rate hedged portfolios	5,105					5,105
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES BY MATURITY	**999,275**	**96,207**	**297,441**	**165,027**	**631**	**1,558,581**

Note 7 Employee benefits and other compensation

7.1 Analysis of employee expenses

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Salaries[(1)(2)]	(5,663)	(5,602)
Contributions to defined-contribution plans	(441)	(408)
Contributions to defined-benefit plans	(33)	(35)
Other social security expenses	(1,295)	(1,313)
Profit-sharing and incentive plans	(328)	(296)
Payroll-related tax	(372)	(375)
TOTAL EMPLOYEE EXPENSES	**(8,132)**	**(8,029)**

(1) Regarding deferred variable compensation paid to market professionals, Crédit Agricole S.A. booked a charge for share-based payments of €61 million at 31 December 2022 compared with €60 million at 31 December 2021.

(2) Of which retirement-related indemnities amounted to €235 million at 31 December 2022, compared with €172 million at 31 December 2021.

7.2 Average headcount for the period

Average headcount	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
France	35,295	35,252
International	36,357	40,723
TOTAL	**71,652**	**75,975**

7.3 Post-employment benefits, defined-contribution schemes

"Employers" contribute to a variety of compulsory pension schemes. Plan assets are managed by independent organisations and the contributing companies have no legal or implied obligation to pay additional contributions if the funds do not have sufficient assets to cover all benefits corresponding to services rendered by employees during the year and during prior years. Consequently, Crédit Agricole S.A. companies have no liability in this respect other than the contributions payable.

Within the Group, there are several compulsory defined-contribution pension schemes, the main ones being Agirc/Arrco, which are French supplementary retirement plans, and some supplementary plans in place notably within UES Crédit Agricole S.A.

Analysis of supplementary pension schemes in France

Business Line	Entity	Compulsory supplementary pension plans	Number of employees covered Estimate at 31/12/2022	Number of employees covered Estimate at 31/12/2021
Central Support functions	UES Crédit Agricole S.A.	Agriculture industry plan 1.24%	1,791	1,790
Central Support functions	UES Crédit Agricole S.A.	"Article 83" Group Executive managers plan	238	215
French Retail Banking	LCL	"Article 83" Group Executive managers plan	253	268
Large Customers	Crédit Agricole CIB	"Article 83" type plan	5,579	5,199
Asset Gathering and Insurance	CAAS/Pacifica/SIRCA	Agriculture industry plan 1.24%	4,728	4,738
Asset Gathering and Insurance	CAAS/Pacifica/CACI	"Article 83" Group Executive managers plan	79	78
Asset Gathering and Insurance	CACI/CA Indosuez Wealth (France)/CA Indosuez Wealth (Group)/Amundi	"Article 83" type plan	4,062	3,962

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

7.4 Post-employment benefits, defined-benefit schemes

Change in actuarial liability

			31/12/2022	31/12/2021
(in millions of euros)	Eurozone	Outside Eurozone	All Zones	All Zones
Actuarial liability at 31/12/N-1	**1,419**	**1,811**	**3,230**	**3,445**
Impact of IFRIC IAS 19 at opening[2]	-	-	-	(238)
Translation adjustments	-	22	22	109
Cost of service rended during the period	62	33	95	98
Financial cost	8	22	30	23
Employee contributions	1	16	17	16
Benefit plan changes, withdrawals and settlement	(3)	-	(3)	(8)
Changes in scope	(1)	(6)	(7)	49
Benefits paid (mandatory)	(145)	(90)	(235)	(173)
Tax, administrative costs and bonuses	-	-	-	-
Actuarial gains/(losses) arising from changes in demographic assumptions[1]	10	54	64	1
Actuarial gains/(losses) arising from changes in financial assumptions[1]	(279)	(476)	(755)	(92)
ACTUARIAL LIABILITY AT END OF PERIOD	**1,072**	**1,386**	**2,458**	**3,230**

(1) Including actuarial gains and losses related to experience adjustment.
(2) Concern the impact of the first-time application of the IFRS IC decision of 21 April 2021 on calculating commitments relating to certain defined-benefit schemes totalling €238 million at 1 January 2021

Breakdown of the net expense recognised in the income statement

			31/12/2022	31/12/2021
(in millions of euros)	Eurozone	Outside Eurozone	All Zones	All Zones
Service cost	(59)	(34)	(93)	(91)
Income/expenses on net interests	(3)	(1)	(4)	(4)
IMPACT ON PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR	**(62)**	**(35)**	**(97)**	**(95)**

Breakdown of income recognised in other comprehensive income on items that may not be reclassified to profit and loss

			31/12/2022	31/12/2021
(in millions of euros)	Eurozone	Outside Eurozone	All Zones	All Zones
Revaluation from net liabilities (from net assets)				
Total amount of actuarial gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss at beginning of period	**522**	**211**	**733**	**919**
Translation adjustments	-	3	3	10
Actuarial gains/(losses) on assets	41	332	373	(103)
Actuarial gains/(losses) arising from changes in demographic assumptions[1]	10	54	64	1
Actuarial gains/(losses) arising from changes in financial assumptions[1]	(279)	(476)	(755)	(92)
Adjustment of assets restriction's impact	6	-	6	(2)
TOTAL AMOUNT OF ACTUARIAL GAINS OR LOSSES RECOGNISED IN OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS AT END OF PERIOD	**300**	**124**	**424**	**(186)**

(1) Including actuarial gains and losses related to experience adjustments.

Change in fair value of assets

(in millions of euros)	Eurozone	Outside Eurozone	31/12/2022 All Zones	31/12/2021 All Zones
Fair value of assets at beginning of period	**632**	**1,662**	**2,294**	**2,111**
Translation adjustments	-	15	15	100
Interests on asset (income)	4	21	25	20
Actuarial gains/(losses)	(46)	(332)	(378)	95
Employer contributions	14	68	82	29
Employee contributions	-	17	17	16
Benefit plan changes, withdrawals and settlement	-	-	-	-
Changes in scope	2	-	2	2
Tax, administrative costs and bonuses	-	(1)	(1)	(1)
Benefits paid out under the benefit plan	(18)	(88)	(106)	(78)
FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AT END OF PERIOD	**588**	**1,362**	**1,950**	**2,294**

Change in fair value of reimbursement rights

(in millions of euros)	Eurozone	Outside Eurozone	31/12/2022 All Zones	31/12/2021 All Zones
Fair value of reimbursement rights at beginning of period	**288**	**-**	**288**	**317**
Translation adjustments	-	-	-	-
Interests on reimbursement rights (income)	1	-	1	-
Actuarial gains/(losses)	5	-	5	6
Employer contributions	1	-	1	14
Employee contributions	-	-	-	-
Benefit plan changes, withdrawals and settlement	-	-	-	-
Changes in scope	(4)	-	(4)	2
Tax, administrative costs and bonuses	-	-	-	-
Benefits paid out under the benefit plan	(66)	-	(66)	(51)
FAIR VALUE OF REIMBURSEMENT RIGHTS AT END OF PERIOD	**225**	**-**	**225**	**288**

Net position

(in millions of euros)	Eurozone	Outside Eurozone	31/12/2022 All Zones	31/12/2021 All Zones
Closing actuarial liability	**(1,072)**	**(1,386)**	**(2,458)**	**(3,230)**
Impact of asset restriction	(12)	(8)	(20)	(17)
Fair value of assets at end of period	588	1,362	1,950	2,294
NET POSITION OF ASSETS/(LIABILITIES) AT END OF PERIOD	**(496)**	**(32)**	**(528)**	**(953)**

Defined-benefit schemes: main actuarial assumptions

	31/12/2022		31/12/2021	
(in millions of euros)	Eurozone	Outside Eurozone	Eurozone	Outide Eurozone
Discount rate[1]	3.46%	3.29%	0.58%	1.21%
Actual return on plan assets and on reimbursement rights	(3.25)%	(18.67)%	5.72%	5.82%
Expected salary increase rates[2]	1.62%	1.74%	1.46%	1.89%

(1) Discount rates are determined as a function of the average duration of the commitment, that is, the arithmetic mean of durations calculated between the valuation date and the payment date weighted by assumptions of staff turnover. The underlying used is the discount rate by reference to the iBoxx AA.

(2) Depending on the employees concerned (managers or non-managers).

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Information on scheme assets – allocation of assets[1]

	Eurozone			Outside Eurozone			All zones		
(in millions of euros)	%	Amount	of which listed	%	Amount	of which listed	%	Amount	of which listed
Equities	9.0%	73	72	26.3%	358	358	19.8%	431	429
Bonds	33.6%	274	263	41.9%	570	570	38.8%	844	833
Property/Real estate	4.2%	35		14.3%	194		10.5%	229	
Other assets	53.1%	433		17.6%	239		30.9%	672	

(1) Of which fair value of reimbursement rights.

As at 31 December 2022, sensitivity rates showed that:

- a 50-basis point increase in discount rates would reduce the commitment by 5.21%;
- a 50-basis point decrease in discount rates would increase the commitment by 5.82%.

The benefits expected to be paid in respect of post-employment plans for 2022 are as follows:

- benefits paid by the employer or by reimbursement rights funds: €129 million (compared with €94 million paid in 2021);
- benefits paid by plan assets: €106 million (compared with €78 million paid in 2021).

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s policy on covering employment-related commitments reflects local rules on funding post-employment benefits in countries with minimum funding requirements. Overall, commitments arising from the Group's post-employment obligations were 89% covered at 31 December 2022 (including reimbursement rights).

7.5 Other employee benefits

In France, the Group's main entities pay long-service awards. The amounts vary according to practices and collective bargaining agreements in place.

The provisions funded by Crédit Agricole S.A. for these other employment-related commitments amounted to €497 million at 31 December 2022.

7.6 Share-based payments

7.6.1 Stock options plan

No new plan was implemented in 2022.

7.6.2 Deferred variable compensation paid in shares or in cash indexed to the share price

The deferred variable compensation plans implemented by the Group take two forms:

- equity-settled plans;
- cash-settled plans indexed to the Crédit Agricole S.A. share price.

Since 1 January 2016, all existing and future deferred variable compensation plans are now cash-settled plans indexed to the Crédit Agricole S.A. share price. The impact of the revaluation of the commitment on the basis of the Crédit Agricole S.A. share price, which is not material, was recognised in equity.

This deferred variable compensation is subject to continued employment and a performance condition and deferred to March 2023, March 2024, March 2025, March 2026 and March 2027.

The expense related to these plans is recognised in compensation expenses. It is spread on a straight-line basis over the vesting period to factor in continued employment, and a liability is recorded in employee expenses, the amount of which is subject to periodical revaluation through profit or loss until the settlement date, depending on the evolution of the share price of Crédit Agricole S.A. and on vesting conditions (continued employment and performance).

7.7 Executive compensation

Senior management includes all members of the Executive Committee, namely the Chief Executive Officer, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Deputy General Managers for the Group's different divisions, Chief Executive Officers of the main subsidiaries and the Heads of the Group's core business activities.

Compensation and benefits paid to the members of the Executive Committee in 2022 were as follows:

- short-term benefits: €26.7 million for fixed and variable compensation (of which €2.7 million paid in share-indexed instruments), including social security costs and benefits in kind;
- post-employment benefits: €2.4 million for end-of-career allowances and for the supplementary pension scheme for Group executive managers;
- other long-term employee benefits: the amount of long-service awards granted was not material;
- employment contract termination indemnities: not material;
- other share-based payment: not applicable.

In 2022, the members of the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. received, in consideration for serving as Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A., a gross total of €1,705,900 in Directors' fees, or €1,248,132 net.

These amounts include the compensation and benefits paid to the Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Executive Officers of Crédit Agricole S.A.

Note 8 Leases

8.1 Leases for which the Group is the lessee

The item "Property, plant & equipment" in the balance sheet consists of own and leased assets that do not meet the definition of investment properties.

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Owned property, plant & equipment	4,353	4,372
Right-of-use on lease contracts	1,670	1,724
TOTAL PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT USED IN OPERATIONS	**6,023**	**6,096**

Crédit Agricole is also a lessee under lease agreements for IT equipment (photocopiers, computers etc.) with terms of one to three years. These are low-value and/or short-term leases. Crédit Agricole S.A. has opted to apply the exemptions provided for in IFRS 16 and not to recognise the right-of-use asset and the lease liability for these leases in the balance sheet.

Change in right of use assets

Crédit Agricole S.A. is the lessee of many assets including offices, agencies and computer equipment.

Information relating to the contracts of which Crédit Agricole S.A. is a lessee is presented below:

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2021	Changes in scope	Increases (acquisitions)	Decreases (disposals)	Translation adjustments	Other movements	31/12/2022
PROPERTY/REAL ESTATE							
Gross amount	2,653	(14)	401	(389)	(6)	6	2,651
Depreciation and impairment	(977)	2	(350)	316	-	(1)	(1,010)
TOTAL PROPERTY/REAL ESTATE	**1,676**	**(12)**	**51**	**(73)**	**(6)**	**5**	**1,641**
EQUIPMENT							
Gross amount	107	(1)	30	(52)	(1)	(3)	80
Depreciation and impairment	(59)	1	(18)	21	1	3	(51)
TOTAL EQUIPMENT	**48**	**-**	**12**	**(31)**	**-**	**-**	**29**
TOTAL RIGHT-OF-USE	**1,724**	**(12)**	**63**	**(104)**	**(6)**	**5**	**1,670**

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2020	Changes in scope	Increases (acquisitions)	Decreases (disposals)	Translation adjustments	Other movements	31/12/2021
PROPERTY/REAL ESTATE							
Gross amount	2,256	151	345	(108)	25	(16)	2,653
Depreciation and impairment	(644)	(34)	(345)	56	(10)	-	(977)
TOTAL PROPERTY/REAL ESTATE	**1,612**	**117**	**-**	**(52)**	**15**	**(16)**	**1,676**
EQUIPMENT							
Gross amount	101	12	21	(27)	-	-	107
Depreciation and impairment	(38)	(7)	(21)	7	-	-	(59)
TOTAL EQUIPMENT	**63**	**5**	**-**	**(20)**	**-**	**-**	**48**
TOTAL RIGHT-OF-USE	**1,675**	**122**	**-**	**(72)**	**15**	**(16)**	**1,724**

Maturity schedule of lease liabilities

				31/12/2022
(in millions of euros)	≤ 1 year	> 1 year up to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	Total Lease liabilities
Lease liabilities	332	958	526	1,816

				31/12/2021
(in millions of euros)	≤ 1 year	> 1 year up to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	Total Lease liabilities
Lease liabilities	334	1,008	488	1,830

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Details of rental contract income and expenses

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Interest expense on lease liabilities	(27)	(24)
TOTAL INTEREST AND SIMILAR EXPENSES (REVENUES)	(27)	(24)
Expense relating to short-term leases	(22)	(21)
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	(21)	(19)
Expense relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	(15)	(13)
Income from subleasing right-of-use assets	1	1
Gains or losses arising from leaseback transactions	-	-
Gains or losses arising from lease modifications	2	-
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	(55)	(52)
Depreciation for right-of-use	(368)	(357)
TOTAL DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION OF PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT	(368)	(357)
TOTAL EXPENSE AND INCOME ON LEASE CONTRACTS	**(450)**	**(433)**

Cash flow amounts for the period

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Total Cash outflow for leases	(386)	(443)

8.2 Leases for which the Group is the lessor

Crédit Agricole S.A. offers its customers leasing activities that take the form of leasing agreements, lease financing with purchase options, finance leasing and long-term leasing arrangements. Lease agreements are classified as finance leases when the terms of the lease transfer substantially all of the risks and benefits inherent in ownership to the lessee.

Other lease agreements are classified as operating leases.

Income from rental contracts

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Finance leases	**1,267**	**1,000**
Selling profit or loss	87	73
Finance income on the net investment in the lease	1,180	927
Income relating to variable lease payments	-	-
Operating leases	**209**	**223**
Lease income	209	223

Schedule of rent payments to be received

							31/12/2022
(in millions of euros)	≤ 1 year	> 1 year up to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	Total Lease payments receivable	Unearned finance income	Discounted residual value	Financial lease receivables
Finance leases	3,248	8,927	7,530	19,705	1,219	1,038	19,524

							31/12/2021
(in millions of euros)	≤ 1 year	> 1 year up to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	Total Lease payments receivable	Unearned finance income	Discounted residual value	Financial lease receivables
Finance leases	4,361	8,387	4,995	17,743	1,130	951	17,564

Lease agreements expire on their residual maturity date.

The amount by expiry corresponds to the undiscounted contractual amount.

Note 9 Financing and guarantee commitments and other guarantees

Financing and guarantee commitments and other guarantees include discontinued operations.

Commitments given and received

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
COMMITMENTS GIVEN		
Financing commitments	**176,526**	**167,354**
Commitments given to credit institutions	11,218	13,603
Commitments given to customers	165,308	153,751
Guarantee commitments	**111,037**	**114,894**
Credit institutions	10,073	10,644
Customers	100,964	104,250
Securities commitments	**7,117**	**4,972**
Securities to be delivered	7,117	4,972
COMMITMENTS RECEIVED		
Financing commitments	**160,930**	**131,475**
Commitments received from credit institutions	156,348	127,520
Commitments received from customers	4,582	3,955
Guarantee commitments	**379,011**	**359,813**
Commitments received from credit institutions	103,596	105,457
Commitments received from customers[1]	275,415	254,356
Securities commitments	**5,985**	**3,699**
Securities to be received	5,985	3,699

(1) As part of the economic support measures in the wake of the Covid-19 health crisis, Crédit Agricole S.A. granted loans for which it received guarantee commitments from the French State (PGE). At 31 December 2022, these guarantee commitments received amounted to €20.4 billion.

Financial instruments given and received as collateral

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
CARRYING AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS PROVIDED AS COLLATERAL (INCLUDING TRANSFERRED ASSETS)		
Securities and receivables provided as collateral for the refinancing structures (Banque de France, CRH, etc.)	384,766	413,217
Securities lent	6,485	20,220
Security deposits on market transactions	43,321	18,500
Other security deposits	-	-
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	105,224	98,157
TOTAL CARRYING AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS PROVIDED AS COLLATERAL	**539,796**	**550,094**
CARRYING AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS RECEIVED IN GUARANTEE		
Other security deposits	-	-
Fair value of instruments received as reusable and reused collateral		
Securities borrowed	8	11
Securities bought under repurchase agreements	447,544	442,219
Securities sold short	37,179	41,922
TOTAL FAIR VALUE OF INSTRUMENTS RECEIVED AS REUSABLE AND REUSED COLLATERAL	**484,731**	**484,152**

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Receivables pledged as collateral

At 31 December 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. deposited €278.0 billion of receivables (mainly on behalf of the Regional Banks and subsidiaries) for refinancing transactions to the Banque de France, compared to €297.9 billion at 31 December 2021.

At 31 December 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. deposited €8.2 billion of receivables for refinancing transactions to the Caisse de Refinancement de l'Habitat on behalf of the Regional Banks, compared to €10.6 billion at 31 December 2021, and €0.7 billion of receivables were deposited directly by LCL.

At 31 December 2022, €41.6 billion of Regional Bank receivables and €10.3 billion of LCL receivables were pledged as collateral for the secured bond issues of Crédit Agricole Home Loan SFH, a financial company wholly owned by Crédit Agricole S.A.

As at 31 December 2022, in the context of transactions with EIB/CEB supranationals, Crédit Agricole S.A. deposited €2.8 billion in receivables on behalf of the Regional Banks.

As at 31 December 2022, in the context of refinancing transactions with CDC, Crédit Agricole S.A. deposited €2.6 billion in receivables on behalf of the Regional Banks.

These processes, for which there is no transfer of contractual cash flows, do not form part of the asset transfers mentioned in Note 6.6 "Transferred assets not derecognised or derecognised with continuing involvement".

Guarantees held

Guarantees held and assets received as collateral by the Crédit Agricole S.A. group, which it is allowed to sell or to use as collateral are mostly held within Crédit Agricole S.A. The majority of these are receivables pledged as collateral by the Regional Banks and their main bank subsidiaries to Crédit Agricole S.A., the latter acting as the central body with regard to the external refinancing organisations, in order to obtain refinancing. These receivables (property-related, or loans to corporates or local authorities) are selected and rated for their quality and retained on the balance sheet of the contributing entities.

The majority of these guarantees consist of mortgage liens, collateral or guarantees received, regardless of the quality of the assets guaranteed. They are mainly related to repurchase agreements and securities pledged to guarantee brokerage transactions.

Crédit Agricole S.A. group policy is to sell seized collateral as soon as possible. Crédit Agricole S.A. had no such assets at 31 December 2022.

Note 10 Reclassifications of financial instruments

Principles applied by Crédit Agricole S.A. group

Reclassifications are performed only under exceptional circumstances and following a decision by the Executive Management of the entity as a result of internal or external changes: significant changes in the entity's activity.

Reclassification performed by Crédit Agricole S.A. group

In 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. did not carry out any reclassification pursuant to paragraph 4.4.1 of IFRS 9.

Note 11 Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received at the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in a standard transaction between market participants at the valuation date. Fair value is defined on the basis of the exit price.

The fair values shown below are estimates made on the reporting date using observable market data wherever possible. These are subject to change in subsequent periods due to developments in market conditions or other factors. The calculations represent best estimates. They are based on a number of assumptions. It is assumed that market participants act in their best economic interest.

To the extent that these models contain uncertainties, the fair values shown may not be achieved upon actual sale or immediate settlement of the financial instruments concerned.

The fair value hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities is broken down according to the general observability criteria of the valuation inputs, pursuant to the principles defined under IFRS 13.

Level 1 of the hierarchy applies to the fair value of financial assets and liabilities quoted in active markets.

Level 2 of the hierarchy applies to the fair value of financial assets and liabilities with observable inputs. This agreement includes market data relating to interest rate risk or credit risk when the latter can be revalued based on observable Credit Default Swap (CDS) spreads. Securities bought or sold under repurchase agreements subject of an active market, depending on the underlying and the maturity of the transaction are also included in Level 2 of the hierarchy, as are financial assets and liabilities with a demand component for which fair value is measured at unadjusted amortised cost.

Level 3 of the hierarchy indicates the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities for which there is no observable data or for which some parameters can be remeasured based on internal models that use historical data. These are mainly parameters related to credit or early redemption risk.

In some cases, market values are close to carrying amounts. These include:

- variable-rate assets or liabilities for which changes in interest rates do not significantly affect fair value since the interest rates for these instruments adjust frequently to market rates;
- short-term assets or liabilities where the redemption value is considered to be close to the market value;
- instruments executed on a regulated market (*e.g.* regulated savings) for which the prices are set by the public authorities;
- demand assets and liabilities;
- transactions for which there is no reliable observable data.

11.1 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities recognised at amortised cost

Amounts presented below include accruals and prepayments and, in the case of assets, are net of impairment. The estimated fair value of financial assets and liabilities recognised at amortized costs, estimated for the needs of the IFRS financial information within the consolidated financial statements, is not used for management of the activities and risks of the bank[1].

Financial assets recognised at amortised cost on the balance sheet and measured at fair value

(in millions of euros)	Value at 31/12/2022	Estimated fair value at 31/12/2022	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments: Level 1	Valuation based on observable data: Level 2	Valuation based on unobservable data: Level 3
FINANCIAL ASSETS NOT MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE ON BALANCE SHEET					
LOANS AND RECEIVABLES	1,057,399	1,035,350	-	614,243	421,107
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	**567,642**	**559,812**	**-**	**558,846**	**966**
Loans and receivables due from customers	**489,757**	**475,538**	**-**	**55,397**	**420,141**
DEBT SECURITIES	87,206	86,674	62,997	8,898	14,778
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS OF WHICH FAIR VALUE IS DISCLOSED	**1,144,605**	**1,122,023**	**62,997**	**623,141**	**435,885**

(in millions of euros)	Value at 31/12/2021	Estimated fair value at 31/12/2021	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments: Level 1	Valuation based on observable data: Level 2	Valuation based on unobservable data: Level 3
FINANCIAL ASSETS NOT MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE ON BALANCE SHEET					
LOANS AND RECEIVABLES	961,252	985,826	-	556,378	429,448
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	**501,347**	**508,092**	**-**	**507,418**	**674**
Loans and receivables due from customers	**459,905**	**477,733**	**-**	**48,959**	**428,774**
DEBT SECURITIES	84,074	83,599	59,541	11,032	13,026
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS OF WHICH FAIR VALUE IS DISCLOSED	**1,045,326**	**1,069,425**	**59,540**	**567,411**	**442,474**

(1) Fair value of assets and liabilities at amortized cost as at 31/12/2021 are corrected in this registration document.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Financial liabilities recognised at amortised cost on the balance sheet and measured at fair value

(in millions of euros)	Value at 31/12/2022	Estimated fair value at 31/12/2022	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments: Level 1	Valuation based on observable data: Level 2	Valuation based on unobservable data: Level 3
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES NOT MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE ON BALANCE SHEET					
Due to credit institutions	**284,167**	**284,050**	**-**	**282,657**	**1,393**
Current accounts and overnight loans	60,473	60,344	-	60,344	-
Accounts and term deposits	202,209	202,229	-	200,837	1,393
Pledged securities	-	-	-	-	-
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	21,485	21,476	-	21,476	-
Due to customers	**827,977**	**827,902**	**-**	**460,568**	**367,333**
Current accounts in credit	308,492	308,480	-	308,480	-
Special savings accounts	365,034	365,033	-	111	364,922
Other amounts due to customers	150,034	149,940	-	149,882	58
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	2,049	2,048	-	2,048	-
Insurance liabilities	904	904	-	40	865
Reinsurance liabilities	603	603	-	7	596
Cash deposits received from ceding and retroceding companies against technical insurance commitments	861	893	-	-	893
Debt securities	**212,538**	**208,651**	**69,715**	**138,936**	**-**
Subordinated debt	**23,370**	**22,933**	**22,462**	**364**	**106**
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES OF WHICH FAIR VALUE IS DISCLOSED	**1,348,052**	**1,343,535**	**92,178**	**882,525**	**368,832**

(in millions of euros)	Value at 31/12/2021	Estimated fair value at 31/12/2021	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments: Level 1	Valuation based on observable data: Level 2	Valuation based on unobservable data: Level 3
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES NOT MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE ON BALANCE SHEET					
Due to credit institutions	**314,783**	**312,153**	**-**	**311,014**	**1,139**
Current accounts and overnight loans	86,068	86,081	-	86,081	-
Accounts and term deposits	211,419	208,779	-	207,640	1,139
Pledged securities	-	-	-	-	-
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	17,296	17,293	-	17,293	-
Due to customers	**781,177**	**782,230**	**-**	**435,726**	**346,504**
Current accounts in credit	324,002	324,712	-	324,536	177
Special savings accounts	344,300	344,306	-	1,096	343,210
Other amounts due to customers	108,421	108,761	-	107,912	849
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	2,124	2,123	-	2,123	-
Insurance liabilities	938	936	-	56	880
Reinsurance liabilities	676	676	-	3	673
Cash deposits received from ceding and retroceding companies against technical insurance commitments	716	716	-	-	716
Debt securities	**171,393**	**172,175**	**55,806**	**115,810**	**559**
Subordinated debt	**26,101**	**26,024**	**8,268**	**17,651**	**105**
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES OF WHICH FAIR VALUE IS DISCLOSED	**1,293,454**	**1,292,582**	**64,074**	**880,200**	**348,308**

11.2 Information on financial instruments measured at fair value

Valuation mechanism

Market transactions are valued by management information systems and checked by a team that reports to the Risk Management department and is independent from the market operators.

Valuations are based on the following:

- prices or inputs obtained from independent sources and/or controlled by the Market Risk department using a series of available sources (market data providers, market consensus and broker data etc.);
- models approved by the quantitative teams in the Market Risk department.

The valuation produced for each instrument is a mid-market valuation, which does not take account of the direction of the trade, the bank's aggregate exposure, market liquidity or counterparty quality. Adjustments are then made to the market valuations to incorporate those factors, as well as the potential uncertainties inherent in the models or inputs used.

The main types of valuation adjustments are the following:

Mark-to-Market adjustments

These adjustments correct any potential variance between the mid-market valuation of an instrument obtained using internal valuation models and the associated inputs and the valuation obtained from external sources or market consensus data. This adjustment can be either positive or negative.

Bid/ask reserves

These adjustments incorporate the bid/ask spread for a given instrument in order to reflect the price at which the position could be reversed. These adjustments are always negative.

Reserves for uncertainty

These adjustments constitute a risk premium taken into consideration by any market participant. These adjustments are always negative:

- input uncertainty reserves seek to incorporate in the valuation of an instrument any uncertainty that might exist as regards one or more of the inputs used;
- model uncertainty reserves seek to incorporate in the valuation of an instrument any uncertainty that might exist due to the choice of model used.

In addition, in accordance with IFRS 13 "Fair value measurement", Crédit Agricole S.A. prices in to the fair value calculated for its OTC derivatives (*i.e.* those traded over the counter) various adjustments linked to:

- default risk or credit rating (Credit Valuation Adjustment/Debit Valuation Adjustment);
- future funding costs and benefits (Funding Valuation Adjustment);
- liquidity risk associated with collateral (Liquidity Valuation Adjustment).

Liquidity Valuation Adjustment (CVA)

The CVA (Credit Valuation Adjustment) is a Mark-to-Market adjustment to incorporate the market value of the default risk (risk of non-payment of amounts due in the event of default or deterioration in credit quality) in the value of OTC derivatives of our counterparties. This adjustment is calculated per counterparty based on the positive future exposure of the trading portfolio (taking into account any netting or collateral agreements, where such exist) weighted by the probabilities of default and losses given default.

The methodology used maximises the use of market inputs/prices (probabilities of default are derived in priority directly from any existing listed CDS, proxies of listed CDS and other credit instruments where these are deemed sufficiently liquid). This adjustment is always negative and reduces the fair value of the OTC derivative assets held in the portfolio.

Liquidity Valuation Adjustment (DVA)

The Debit Valuation Adjustment (DVA) is a mark-to-market adjustment that aims to incorporate the market value of the default risk (potential losses to which Crédit Agricole S.A. may expose its counterparties in the event of default or a deterioration in its creditworthiness) in the value of perfectly collateralised OTC derivatives. This adjustment is calculated by collateral contract type on the basis of negative future exposure profiles of the trading portfolio weighted by default probabilities (Crédit Agricole S.A.) and losses incurred in the event of default.

The methodology used maximises the use of market inputs/prices (use of CASA CDS to determine default probabilities). This adjustment is always positive and reduces the fair value of the OTC derivative liabilities held in the portfolio.

Liquidity Valuation Adjustment (FVA)

The Funding Valuation Adjustment (FVA) is a Mark-to-Market adjustment that aims to incorporate the additional future funding costs and benefits based on ALM (Asset & Liability Management) funding costs in the value of not collateralised or imperfectly collateralised OTC derivatives. This adjustment is calculated per counterparty based on the future exposure of the trading portfolio (taking into account any netting or collateral agreements, where such exist) weighted by ALM funding Spreads.

As regards the scope of "cleared" derivatives, an FVA adjustment called IMVA (Initial Margin Value Adjustment) is calculated to take into account the future financing costs and gains of the initial margins to be posted with the main derivatives clearing houses until the portfolio matures.

Liquidity Valuation Adjustment (LVA)

The LVA (Liquidity Valuation Adjustment) is the positive or negative valuation adjustment intended to reflect both the potential absence of collateral payments for counterparties with a CSA (Credit Support Annex), as well as the non-standard compensation of CSAs.

Therefore, the LVA reflects the profit or loss resulting from additional liquidity costs. It is calculated on the scope of OTC derivatives with CSAs.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Breakdown of financial instruments at fair value by valuation model

Amounts presented below include accruals and prepayments and are net of impairment.

Financial assets measured at fair value

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments: Level 1	Valuation based on observable data: Level 2	Valuation based on unobservable data: Level 3
HELD FOR TRADING FINANCIAL ASSETS	249,248	23,230	216,070	9,948
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	1,647	-	1	1,646
Securities bought under repurchase agreements	103,164	-	99,881	3,283
Pledged securities	-	-	-	-
Held for trading securities	24,864	22,980	1,687	197
Derivative instruments	119,573	250	114,501	4,822
OTHER FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	182,840	108,494	56,236	18,110
Equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**41,549**	**22,574**	**8,250**	**10,725**
Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions of the "SPPI" test	**69,419**	**38,266**	**23,981**	**7,172**
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	2,597	-	2,435	162
Debt securities	66,822	38,266	21,546	7,010
Assets backing unit-linked contracts	**71,872**	**47,654**	**24,005**	**213**
Treasury bills and similar securities	253	233	20	-
Bonds and other fixed income securities	4,616	53	4,563	-
Equities and other variable income securities	10,832	1,455	9,377	-
Mutual funds	56,171	45,913	10,045	213
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-	-
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	206,770	185,898	20,315	557
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	2,768	474	1,737	557
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit and loss	204,002	185,424	18,578	-
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	204,002	185,424	18,578	-
HEDGING DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS	31,867	4	31,863	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE	**670,725**	**317,626**	**324,484**	**28,615**
Transfers from Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments			1,199	6
Transfers from Level 2: Valuation based on observable data		875		195
Transfers from Level 3: Valuation based on unobservable data		-	599	
TOTAL TRANSFERS TO EACH LEVEL		**875**	**1,798**	**201**

(1) SAS Rue La Boétie shares held by the Caisse régionale de la Corse have been included in Non-consolidated equity investments in Level 2 for €71 million.

Transfers from Level 1 to Level 3 mainly involve trading securities.

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 mainly involve Treasury bills, bonds and other fixed-income securities.

Transfers from Level 2 to Level 3 mainly involve trading derivative instruments.

Transfers from Level 3 to Level 2 mainly involve securities bought/sold under repurchase agreements of customers and credit institutions and trading derivative instruments.

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2021	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments: Level 1	Valuation based on observable data: Level 2	Valuation based on unobservable data: Level 3
HELD FOR TRADING FINANCIAL ASSETS	237,341	27,611	202,972	6,758
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	820	-	1	819
Securities bought under repurchase agreements	112,752	-	110,629	2,123
Pledged securities	-	-	-	-
Held for trading securities	29,871	27,227	2,257	387
Derivative instruments	93,898	384	90,085	3,429
OTHER FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	192,053	120,390	57,391	14,272
Equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**40,683**	**25,443**	**7,550**	**7,690**
Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions of the "SPPI" test	**75,379**	**41,499**	**27,443**	**6,437**
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	2,881	-	2,879	2
Debt securities	72,498	41,499	24,564	6,435
Assets backing unit-linked contracts	**75,991**	**53,448**	**22,398**	**145**
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-	-
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	256,261	233,092	22,642	527
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	2,419	616	1,276	527
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit and loss	253,842	232,476	21,366	-
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	253,842	232,476	21,366	-
HEDGING DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS	14,125	-	14,124	1
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE	**699,780**	**381,093**	**297,129**	**21,558**
Transfers from Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments	-	-	988	-
Transfers from Level 2: Valuation based on observable data	-	1,093	-	495
Transfers from Level 3: Valuation based on unobservable data	-	-	543	-
TOTAL TRANSFERS TO EACH LEVEL	**-**	**1,093**	**1,531**	**495**

Level 1 to Level 2 transfers mainly involve Treasury bills, bonds and other fixed-income securities for €1,094 million and €988 million.

Level 3 to Level 2 transfers mainly involve securities received under repurchase agreements from credit institutions and customers, debt securities and trading derivative instruments for €718 million.

Level 2 to Level 3 transfers mainly involve trading derivative instruments for €36 million.

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Financial liabilities measured at fair value

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments: Level 1	Valuation based on observable data: Level 2	Valuation based on unobservable data: Level 3
Held for trading financial liabilities	**238,708**	**37,315**	**197,236**	**4,157**
Securities sold short	37,187	37,116	71	-
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	81,691	-	79,929	1,762
Debt securities	2	-	2	-
Due to credit institutions	-	-	-	-
Due to customers	-	-	-	-
Derivative instruments	119,828	199	117,234	2,395
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	**40,665**	**9,987**	**23,144**	**7,534**
Hedging derivative Instruments	**45,636**	**1**	**44,865**	**770**
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE	**325,009**	**47,303**	**265,245**	**12,461**
Transfers from Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments	-	-	5	-
Transfers from Level 2: Valuation based on observable data	-	24	-	458
Transfers from Level 3: Valuation based on unobservable data	-	11	989	-
TOTAL TRANSFERS TO EACH LEVEL	**-**	**35**	**994**	**458**

Liability transfers to and from Level 3 mainly involve securities bought/sold under repurchase agreements from credit institutions, trading derivative instruments and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 mainly involve short sales.

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2021	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments: Level 1	Valuation based on observable data: Level 2	Valuation based on unobservable data: Level 3
Held for trading financial liabilities	**207,725**	**41,860**	**163,951**	**1,914**
Securities sold short	41,933	41,621	292	20
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	78,737	-	78,037	700
Debt securities	2	-	2	-
Due to credit institutions	-	-	-	-
Due to customers	-	-	-	-
Derivative instruments	87,053	239	85,620	1,194
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	**38,663**	**11,227**	**20,480**	**6,956**
Hedging derivative Instruments	**12,358**	**-**	**11,645**	**713**
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE	**258,746**	**53,087**	**196,076**	**9,583**
Transfers from Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments	-	-	1	12
Transfers from Level 2: Valuation based on observable data	-	5	-	280
Transfers from Level 3: Valuation based on unobservable data	-	-	1,065	-
TOTAL TRANSFERS TO EACH LEVEL	**-**	**5**	**1,066**	**292**

Liability transfers to and from Level 3 mainly involve securities bought/sold under repurchase agreements from credit institutions, trading derivative instruments and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 mainly involve short sales.

Financial instruments classified in Level 1

Level 1 comprises all derivatives quoted in an active market (options, futures etc.), regardless of their underlying (interest rate, exchange rate, precious metals, major stock indexes), as well as equities and bonds quoted in an active market.

A market is considered as being active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from exchange, brokers, dealers, pricing services or regulatory agencies, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

Corporate, government and agency bonds that are valued on the basis of prices obtained from independent sources, deemed to be enforceable and updated regularly, are classified in Level 1. This represents the bulk of the Sovereign and Agency Bonds and Corporate securities held. Issuers whose bonds are not quoted are classified in Level 3.

Financial instruments classified in Level 2

The main financial instruments classified in Level 2 are:

Liabilities designated at fair value

Financial liabilities designated at fair value are classified in Level 2 when their embedded derivative is deemed to be classified in Level 2.

Over-the-counter derivatives

The main OTC derivatives classified in Level 2 are those valued using inputs considered to be observable and where the valuation technique does not generate any significant exposure to a model risk.

Level 2 therefore mainly includes:

- linear derivative products such as interest rate swaps, currency swaps and forward FX. They are valued using simple models widely used in the market, based either on directly observable inputs (foreign exchange rates, interest rates), or inputs derived from observable market prices (currency swaps);
- non-linear vanilla instruments such as caps, floors, swaptions, currency options, equity options and credit default swaps, including digital options. They are valued using simple models widely used in the market, based either on directly observable inputs (foreign exchange rates, interest rates, share prices) or inputs that can be derived from observable market prices (volatilities);
- the usual mono-underlying exotic products of the voidable swap type and currency baskets on major currencies.

  These products are valued using models that are sometimes slightly more complex, but are shared by the market. The material valuation parameters are observable. Prices are observable in the market, primarily via brokers' prices. Market consensus, if applicable, allow corroboration of internal valuations;
- securities, equity options and future shares listed on a market deemed inactive and for which independent valuation data are available.

Financial instruments classified in Level 3

Financial instruments classified in Level 3 are those which do not meet the conditions for classification in Level 1 or 2. They are therefore mainly financial instruments with a high model risk whose valuation requires substantial use of unobservable inputs.

The initial margin on all new transactions classified in Level 3 is reserved at the date of initial recognition. It is spread into profit or loss either over the period considered to be unobservable or on the maturity of the deal when the unobservability of the factors is not linked to maturity.

Level 3 therefore mainly includes:

Securities

Securities classified in Level 3 mainly include:

- unlisted shares or bonds for which no independent valuation is available;
- ABSs for which there are indicative independent valuations, but which are not necessarily executable;
- ABSs, super senior and mezzanine CDO tranches where it cannot be demonstrated that the market is active.

Liabilities designated at fair value

Financial liabilities designated at fair value are classified in Level 3 when their embedded derivative is deemed to be classified in Level 3.

Over-the-counter derivatives

Unobservable income includes complex financial instruments that are significantly exposed to model risk or that involve parameters that are considered unobservable.

The aggregate of these principles is mapped for observability map by risk factor/product, underlying (currencies, indexes, etc.) and maturity indicating the classification used.

The following are classified primarily in Level 3:

- linear rate or foreign exchange products for very long maturities in the case of major currencies, and for lower maturities in the case of emerging currencies; this may include repurchase transactions depending on the maturity of the transactions in question and their underlying assets;
- non-linear rate or foreign exchange products for very long maturities in the case of major currencies, and for lower maturities in the case of emerging currencies;
- the complex derivatives listed below:
  - certain equity derivative products: options on markets that are insufficiently deep, or options with a very long maturity or products the valuation of which depends on non-observable correlations between different underlying shares,
  - certain exotic rate products in which the underlying element is the difference between two interest rates (structured products based on rate differences, or products for which correlations are not observable),
  - certain products for which the underlying element is the future volatility of an index. These products are not considered to be observable because of a significant model risk and a reduced liquidity that does not permit a regular and precise estimation of the valuation parameters,
  - securitisation swaps generating an exposure to the prepayment rate. The prepayment rate is determined on the basis of historical data on similar portfolios,
  - long-term rate/forex hybrid products of the Power Reverse Dual Currency type, or products for which the underlying is a basket of currencies. The parameters for correlation between the interest rates and the currencies, and between the two interest rates are determined on the basis of an internal methodology based on historical data. Observation of market consensus ensures the overall coherence of the process,
  - multi-underlying products that generate exposures to correlations among several risk classes (rates, credit, foreign exchange, inflation and shares).

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Net change in financial instruments measured at fair value according to Level 3

Financial assets measured at fair value according to Level 3

(in millions of euros)	Total Financial assets measured at fair value according to Level 3	Held for trading financial assets					
		Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	Loans and receivables due from customers	Securities bought under repurchase agreements	Pledged securities	Held for trading securities	Derivative instruments
Closing balance (31/12/2021)	**21,558**	**-**	**819**	**2,123**	**-**	**387**	**3,429**
Gains or losses during the period[1]	937	-	(49)	(312)	-	(46)	583
Recognised in profit or loss	*979*	-	*(25)*	*(298)*	-	*(46)*	*590*
Recognised in other comprehensive income	*(42)*	-	*(25)*	*(14)*	-	-	*(8)*
Purchases	11,862	-	1,648	1,805	-	78	1,129
Sales	(5,007)	-	(569)	-	-	(231)	-
Issues	3	-	-	-	-	-	2
Settlements	(447)	-	(203)	(76)	-	-	(168)
Reclassifications	69	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes associated with scope during the period	38	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	(398)	-	-	(257)	-	9	(153)
Transfers to Level 3	*201*	-	-	-	-	*10*	*192*
Transfers from Level 3	*(599)*	-	-	*(257)*	-	-	*(346)*
CLOSING BALANCE (31/12/2022)	**28,615**	**-**	**1,646**	**3,283**	**-**	**197**	**4,822**

(in millions of euros)	Other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss					
	Equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions of the "SPPI" test				
	Equity and other variable income securities and Non-consolidated equity investments	Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	Loans and receivables due from customers	Securities bought under repurchase agreements	Pledged securities	Debt securities
Closing balance (31/12/2021)	**7,690**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**6,432**
Gains or losses during the period[1]	445	-	(17)	-	-	377
Recognised in profit or loss	*439*	-	*(17)*	-	-	*377*
Recognised in other comprehensive income	*5*	-	-	-	-	-
Purchases	3,282	-	179	-	-	1,758
Sales	(690)	-	(1)	-	-	(1,564)
Issues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Settlements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassifications	1	-	(1)	-	-	-
Changes associated with scope during the period	28	-	-	-	-	7
Transfers	(31)	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Level 3	*9*	-	-	-	-	*2*
Transfers from Level 3	*(39)*	-	-	-	-	*(2)*
CLOSING BALANCE (31/12/2022)	**10,725**	**-**	**162**	**-**	**-**	**7,010**

	Other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss						
	Assets backing unit-linked contracts					Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	
(in millions of euros)	Treasury bills and similar securities	Bonds and other fixed income securities	Equities and other variable income securities	Mutual funds	Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	Loans and receivables due from customers	Debt securities
Closing balance (31/12/2021)	**-**	**-**	**1**	**144**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Gains or losses during the period[(1)]	-	-	(1)	(40)	-	-	-
Recognised in profit or loss	*-*	*-*	*(1)*	*(40)*	*-*	*-*	*-*
Recognised in other comprehensive income	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
Purchases	-	-	-	111	-	-	-
Sales	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-
Issues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Settlements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes associated with scope during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Level 3	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
Transfers from Level 3	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
CLOSING BALANCE (31/12/2022)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**213**	**-**	**-**	**-**

		Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			
		Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
(in millions of euros)	Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	Loans and receivables due from customers	Debt securities	Hedging derivative instruments
Closing balance (31/12/2021)	**527**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Gains or losses during the period[(1)]	(3)	-	-	-	-
Recognised in profit or loss	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
Recognised in other comprehensive income	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
Purchases	1,873	-	-	-	-
Sales	(1,947)	-	-	-	-
Issues	1	-	-	-	-
Settlements	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassifications	69	-	-	-	-
Changes associated with scope during the period	3	-	-	-	-
Transfers	34	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Level 3	*(12)*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
Transfers from Level 3	*45*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
CLOSING BALANCE (31/12/2022)	**557**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

(1) This balance includes the gains and losses of the period made on assets reported on the balance sheet at the closing date, for the following amounts:

Gains/losses for the period from Level 3 assets held at the end of the period	**893**
Recognised in profit or loss	897
Recognised in other comprehensive income	(4)

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Financial liabilities measured at fair value according to Level 3

(in millions of euros)	Total	Held for trading financial liabilities: Securities sold short	Securities sold under repurchase agreements	Debt securities	Due to credit institutions	Due to customers	Derivative Instruments	Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	Hedging derivative instruments
Closing balance (31/12/2021)	**9,583**	**20**	**700**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,194**	**6,956**	**713**
Gains or losses during the period[1]	(578)	-	(249)	-	-	-	537	(1,044)	178
Recognised in profit or loss	*(572)*	-	*(249)*	-	-	-	*543*	*(1,044)*	*178*
Recognised in other comprehensive income	*(6)*	-	-	-	-	-	*(6)*	-	-
Purchases	2,618	1	1,721	-	-	-	682	214	-
Sales	(8)	(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issues	2,709	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,709	-
Settlements	(1,312)	-	-	-	-	-	(103)	(1,088)	(121)
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes associated with scope during the period	(20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20)	-
Transfers	(531)	(13)	(410)	-	-	-	85	(193)	-
Transfers to Level 3	*458*	-	-	-	-	-	*148*	*310*	-
Transfers from Level 3	*(989)*	*(13)*	*(410)*	-	-	-	*(63)*	*(503)*	-
CLOSING BALANCE (31/12/2022)	**12,461**	**-**	**1,762**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,395**	**7,534**	**770**

(1) This balance includes the gains and losses of the period made on liabilities reported on the balance sheet at the closing date, for the following amounts:

Gains/losses for the period from Level 3 assets held at the end of the period	**(750)**
Recognised in profit or loss	(750)
Recognised in other comprehensive income	-

Gains and losses recognised in profit or loss relating to financial instruments held for trading and designated at fair value through profit or loss and derivative instruments are recognised in "Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss"; gains and losses recognised in profit or loss relating to financial assets at fair value through equity are recognised in "Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss through other comprehensive income".

11.3 Assessment of the impact of inclusion of the margin at inception

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Deferred margin at beginning of period	**185**	**138**
Margin generated by new transactions during the period	180	124
Margin recognised in net income during the period	(124)	(77)
DEFERRED MARGIN AT END OF PERIOD	**241**	**185**

The first day margin on market transactions falling within Level 3 of fair value is reserved on the balance sheet and recognised in profit or loss as time passes or when unobservable parameters become observable again.

11.4 Reminders on the benchmark index reform

The reform of the IBOR (InterBank Offered Rates) rates indexes initiated by the Financial Stability Council in 2014 is designed to replace these indexes with alternative rates, and more specifically with Risk Free Rates (RFR).

This reform accelerated on 5 March 2021 when the IBA – the LIBOR administrator – confirmed the important milestone at year-end 2021 for the end of the publication or the non-representativeness of the LIBOR rates, except on the most used tenors of the USD LIBOR (overnight, one, three, six and twelve months) for which the date is set at 30 June 2023.

Other announcements have been made since that date:

- the end of the publication of several indexes calculated on the basis of swaps referencing the USD LIBOR planned for end of June 2023: ICE SWAP RATE USD, MIFOR (India), SOR (Singapore) and THBFIX (Thailand);
- the end of the CDOR (Canada) after 28 June 2024 on the tenors not yet ended (one, two and three months);
- and, more recently, the end of the WIBOR – the Polish benchmark, classified as critical by the European Commission – by the end of 2024.

Since early 2019, the Crédit Agricole Group has been organising itself to prepare for and manage the transition of interest rate indexes for all its activities. These transitions are in line with the timetables and standards defined by the market – some of which Crédit Agricole is involved in – and the European regulatory framework (BMR).

In accordance with the recommendations of the national working groups and the authorities, Crédit Agricole Group recommends and gives priority to the switch to alternative indexes ahead of the disappearance of the benchmarks, working to comply with the deadlines set by the market or imposed by the authorities.

Generally speaking, the orderly and controlled completion of transitions is now guaranteed by the efforts made by the Group to upgrade its tools and processes, as well as by the strong mobilisation of support teams and business lines to absorb the workload induced by the transitions, particularly for the renegotiation of contracts. All the actions undertaken since 2019 thus enable the Group's entities to ensure the continuity of their activity after the disappearance of the IBOR and to be able to manage the new product offers referencing RFRs or certain forward RFRs.

GBP, CHF and JPY LIBOR transition

Following the actions conducted in 2021 to renegotiate the transactions indexed to indexes that were no longer published, or which ceased to be representative on 31 December 2021, the Group finalised the operational migration of these contracts in the first half of 2022.

Over the second half, the Group focused its efforts on the renegotiation of some residual transactions using synthetic LIBOR rates.

USD LIBOR transition

At the level of Crédit Agricole Group, the work in the second half of 2022 largely focused on preparing for the transition from USD LIBOR. The identification of the contracts and the definition of the strategy for their migration have been finalised:

- the loans, credit lines and associated hedging instruments will be switched to an alternative index on a priority basis through bilateral renegotiation;
- it is anticipated that most of the non-offset derivatives covered by the ISDA protocol will be transitioned by activation of the fallback clause upon the disappearance of the USD LIBOR, and the customers that have not signed the protocol have been contacted in order to initiate bilateral renegotiations. The clearing chambers have confirmed that the offset derivatives would be transitioned in the first half of 2023;
- current accounts and other similar products will be migrated by an update of their general terms and conditions;
- for the other classes of assets, the contracts will be migrated proactively or by activation of the fallback clause.

This transition primarily affects the Crédit Agricole CIB investment bank, the Group entity most exposed to the USD LIBOR for which the transition of contract inventories has already begun.

The operational migration of the contracts relies on all the processes and tools previously developed for the transition of the contracts indexed to the IBOR rates, the publication or non-representativeness of which ended at the end of 2021.

On 23 November, the British Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) launched a consultation aimed at proposing the implementation of a synthetic USD LIBOR for the one-, three- and six-month tenors until the end of September 2024, given that the US authorities have already validated the designation of statutory replacement rates for the USD LIBOR for American contracts.

Transition of the other indexes (ICE SWAP RATE USD, MIFOR, SOR, THBFIX, CDOR, WIBOR)

With the exception of WIBOR, the transitions almost exclusively concern the investment bank, which finalised the identification of the customers and transactions. The inventory to be transitioned is very marginal in relation to the USD LIBOR and essentially concerns the offset derivatives.

In the last quarter of 2022, the Polish authority KNF communicated its roadmap for the replacement of the two benchmarks (WIBOR and WIBID) with the WIRON index and an initial version of its recommendations on OIS transactions and issues. The main entities of Crédit Agricole Group that use the WIBOR are CA Poland (retail banking) and CAL&F through the EFL entity (leasing).

Management of the risks associated with the rate reform

The risks related to the reform of the interbank rates are essentially limited to the USD LIBOR for the period running until June 2023.

In addition to preparing for and implementing the replacement of the reference indexes, the work performed by the Group also covers the management and control of the risks inherent in the transitions of the reference indexes, particularly the financial, operational, legal and compliance aspects, and the customer protection aspect in particular (conduct risk prevention).

In order to ensure that the hedge accounting relationships affected by this benchmark reform can be maintained despite the uncertainties over the timetable and terms of transition between the current interest rate indexes and the new indexes, the IASB published amendments to IAS 39, IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 in September 2019, which were adopted by the European Union on 15 January 2020. The Group applies these amendments as long as uncertainties about the benchmarks will concern the timings and amounts of interest rate benchmark-based cash flows and considers, in this respect, that all its hedging contracts, related to the indexes in question are eligible for hedge accounting.

Other amendments, published by the IASB in August 2020, supplement those published in 2019 and focus on the accounting consequences of replacing the former reference interest rates with other reference rates following the reforms. These amendments, known as "Phase 2", mainly are changes in contractual cash flows. They allow entities not to de-recognise or adjust the carrying amount of financial instruments to reflect the changes required by the reform, but rather to update the effective interest rate to reflect the change in the alternative reference rate.

With regard to hedge accounting, entities will not have to de-designate their hedging relationships when making the changes required by the reform, subject to economic equivalence.

At 31 December 2022, the breakdown by significant benchmark index of instruments, based on the old benchmark rates and which must move to the new rates before maturity, is as follows:

(in millions of euros)	LIBOR USD	Other LIBOR: GBP, JPY and CHF	Others
Total non-derivative assets	29,336	22	3,826
Total non-derivative liabilities	1,271	-	226
Total notional amount of derivatives	2,484,162	22	43,815

The outstandings carried forward are those whose maturity date is later than the date of cessation or non-representativeness of the benchmark index. For LIBOR USD, for example, 30 June 2023 is the date of disappearance or non-representativeness of the tenors DD, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months and 12 months.

For non-derivative financial instruments, the exposures correspond to the nominal value of the securities and the outstanding capital of depreciable instruments.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Note 12 Scope of consolidation as at 31 December 2022

12.1 Information on subsidiaries

12.1.1 Restrictions on controlled entities

Regulatory, legal or contractual provisions may limit Crédit Agricole S.A.'s ability to have free access to the assets of its subsidiaries and to settle the Group's liabilities.

Crédit Agricole S.A. has the following restrictions:

Regulatory constraints

The subsidiaries of Crédit Agricole S.A. are subject to prudential regulation and regulatory capital requirements in their host countries. The minimum equity capital (solvency ratio), leverage ratio and liquidity ratio requirements limit the capacity of these entities to pay dividends or to transfer assets to Crédit Agricole S.A.

Legal constraints

The subsidiaries of Crédit Agricole S.A. are subject to legal provisions concerning the distribution of capital and distributable earnings. These requirements limit the ability of the subsidiaries to distribute dividends. In the majority of cases, these are less restrictive than the regulatory limitations mentioned above.

Contractual constraints related to guarantees

Constraints related to guarantees: Crédit Agricole S.A. encumbers certain financial assets to raise funds through securitisation or refinancing with Central Banks. Once pledged as guarantees, the assets can no longer be used by Crédit Agricole S.A. This mechanism is described in Note 9 "Commitments given and received and other guarantees".

Restriction on assets backing unit-linked contracts for the Insurance business

Assets backing unit-linked contracts of Crédit Agricole S.A. are held for the benefit of policyholders. Assets of the insurance subsidiaries of Crédit Agricole S.A. are mainly held for satisfying their obligation towards their policyholders. Assets transfers to other entities are possible following the legal conditions. However, in case of a transfer, a part of the profit due to the transfer must be intended for the policyholders.

Other constraints

Some Crédit Agricole S.A. subsidiaries must obtain prior approval from their regulatory authorities for the distribution of dividends.

The dividend payment of CA Egypt is subject to the prior approval of the local regulator.

12.1.2 Support for structured entities under Group control

Crédit Agricole CIB has contractual arrangements with some consolidated structured entities that equate to commitments to provide financial support.

To meet its funding needs, Crédit Agricole CIB uses structured debt issuance vehicles to raise cash on financial markets. Securities issued by these entities are fully underwritten by Crédit Agricole CIB. At 31 December 2022, the outstanding volume of these issues was €9.8 billion.

As part of its third-party securitisation business, Crédit Agricole CIB provides liquidity facilities to its ABCP conduits. At 31 December 2022, these liquidity facilities totalled €41 billion.

Crédit Agricole S.A. provided no other financial support for any structured entities consolidated at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021.

12.1.3 Securitisation transactions and dedicated funds

Various Group entities conduct securitisation transactions on their own account as part of collateralised refinancing transactions. Depending on the circumstances, these transactions 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.

Following the IFRS 9 decision tree, these transactions are considered to form part of deconsolidating or non-deconsolidating transactions: for non-deconsolidating transactions, the assets are retained on the consolidated balance sheet of Crédit Agricole S.A.

For more details on these securitisation transactions and on the indication of the carrying amount of the assets concerned and associated liabilities, see Note 6.6 "Transferred assets not derecognised or derecognised with ongoing involvement".

12.2 Non-controlling interests

Information on the scope of significant non-controlling interests

The table below presents information on the consolidated subsidiaries and structured entities with significant non-controlling interests in relation to the total equity of the Group or of the sub-group level or where the total balance sheet of the entities held by the non-controlling interests is significant.

					31/12/2022
(in millions of euros)	**% of voting rights held by non-controlling interests**	**% of ownership interests held by non-controlling interests**	**Net income allocated to non-controlling interests during the reporting period**	**Accumulated non-controlling interests at the end of the reporting period**	**Dividends paid to non-controlling interests**
Amundi group	32%	32%	351	2,984	262
Cariparma group	22%	22%	122	1,309	40
CACEIS group	30%	30%	85	1,017	-
Agos SPA	39%	39%	103	469	85
CA Egypt	35%	35%	37	139	20
Other entities(1)	0%	0%	182	2,929	70
TOTAL			**880**	**8,847**	**477**

(1) *Of which €1,745 million related to the issuance of Additional Tier 1 undated subordinated bonds realised on 14 October 2014 and 13 January 2015 by Crédit Agricole Assurances, accounted for in equity of non-controlling interests.*

					31/12/2021
(in millions of euros)	**% of voting rights held by non-controlling interests**	**% of ownership interests held by non-controlling interests**	**Net income allocated to non-controlling interests during the reporting period**	**Accumulated non-controlling interests at the end of the reporting period**	**Dividends paid to non-controlling interests**
Amundi group	32%	32%	437	2,847	187
Cariparma group	24%	24%	144	1,285	21
CACEIS group	30%	30%	58	933	140
Agos SPA	39%	39%	152	455	48
CA Egypt	40%	40%	31	190	-
Other entities(1)			183	2,989	52
TOTAL			**1,005**	**8,699**	**449**

(1) *Of which €1,745 million related to the issuance of Additional Tier 1 undated subordinated bonds realised on 14 October 2014 and 13 January 2015 by Crédit Agricole Assurances, accounted for in equity of non-controlling interests.*

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Individual summary financial information on significant non-controlling interests

The table below presents summary information on subsidiaries with significant non-controlling interests for the Crédit Agricole S.A. group on the basis of the IFRS financial statements.

	31/12/2022			
(in millions of euros)	**Total assets**	**Revenues**	**Net income**	**Net income and other comprehensive income**
Amundi group	28,617	3,056	1,074	1,195
Cariparma group	96,220	2,574	562	444
CACEIS group	124,307	1,276	278	254
Agos SPA	19,625	850	265	266
CA Egypt	2,880	245	106	103
TOTAL	**271,649**	**8,001**	**2,285**	**2,262**

	31/12/2021			
(in millions of euros)	**Total assets**	**Revenues**	**Net income**	**Net income and other comprehensive income**
Amundi group	28,718	3,136	1,366	1,504
Crédit Agricole Italia group	104,798	2,336	609	583
CACEIS group	122,132	1,179	187	157
Agos SPA	17,544	849	389	388
CA Egypt	3,430	204	77	76
TOTAL	**276,622**	**7,704**	**2,628**	**2,708**

12.3 Composition of the scope

Crédit Agricole Group scope of consolidation	(1)	(a)	(b)	(c)	% control 12/31/2022	% control 12/31/2021	% interest 12/31/2022	% interest 12/31/2021
ALGERIA								
AUSTRALIA								
Crédit Agricole CIB (Australie)	■	I2	B	LC	100.0	-	97.8	-
Crédit Agricole CIB Australia Ltd.	■	-	S	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
AUSTRIA								
Amundi Austria GmbH	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
CAA STERN GMBH[1]	■	I1	S	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-
FCA Bank GmbH	▲	-	JV	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
LEASYS AUSTRIA GMBH	▲	-	JV	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
URI GmbH	X	I1	CSE	AG	45.0		45.0	
BELGIUM								
AMUNDI ASSET MANAGEMENT BELGIUM	■	-	B	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
Benelpart	■	-	S	LC	100.0	100.0	95.2	97.4
CA Indosuez Wealth (Europe) Belgium Branch	■	-	B	AG	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
CACEIS Bank, Belgium Branch	■	-	B	LC	100.0	100.0	69.5	69.5
CACEIS Belgium	■	E4	S	LC	-	100.0	-	69.5
Crédit Agricole CIB (Belgique)	■	-	B	LC	100.0	97.8	97.8	97.8
CALEF S.A. – BELGIUM BRANCH	■	01	B	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FCA BANK S.P.A, BELGIAN BRANCH	▲	-	JV	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Financière des Scarabées	■	-	S	LC	100.0	100.0	96.5	98.7
Lafina	■	-	S	LC	100.0	100.0	95.6	97.7
FLUXDUNE	X	-	JV	AG	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
LEASYS SPA Belgian Branch	▲	-	B	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
OLINN BELGIUM	■	I1	S	SFS	100.0	-	100.0	-
RENTYS	■	-	S	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SNGI Belgium	■	-	S	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Sofipac	■	-	S	LC	98.6	98.6	93.9	96.0
BRAZIL								
Banco Crédit Agricole Brasil S.A.	■	-	S	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
CA Indosuez Wealth (Brazil) S.A. DTVM	■	E2	S	AG	-	100.0	-	97.8
FIC-FIDC	■	-	CSE	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Fundo A de Investimento Multimercado	■	-	CSE	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
SANTANDER CACEIS BRASIL DTVM S.A.	▲	-	JV	LC	50.0	50.0	34.7	34.7
SANTANDER CACEIS BRASIL PARTICIPACOES S.A	▲	-	JV	LC	50.0	50.0	34.7	34.7
BULGARIA								
Amundi Czech Republic Asset Management Sofia Branch	■	-	B	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
CANADA								
Crédit Agricole CIB (Canada)	■	-	B	LC	100.0	97.8	97.8	97.8
CHILE								
AMUNDI ASSET MANAGEMENT AGENCIA EN CHILE	■	-	B	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
CHINA								
ABC-CA Fund Management CO	▲	-	A	AG	33.3	33.3	22.6	22.6
Amundi BOC Wealth Management Co. Ltd	■	-	S	AG	55.0	55.0	37.3	37.4
Crédit Agricole CIB China Ltd.	■	-	S	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Crédit Agricole CIB China Ltd. Chinese Branch	■	-	B	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
GAC – SOFINCO 2014-01	▲	E1	SJV	SFS	-	50.0	-	50.0
GAC – Sofinco Auto Finance Co.	▲	-	A	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
HUI JU TONG 2019-1	▲	E1	SJV	SFS	-	50.0	-	50.0
HUI JU TONG 2020-1	▲	I2	SJV	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
HUI JU TONG 2020-2	▲	-	SJV	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
HUI JU TONG 2021-1	▲	I2	SJV	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
HUI JU TONG 2021-2	▲	I2	SJV	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
HUI JU TONG 2022-1	▲	I2	SJV	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
HUI TONG 2018-2	▲	E1	SJV	SFS	-	50.0	-	50.0
HUI TONG 2018-3	▲	E1	SJV	SFS	-	50.0	-	50.0
HUI TONG 2019-1	▲	E1	SJV	SFS	-	50.0	-	50.0
COLOMBIA								
SANTANDER CACEIS COLOMBIA S.A., SOCIEDAD FIDUCIARIA	▲	-	JV	LC	50.0	50.0	34.7	34.7
CZECH REPUBLIC								
Amundi Czech Republic Asset Management, A.S.	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
Amundi Czech Republic, Investicni Spolecnost, A.S.	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
DENMARK								
DRIVALIA LEASE DANMARK A/S	▲	I2	JV	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
FCA Capital Danmark A/S	▲	-	JV	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
LEASYS DANMARK, FILIAL AF LEASYS SPA	▲	-	B	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
EGYPT								
Crédit Agricole Egypt S.A.E.	■	-	S	IRB	65.3	60.5	65.0	60.2
FINLAND								
AMUNDI ASSET MANAGEMENT FINLAND BRANCH	■	-	B	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
Crédit Agricole CIB (Finlande)	■	-	B	LC	100.0	97.8	97.8	97.8
FCA CAPITAL DANMARK A/S, Finland Branch	▲	-	B	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
FRANCE								
ACAJOU	X	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
ACTICCIA VIE[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	41.4	99.2	41.4	99.2
ACTICCIA VIE 3[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	96.9	99.3	96.9	99.3
ACTICCIA VIE 90 C[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	97.3	100.0	97.3	100.0
ACTICCIA VIE 90 N2[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	97.6	100.0	97.6	100.0
ACTICCIA VIE 90 N3 C[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	97.7	100.0	97.7	100.0
ACTICCIA VIE 90 N4[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	97.9	99.9	97.9	99.9
ACTICCIA VIE 90 N6 C[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	97.5	100.0	97.5	100.0
ACTICCIA VIE N2 C[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	74.7	99.3	74.7	99.3
ACTICCIA VIE N4[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	97.4	99.7	97.4	99.7
ACTIONS 50 3DEC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	96.4	99.8	96.4	99.8
ADIMMO	▲	I1	JV	CC	50.0	-	33.2	-
AGRICOLE RIVAGE DETTE[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ALTA VAI HOLDCO P	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ALTAREA	▲	-	A	AG	24.6	24.7	24.6	24.7
AM AC FR ISR PC 3D[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	32.2	67.5	32.2	67.5
AM DESE FIII DS3IMDI[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
AM.AC.EU.ISR-P-3D[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	33.3	47.6	33.2	47.6
AM.AC.MINER.-P-3D[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	37.8	86.2	37.8	86.2
AM.AC.USA ISR P 3D[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	59.8	58.8	59.8	58.8
AM.ACT.EMER.-P-3D[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	46.5	45.3	46.5	45.3
AM.RDT PLUS -P-3D[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	47.4	50.7	47.4	50.7
AMIRAL GROWTH OPP A[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1
AMUN TRESO CT PC 3D[1]	■	E1	CSE	AG	-	2.0	-	2.0
AMUN.ACT.REST.P-C[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	28.2	31.1	28.1	31.1
AMUN.TRES.EONIA ISR E FCP 3DEC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	69.1	78.4	69.1	78.4
AMUNDI	■	-	S	AG	67.9	68.1	67.7	67.9
AMUNDI AC.FONC.PC 3D[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	55.7	58.1	55.6	58.1
AMUNDI ACTIONS FRANCE C 3DEC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	49.1	46.3	49.1	46.3
AMUNDI AFD AV DURABL P1 FCP 3DEC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	66.9	74.8	66.9	74.8
AMUNDI ALLOCATION C[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	99.9	99.4	99.9	99.4
AMUNDI ASSET MANAGEMENT	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
ALTAT BLUE	X	-	JV	AG	33.3	33.0	33.3	33.0
AMUNDI CAA ABS CT[1]	■	I2	CSE	AG	85.9	-	85.9	-
ADL PARTICIPATIONS	X	-	JV	AG	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
AMUNDI CAP FU PERI C[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	98.5	98.0	98.5	98.0
Amundi ESR	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
AMUNDI Finance	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
AMUNDI Finance Emissions	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
AMUNDI HORIZON 3D[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	65.3	66.6	65.3	66.6
AMUNDI Immobilier	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
AMUNDI India Holding	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
AMUNDI Intermédiation	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
AMUNDI EURO LIQUIDITY SHORT TERM SRI PM C[1]	■	I1	S	AG	99.9	-	99.9	-
AMUNDI IT Services	■	-	S	AG	100.0	99.6	67.7	68.9
AMUNDI KBI ACTION PC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	87.2	88.2	87.2	88.2

(1) Consolidation Method: ■ Full ▲ Equity Accounted ● Parent X Fair Value

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Crédit Agricole Group scope of consolidation	(1)	(a)	(b)	(c)	% control 12/31/2022	% control 12/31/2021	% interest 12/31/2022	% interest 12/31/2021
AMUNDI KBI ACTIONS C[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	89.7	90.2	53.9	90.2
AMUNDI KBI AQUA C[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	56.4	79.1	56.4	79.1
AMUNDI FLEURONS DES TERRITOIRES PART A PREDICA[1]	■	I1	S	AG	57.9	-	57.9	-
AMUNDI OBLIG EURO C[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	52.7	51.8	52.7	51.8
AMUNDI PATRIMOINE C 3DEC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	81.0	85.7	81.0	85.7
AMUNDI PE Solution Alpha	X	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
AMUNDI Private Equity Funds	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
AMUNDI PULSACTIONS[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	53.8	56.8	53.8	56.8
AMUNDI SONANCE VIE 7 3DEC[1]	■	E1	CSE	AG	-	97.5	-	97.5
AMUNDI SONANCE VIE N8 3DEC[1]	■	E1	CSE	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
AMUNDI TRANSM PAT C[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	95.6	98.1	95.6	98.1
AMUNDI VALEURS DURAB[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	75.9	69.3	75.9	69.3
AMUNDI Ventures	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
AMUNDI-CSH IN-PC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	41.9	74.7	41.9	74.7
AMUNDIOBLIGMONDEP[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	73.7	100.0	73.7
ANATEC	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
Angle Neuf	■	-	S	FRB	100.0	100.0	95.6	95.6
ANTINEA FCP[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	4.5	21.7	4.5	21.7
ARC FLEXIBOND-D[1]	■	E1	CSE	AG	-	2.5	-	2.5
ARCAPARK SAS	▲	-	JV	AG	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
ARTEMID[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ATOUT EUROPE C FCP 3DEC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	83.0	85.2	83.0	85.2
ATOUT FRANCE C FCP 3DEC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	40.0	41.6	40.0	41.6
ATOUT PREM S ACTIONS 3DEC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	96.9	99.9	96.9	99.9
ATOUT VERT HORIZON FCP 3 DEC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	33.2	35.1	33.2	35.1
Auxifip	■	-	S	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
AXA EUR.SM.CAP E 3D[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	91.2	92.6	91.2	92.6
B IMMOBILIER[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bforbank S.A.	▲	-	A	CC	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
BFT CREDIT OPPORTUNITES -I-C[1]	■	E1	CSE	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
BFT EQUITY PROTEC 44[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BFT FRAN FUT-C SI.3D[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	53.8	53.1	53.8	53.1
BFT INVESTMENT MANAGERS	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
BFT Opportunité[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BFT PAR VIA EQ EQ PC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	47.4	46.9	47.4	46.9
BFT SEL RDT 23 PC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	66.2	100.0	66.2	100.0
BFT VALUE PREM OP CD[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CA EDRAM OPPORTUNITES[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CA Grands Crus	■	-	S	CC	77.9	77.9	77.9	77.9
CA Indosuez	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
CA Indosuez Gestion	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
CA MASTER PATRIMOINE FCP 3DEC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	96.2	98.3	96.2	98.3
CA VITA INFRASTRUCTURE CHOICE FIPS c.I.A.[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CA VITA PRIVATE DEBT CHOICE FIPS cl.A[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CA VITA PRIVATE EQUITY CHOICE[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAA 2013 COMPARTIMENT 5 A5[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAA 2013 FCPR B1[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAA 2013 FCPR C1[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAA 2013 FCPR D1[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAA 2013-2[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAA 2013-3[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAA 2014 COMPARTIMENT 1 PART A1[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAA 2014 INVESTISSMENT PART A3[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAA 2015 COMPARTIMENT 1[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAA 2015 COMPARTIMENT 2[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAA 2016[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAA COMMERCES 2[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAA INFRASTRUCTURE[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAA INFRASTRUCTURE 2017[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAA INFRASTRUCTURE 2018 – COMPARTIMENT 1[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAA INFRASTRUCTURE 2019[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAA PE 20 COMP 1 A1[1]	■	I1	CSE	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-
CAA PR FI II C1 A1[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAA INFRAST 2021 A PREDICA[1]	■	I1	S	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-
CAA PRIV EQY 19 CF A[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAA PRIV.FINANC.COMP.1 A1 FIC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAA PRIV.FINANC.COMP.2 A2 FIC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAA PRIVATE EQUITY 2017[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAA PRIVATE EQUITY 2017 BIS[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAA PRIVATE EQUITY 2017 FRANCE INVESTISSEMENT[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAA PRIVATE EQUITY 2017 MEZZANINE[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAA PRIVATE EQUITY 2017 TER[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAA PRIVATE EQUITY 2018 – COMPARTIMENT 1[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAA PRIVATE EQUITY 2018 – COMPARTIMENT FRANCE INVESTISSEMENT[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAA PRIVATE EQUITY 2019 COMPARTIMENT 1[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAA PRIVATE EQUITY 2019 COMPARTIMENT BIS[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAA PRIVATE EQUITY 2019 COMPARTIMENT TER[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	90.9	100.0	90.9
CAA SECONDAIRE IV[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CABINET ESPARGILIERE	▲	I1	JV	CC	50.0	-	33.2	-
CACEIS Bank	■	-	S	LC	100.0	100.0	69.5	69.5
CACEIS Corporate Trust	■	O4	S	LC	100.0	100.0	69.5	69.5
CACEIS Fund Administration	■	-	S	LC	100.0	100.0	69.5	69.5
CACEIS S.A.	■	-	S	LC	69.5	69.5	69.5	69.5
CACI NON VIE	■	-	*B*	*AG*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
CACI VIE	■	-	*B*	*AG*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
CADEISDA 2DEC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	48.9	49.0	48.9	49.0
CAIRS Assurance S.A.	■	-	S	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Caisse régionale de Crédit Agricole mutuel de la Corse	■	-	S	CC	99.9	99.9	49.9	49.9
CALIE Europe Succursale France	■	-	*B*	*AG*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
CALIFORNIA 09[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	82.3	82.5	82.3	82.5
CAREPTA R 2016[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cariou Holding	■	-	S	CC	71.4	50.0	71.4	50.0
CEDAR	X	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
CFM Indosuez Conseil en Investissement	■	-	S	AG	70.2	70.2	67.5	67.5
CFM Indosuez Conseil en Investissement, Succursale de Noumea	■	-	*B*	*AG*	*70.2*	*70.2*	*67.5*	*67.5*
CHORELIA N2 PART C[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	85.5	87.7	85.5	87.7
CHORELIA N4 PART C[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	86.1	88.3	86.1	88.3
CHORELIA N5 PART C[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	75.2	77.2	75.2	77.2
CHORELIA N6 PART C[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	79.2	81.1	79.2	81.1
CHORELIA N7 C[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	85.0	87.5	85.0	87.5
CHORELIA PART C[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	82.6	84.8	82.6	84.8
Chorial Allocation	X	-	CSE	AG	100.0	99.7	67.7	67.9
CL Développement de la Corse	■	-	S	CC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Clifap	■	E3	S	LC	-	100.0	-	97.8
CNP ACP 10 FCP[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Compagnie Française de l'Asie (CFA)	■	-	S	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
CASSINI SAS	X	-	JV	AG	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0
COMPARTIMENT DS3 – IMMOBILIER VAUGIRARD[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
COMPARTIMENT DS3 – VAUGIRARD[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CPR AM	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
CPR CONSO ACTIONNAIRE FCP P[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	47.8	50.3	47.8	50.3
CPR CROIS.REA.-P[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	27.2	26.8	27.2	26.8
CPR EUR.HI.DIV.P 3D[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	40.8	41.1	40.8	41.1
CPR EUROLAND ESG P[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	18.0	16.7	18.0	16.7
CPR FOCUS INF.-P-3D[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	22.3	10.1	22.3	10.1
CPR GLO SILVER AGE P[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	99.9	95.1	99.9	95.1
CPR OBLIG 12 M.P 3D[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	94.7	92.7	94.7	92.7
CPR REF.ST.EP.R.0-100 FCP 3DEC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	97.8	100.0	97.8	100.0
CPR REFLEX STRATEDIS 0-100 P 3D[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CPR RENAI.JAP.-P-3D[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	66.2	37.6	66.2	37.6
CPR SILVER AGE P 3DEC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	59.7	58.6	59.7	58.6
Crealfi	■	-	S	SFS	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0
Crédit Agricole – Group Infrastructure Platform	▲	-	JV	CC	57.7	57.7	53.7	53.7
Crédit Agricole Agriculture	■	-	S	CC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Crédit Agricole Assurances (CAA)	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Crédit Agricole Assurances Solutions	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Crédit Agricole Capital Investissement et Finance (CACIF)	■	-	S	CC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CREDIT AGRICOLE ASSURANCES RETRAITE	■	I2	S	FRB	100.0	-	100.0	-
Crédit Agricole CIB Air Finance S.A.	■	-	S	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8

(1) Consolidation Method: ■ Full ▲ Equity Accounted ● Parent X Fair Value

Crédit Agricole Group scope of consolidation	(1)	(a)	(b)	(c)	% control 12/31/2022	% control 12/31/2021	% interest 12/31/2022	% interest 12/31/2021
Crédit Agricole CIB Financial Solutions	■	-	CSE	LC	99.9	99.9	97.7	97.7
Crédit Agricole CIB Global Banking	■	-	S	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Crédit Agricole CIB S.A.	■	-	S	LC	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8
Crédit Agricole CIB Transactions	■	-	S	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance	■	-	S	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Crédit Agricole Creditor Insurance (CACI)	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Crédit Agricole Home Loan SFH	■	-	CSE	CC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Crédit Agricole Immobilier	▲	-	JV	CC	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Crédit Agricole immobilier Corporate et Promotion	▲	-	JV	CC	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Crédit Agricole Immobilier Promotion	▲	-	JV	CC	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Crédit Agricole Immobilier Services	▲	-	JV	CC	50.0	50.0	33.2	33.2
Crédit Agricole Leasing & Factoring	■	-	S	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CREDIT AGRICOLE MOBILITY	■	I1	S	SFS	100.0	-	100.0	-
Crédit Agricole Payment Services	■	-	S	CC	50.3	50.0	50.3	50.0
Crédit Agricole Public Sector SCF	■	-	CSE	CC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Crédit Agricole Régions Développement	■	-	S	CC	75.2	72.3	75.2	72.3
Crédit Agricole Services Immobiliers	▲	-	JV	CC	50.0	50.0	33.2	33.2
Crédit Agricole S.A.	●	-	P	CC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Crédit Lyonnais Développement Économique (CLDE)	■	-	S	FRB	100.0	100.0	95.6	95.6
Delfinances	■	-	CSE	CC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DIRECT LEASE	■	-	S	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Doumer Finance S.A.S.	■	-	S	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
DRIVALIA FRANCE SAS	▲	01	JV	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
DS Campus[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EFFITHERMIE FPCI[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EPARINTER EURO BD[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	20.6	23.9	20.6	23.9
ESNI (compartiment Crédit Agricole CIB)	■	E1	CSE	LC	-	100.0	-	97.8
ESNI (compartiment Crédit Agricole S.A.)	■	-	CSE	CC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ESTER FINANCE TECHNOLOGIES	■	-	S	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Étoile Gestion	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
Eucalyptus FCT	■	-	CSE	LC	100.0	100.0	-	-
EUROPEAN CDT SRI PC[1]	■	-	CSE	FRB	21.0	55.6	21.0	55.6
FCA BANK SUCCURSALE EN France	▲	*01*	*B*	*SFS*	*50.0*	*50.0*	*50.0*	*50.0*
FCA LEASING FRANCE S.A.	▲	01	JV	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
FCPR CAA 2013[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FCPR CAA COMP TER PART A3[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FCPR CAA COMPART BIS PART A2[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ELL HOLDCO SARL	X	-	JV	AG	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0
FCPR CAA COMPARTIMENT 1 PART A1[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FCPR CAA France Croissance 2 A[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FCPR PREDICA 2007 A[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FCPR PREDICA 2007 C2[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FCPR PREDICA 2008 A1[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FCPR PREDICA 2008 A2[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FCPR PREDICA 2008 A3[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUROWATT ENERGIE	X	-	JV	AG	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
FCPR UI CAP AGRO[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FCT AUTO LOANS 2022	■	I2	SJV	SFS	100.0	-	100.0	-
FCT BRIDGE 2016-1[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FCT CAA – Compartment 2017-1[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FCT CAA COMPARTIMENT CESSION DES CREANCES LCL	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FCT CAREPTA – COMPARTIMENT 2014-1[1]	■	E1	CSE	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
FCT CAREPTA – COMPARTIMENT RE-2016-1[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FCT CAREPTA – RE 2015 -1[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FCT CFN DIH	■	E1	CSE	LC	-	100.0	-	-
FCT Crédit Agricole Habitat 2017 Compartiment Corse	■	E1	CSE	CC	-	100.0	-	99.9
FCT Crédit Agricole Habitat 2018 Compartiment Corse	■	-	CSE	CC	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9
FCT Crédit Agricole Habitat 2019 Compartiment Corse	■	-	CSE	CC	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9
FCT Crédit Agricole Habitat 2020 Compartiment Corse	■	-	CSE	CC	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9
FCT Crédit Agricole Habitat 2022 Compartiment Corse	■	I2	CSE	CC	100.0	-	99.9	-
FCT GINGKO DEBT CONSO 2015-1	■	-	CSE	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FCT GINGKO PERSONAL LOANS 2016-1	-	E1	CSE	SFS	-	100.0	-	100.0
FCT GINGKO SALES FINANCE 2015-1	-	E1	CSE	SFS	-	100.0	-	100.0

Crédit Agricole Group scope of consolidation	(1)	(a)	(b)	(c)	% control 12/31/2022	% control 12/31/2021	% interest 12/31/2022	% interest 12/31/2021
FCT GINKGO MASTER REVOLVING LOANS	■	-	CSE	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FCT GINKGO PERSONAL LOANS 2020-01	■	-	CSE	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FCT GINKGO SALES FINANCE 2017-1	■	E1	CSE	SFS	-	100.0	-	100.0
FCT GINKGO SALES FINANCE 2022-02	■	I2	SJV	SFS	100.0	-	100.0	-
FCT MID CAP 2 05/12/22[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FCT True Sale (Compartiment LCL)	■	-	CSE	FRB	100.0	100.0	95.6	95.6
FDA 18 -0-3D[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FDC A3 P[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FEDERIS CORE EU CR 19 MM[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	43.7	43.7	43.7	43.7
Federval[1]	■	E1	CSE	AG	-	97.9	-	97.9
FIMO Courtage	■	-	S	FRB	100.0	100.0	94.6	94.6
Finamur	■	-	S	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Financière Lumis	■	E5	S	LC	-	100.0	-	97.8
Finaref Assurances S.A.S.	■	E5	S	SFS	-	100.0	-	100.0
Fininvest	■	-	S	LC	98.4	98.3	96.2	96.2
FIRECA	■	-	S	CC	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0
Fletirec	■	-	S	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Foncaris	■	-	S	CC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FONCIERE HYPERSUD	▲	-	JV	AG	51.4	51.4	51.4	51.4
FONDS AV ECH FIA G[1]	■	E1	CSE	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
FONDS AV ECHUS FIA A[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	0.2	100.0	0.2	100.0
FONDS AV ECHUS FIA B[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FONDS AV ECHUS FIA F[1]	■	E1	CSE	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
FPCI Cogeneration France I[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FR0010671958 PREDIQUANT A5[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FREY	▲	-	A	AG	19.7	22.4	19.7	22.4
FONDS AV ECH FIA G[1]	■	I1	S	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-
FREY RETAIL VILLEBON	▲	-	JV	AG	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.5
GEST'HOME	▲	I1	JV	CC	50.0	-	33.2	-
FONDS AV ECHUS FIA F[1]	■	I1	S	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-
Grands Crus Investissements (GCI)	■	-	S	CC	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1
GRD 44[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GRD 44 N°3[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GRD 44 N2[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GRD 44 N4 PART CD[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GRD 44 N5[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GRD 54[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FUTURES ENERGIES INVESTISSEMENTS HOLDING	X	-	JV	AG	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
FUTURES ENERGIES INVESTISSEMENTS HOLDING 2	X	-	JV	AG	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0
FUTURES ENERGIES INVESTISSEMENTS HOLDING 3	X	-	JV	AG	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
GRD ACT.ZONE EURO[1]	■	-	CSE	FRB	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GRD CAR 39 FCP[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GRD FCR 99 FCP[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	95.7	100.0	95.7	100.0
GRD IFC 97 FCP[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	92.6	100.0	92.6	100.0
GRD02[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GRD03[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GRD05[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GRD07[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GRD08[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GRD09[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GRD10[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GRD11[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GRD12[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GRD13[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GRD14[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8
GRD17[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GRD18[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GRD19[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GRD20[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GRD21[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
HASTINGS PATRIM AC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	34.4	36.7	34.4	36.7
HDP BUREAUX[1]	■	-	S	AG	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
HDP HOTEL[1]	■	-	S	AG	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
HDP LA HALLE BOCA[1]	■	-	S	AG	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
Héphaïstos Multidevises FCT	■	-	CSE	LC	100.0	100.0	-	-
HOLDING EUROMARSEILLE	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
HYMNOS P 3D[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	82.6	90.7	82.6	90.7
IAA CROISSANCE INTERNATIONALE[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) Consolidation Method: ■ Full ▲ Equity Accounted ● Parent X Fair Value

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Crédit Agricole Group scope of consolidation	(1)	(a)	(b)	(c)	% control 12/31/2022	% control 12/31/2021	% interest 12/31/2022	% interest 12/31/2021
Icade	▲	-	A	AG	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1
IDIA	■	-	S	CC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
IDIA DEVELOPPEMENT	■	-	S	CC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
IDIA PARTICIPATIONS	■	-	S	CC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
IMEFA 177[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
IMEFA 178[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
IMEFA 179[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
IMEFA CENT QUATRE VINGT SEPT[1]	■	I1	S	AG	65.2	-	65.2	-
IND.CAP EMERG.-C-3D[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	23.1	32.7	23.1	32.7
INDO ALLOC MANDAT C[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	93.3	94.0	92.0	94.0
INDOS.EURO.PAT.PD 3D[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	32.6	34.5	32.6	34.5
INDOSUEZ ALLOCATION[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	98.5	100.0	98.5	100.0
INDOSUEZ CAP EMERG.M[1]	■	-	CSE	FRB	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
INFRA FOCH TOPCO	▲	-	A	AG	35.9	35.7	35.9	35.7
Interfimo	■	-	S	FRB	99.0	99.0	94.6	94.6
INVEST RESP S3 3D[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	52.3	53.9	52.3	53.9
IRIS HOLDING FRANCE	■	-	S	AG	80.1	80.1	80.1	80.1
Issy Pont[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	90.0	100.0	90.0
IUB Holding	■	E5	S	IRB	-	100.0	-	100.0
KORIAN	▲	-	A	AG	25.0	24.4	25.0	24.4
L&E Services	■	I1	S	LC	100.0	-	97.8	-
La Médicale	■	E2	S	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
La Route Avance	■	-	CSE	LC	100.0	100.0	-	-
LCL	■	-	S	FRB	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6
LCL 6 HORIZ. AV 0615[1]	■	E1	CSE	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
LCL AC.DEV.DU.EURO[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	79.3	87.5	79.3	87.5
LCL AC.EMERGENTS 3D[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	38.9	38.6	38.9	38.6
LCL AC.MDE HS EU.3D[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	46.5	43.1	46.4	43.1
LCL ACT RES NATUREL[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	53.8	50.5	53.8	50.5
LCL ACT.E-U ISR 3D[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	29.7	28.3	29.7	28.3
LCL ACT.OR MONDE[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	58.5	56.0	58.5	56.0
LCL ACT.USA ISR 3D[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	92.8	87.2	92.8	87.2
LCL ACTIONS EURO C[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	36.6	36.9	36.6	36.9
LCL ACTIONS EURO FUT[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	42.7	77.1	42.7	77.1
LCL ACTIONS MONDE FCP 3 DEC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	42.7	43.0	42.7	43.0
LCL ALLOCATION DYNAMIQUE 3D FCP[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	94.4	95.7	94.4	95.7
LCL BDP ECHUS D[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LCL BP ECHUS B[1]	■	E1	CSE	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
LCL COM CARB STRA P[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	96.8	93.5	96.8	93.5
LCL COMP CB AC MD P[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	58.7	61.9	58.7	61.9
LCL DEVELOPPEM.PME C[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	65.1	67.5	65.1	67.5
LCL DOUBLE HORIZON A[1]	■	E1	CSE	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
LCL BP ECHUS C PREDICA[1]	■	I1	S	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-
LCL BP ECHUS B[1]	■	I1	S	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-
LCL ECHUS – PI[1]	■	I1	CSE	AG	72.7	-	72.7	-
LCL Emissions	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
LCL FLEX 30[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	54.6	54.7	54.6	54.7
LCL INVEST.EQ C[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	95.9	93.6	95.9	93.6
LCL INVEST.PRUD.3D[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	91.3	93.4	91.3	93.4
LCL L.GR.B.AV 17 C[1]	■	E2	CSE	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
LCL MGEST FL. 0-100[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	87.0	89.3	87.0	89.3
LCL OBL.CREDIT EURO[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	69.0	87.2	69.0	87.2
LEASECO	▲	I1	JV	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
LEASYS France S.A.S	▲	-	JV	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
LF PRE ZCP 12 99 LIB[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LIEUTAUD	▲	I1	JV	CC	50.0	-	33.2	-
LIEUTAUD GESTION	▲	I1	JV	CC	50.0	-	33.2	-
L'IMMOBILIER D'A COTE	▲	-	JV	CC	50.0	50.0	33.2	33.2
LINXO	■	-	S	CC	50.0	50.0	44.5	44.5
LINXO GROUP	■	-	S	CC	50.0	50.0	44.5	44.5
Lixxbail	■	-	S	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lixxcourtage	■	-	S	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LMA S.A.	■	-	CSE	LC	100.0	100.0	-	-
Londres Croissance C16	X	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
LYXOR ASSET MANAGEMENT	■	E4	S	AG	-	100.0	-	67.9
LYXOR INTERMEDIATION	■	E4	S	AG	-	100.0	-	67.9
LYXOR INTERNATIONAL ASSET MANAGEMENT	■	E4	S	AG	-	100.0	-	67.9
M.D.F.89 FCP[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	99.6	100.0	99.6	100.0
MATHIEU IMMOFICE	▲	I1	JV	CC	50.0	-	33.2	-
MIDCAP ADVISORS SAS (EX SODICA)	■	01	S	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	100.0

Crédit Agricole Group scope of consolidation	(1)	(a)	(b)	(c)	% control 12/31/2022	% control 12/31/2021	% interest 12/31/2022	% interest 12/31/2021
Molinier Finances	■	-	S	LC	100.0	100.0	95.0	97.1
NEIGE ET SOLEIL VDSP	▲	I1	JV	CC	50.0	-	33.2	-
NORMANDIE SEINE IMMOBILIER	▲	-	JV	CC	50.0	50.0	33.2	33.2
OBJECTIF DYNAMISME FCP[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	90.0	96.3	90.0	96.3
OBJECTIF LONG TERME FCP[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OBJECTIF MEDIAN FCP[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	97.1	100.0	97.1	100.0
OBJECTIF PRUDENCE FCP[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	85.9	87.9	85.9	87.9
OLINN BUSINESS SOLUTIONS	■	E4	S	SFS	-	100.0	-	100.0
OLINN FG	■	E4	S	SFS	-	100.0	-	100.0
OLINN INVEST	■	E5	S	SFS	-	100.0	-	100.0
OLINN IT	■	-	S	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OLINN LEASING	■	E4	S	SFS	-	100.0	-	100.0
OLINN FINANCE	■	I1	S	SFS	100.0	-	100.0	-
OLINN MOBILE	■	-	S	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OLINN SAS	■	-	S	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OLINN SERVICES	■	-	S	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OPCI CAA CROSSROADS	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OPCI Camp Invest	■	-	CSE	AG	80.1	80.1	80.1	80.1
OPCI ECO CAMPUS SPPICAV	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OPCI GHD SPPICAV PROFESSIONNELLE[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0
OPCI Immanens	X	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
OPCI Immo Emissions	X	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
OPCI Iris Invest 2010	■	-	CSE	AG	80.1	80.1	80.1	80.1
OPCI MASSY BUREAUX	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OPCI Messidor	■	-	CSE	AG	21.1	100.0	21.1	100.0
OPCIMMO LCL SPPICAV 5DEC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	96.6	97.4	96.6	97.4
OPCIMMO PREM SPPICAV 5DEC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	96.1	95.4	96.1	95.4
OPTALIME FCP 3DEC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	95.7	99.6	95.7	99.6
OXLIN	■	-	S	CC	50.0	50.0	44.5	44.5
Pacific EUR FCC	■	-	CSE	LC	100.0	100.0	-	-
Pacific IT FCT	■	-	CSE	LC	100.0	100.0	-	-
Pacific USD FCT	■	-	CSE	LC	100.0	100.0	-	-
Pacifica	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PATRIMOINE ET COMMERCE	▲	-	A	AG	20.2	20.3	20.2	20.3
PED EUROPE	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PORT EX ABS RET P[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	98.9	100.0	98.9
PORT.METAUX PREC.A-C[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	98.7	98.6	98.7	98.6
PORTF DET FI EUR AC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	1.9	99.6	1.9	99.6
Predica	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Predica 2005 FCPR A[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Predica 2006 FCPR A[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Predica 2006-2007 FCPR[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PREDICA 2010 A1[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PREDICA 2010 A2[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PREDICA 2010 A3[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PREDICA ENERGIES DURABLES	■	-	S	AG	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
Predica OPCI Bureau	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Predica OPCI Commerces	■	-	CSE	AG	48.4	100.0	48.4	100.0
Predica OPCI Habitation	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PREDICA SECONDAIRES III[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Predicant A1 FCP[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Predicant A2 FCP[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Predicant A3 FCP[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PREDIPARK	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Prediquant Eurocroissance A2[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Prediquant Opportunité[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PREDIQUANT PREMIUM[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PREDIWATT	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
RAMSAY – GENERALE DE SANTE	▲	-	A	AG	39.8	39.6	39.8	39.6
RAVIE FCP 5DEC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	96.6	100.0	96.6	100.0
RED CEDAR	X	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
RETAH PART C[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	96.1	100.0	96.1	100.0
RSD 2006 FCP 3DEC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
RUE DU BAC (SCI)	▲	-	JV	AG	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
S.A.S. Evergreen Montrouge	■	-	CSE	CC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
S.A. RESICO	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAS CRISTAL	▲	-	A	AG	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0
SAS DEFENSE CB3	▲	-	JV	AG	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
SAS PREDI-RUNGIS	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAS SQUARE HABITAT PROVENCE CO	▲	I1	JV	CC	50.0	-	33.2	-
SCI 1 TERRASSE BELLINI	▲	-	JV	AG	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3

(1) Consolidation Method: ■ Full ▲ Equity Accounted ● Parent X Fair Value

Crédit Agricole Group scope of consolidation	(1)	(a)	(b)	(c)	% control 12/31/2022	% control 12/31/2021	% interest 12/31/2022	% interest 12/31/2021
SCI ACADEMIE MONTROUGE	▲	-	JV	AG	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
SCI BMEDIC HABITATION[1]	■	-	S	AG	99.0	100.0	99.0	100.0
SCI CAMPUS MEDICIS ST DENIS[1]	■	-	S	AG	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0
SCI CAMPUS RIMBAUD ST DENIS[1]	■	-	S	AG	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0
SCI CARPE DIEM	▲	-	JV	AG	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
SCI D2 CAM	▲	-	JV	CC	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
SCI EUROMARSEILLE 1	▲	-	JV	AG	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
SCI EUROMARSEILLE 2	▲	-	JV	AG	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
SCI FEDERALE PEREIRE VICTOIRE[1]	■	-	S	AG	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
SCI FEDERALE VILLIERS[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI FEDERIMMO[1]	■	I1	S	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-
SCI FEDERLOG[1]	■	-	S	AG	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
SCI FEDERLONDRES[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI FEDERPIERRE[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI FONDIS	▲	-	A	AG	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
SCI GRENIER VELLEF[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI HEART OF LA DEFENSE	▲	-	A	AG	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3
SCI Holding Dahlia[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI ILOT 13	▲	-	JV	AG	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
SCI IMEFA 001[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 002[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 003[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 004[1]	■	E5	S	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
SCI IMEFA 005[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 006[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 008[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 009[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 010[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 011[1]	■	E5	S	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
SCI IMEFA 012[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 013[1]	■	E5	S	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
SCI IMEFA 016[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 017[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 018[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 020[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 022[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 025[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 032[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 033[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 034[1]	■	E5	S	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
SCI IMEFA 035[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 036[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 037[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 038[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 039[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 042[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 043[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 044[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 047[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 048[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 051[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 052[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 054[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 057[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 058[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 060[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 061[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 062[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 063[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 064[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 067[1]	■	E5	S	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
SCI IMEFA 068[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 069[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 072[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 073[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 074[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 076[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 077[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 078[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 079[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 080[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Crédit Agricole Group scope of consolidation	(1)	(a)	(b)	(c)	% control 12/31/2022	% control 12/31/2021	% interest 12/31/2022	% interest 12/31/2021
SCI IMEFA 081[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 082[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 083[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 084[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 085[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 089[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 091[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 092[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 096[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 100[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 101[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 102[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 103[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 104[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 105[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 107[1]	■	E5	S	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
SCI IMEFA 108[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 109[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 110[1]	■	E5	S	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
SCI IMEFA 112[1]	■	E5	S	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
SCI IMEFA 113[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 115[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 116[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 117[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 118[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 120[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 121[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 122[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 123[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 126[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 128[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 129[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 131[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 132[1]	■	E5	S	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
SCI IMEFA 140[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 148[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 149[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 150[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 155[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 156[1]	■	-	S	AG	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0
SCI IMEFA 157[1]	■	-	S	AG	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0
SCI IMEFA 158[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 159[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 164[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 169[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 170[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 171[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 172[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 173[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 174[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 175[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 176[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI LE VILLAGE VICTOR HUGO[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI MEDI BUREAUX[1]	■	-	S	AG	99.8	100.0	99.8	100.0
SCI PACIFICA HUGO[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI Paul Cézanne	▲	-	JV	AG	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0
SCI PORTE DES LILAS – FRERES FLAVIEN[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI Quentyvel	■	-	S	CC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI TANGRAM[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	89.3	90.7	89.3	90.7
SCI VALHUBERT[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI VAUGIRARD 36-44[1]	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI VICQ D'AZIR VELLEFAUX[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI WAGRAM 22/30	▲	-	JV	AG	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
SCPI LFP MULTIMMO[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	48.9	46.5	48.9	46.5
SEL EUR CLI SEP 22 C[1]	■	I1	S	AG	61.0	-	61.0	-
SEL FR ENV MAI 2022[1]	■	I1	S	AG	80.4	-	80.4	-
SEL EUR ENV MAI 22 C[1]	■	I1	S	AG	88.6	-	88.6	-
SEMMARIS	X	-	JV	AG	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0
SH PREDICA ENERGIES DURABLES SAS	■	-	S	AG	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.9
SNGI	■	-	S	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
SO.GI.CO	▲	-	JV	CC	50.0	50.0	33.2	33.2

(1) Consolidation Method: ■ Full ▲ Equity Accounted ● Parent X Fair Value

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Crédit Agricole Group scope of consolidation	(1)	(a)	(b)	(c)	% control 12/31/2022	% control 12/31/2021	% interest 12/31/2022	% interest 12/31/2021
Société d'Epargne Foncière Agricole (SEFA)	■	-	S	CC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Société Générale Gestion (S2G)	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
Sofinco Participations	■	-	S	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SOLIDARITE AMUNDI P[(1)]	■	-	CSE	AG	80.2	70.7	80.2	70.7
SOLIDARITE INITIATIS SANTE[(1)]	■	-	CSE	AG	76.5	76.9	76.5	76.9
SONANCE VIE 9[(1)]	■	E2	CSE	AG	-	98.0	-	98.0
Spirica	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SQUARE HABITAT CENTRE OUEST	▲	I1	JV	CC	50.0	-	33.2	-
SQUARE HABITAT CREDIT AGRICOLE	▲	I1	JV	CC	50.0	-	33.2	-
SQUARE HABITAT FRANCHE-COMTE	▲	-	JV	CC	50.0	50.0	33.2	33.2
SQUARE HABITAT TOULOUSE 31	▲	-	JV	CC	50.0	50.0	33.2	33.2
Société Européenne de Développement d'Assurances	■	-	S	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Société Européenne de Développement du Financement	■	-	S	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TCB	■	-	S	LC	98.7	98.7	95.2	97.4
TOUR MERLE (SCI)	▲	-	JV	AG	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
TRIA 6 ANS N 16 PT C[(1)]	■	-	CSE	AG	81.2	50.0	81.2	50.0
TRIAN 6 ANS N10 C[(1)]	■	E1	CSE	AG	-	81.5	-	81.5
TRIANANCE 6 AN 12 C[(1)]	■	-	CSE	AG	0.8	84.0	0.8	84.0
TRIANANCE 6 AN 13 C[(1)]	■	-	CSE	AG	83.4	85.1	83.4	85.1
TRIANANCE 6 AN 14 C[(1)]	■	-	CSE	AG	89.2	89.4	89.2	89.4
TRIANANCE 6 ANS 5 C[(1)]	■	E2	CSE	AG	-	78.9	-	78.9
TRIANANCE 6 ANS N 11[(1)]	■	E2	CSE	AG	-	82.7	-	82.7
TRIANANCE 6 ANS N 15[(1)]	■	-	CSE	AG	84.7	86.3	84.7	86.3
TRIANANCE 6 ANS N 9[(1)]	■	E1	CSE	AG	-	3.3	-	3.3
TRIANANCE 6 ANS N3[(1)]	■	E1	CSE	AG	-	3.0	-	3.0
TRIANANCE 6 ANS N6[(1)]	■	-	CSE	AG	0.4	84.0	0.4	84.0
Triple P FCC	■	-	CSE	LC	100.0	100.0	-	-
UBAF	▲	-	JV	LC	47.0	47.0	46.0	46.0
Ucafleet	▲	-	A	SFS	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
UI CAP SANTE 2[(1)]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unifergie	■	-	S	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Uni-medias	■	-	S	CC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNIPIERRE ASSURANCE (SCPI)[(1)]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
VAUGIRARD GRIMSBY[(1)]	■	I2	S	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-
VENDÔME INV.FCP 3DEC[(1)]	■	-	CSE	AG	86.8	90.2	86.8	90.2
VENDÔME SEL EURO PC[(1)]	■	-	CSE	FRB	6.9	8.8	6.9	8.8
GERMANY								
A-BEST ELEVEN UG	▲	E1	SJV	SFS	-	50.0	-	50.0
A-BEST NINETEEN	▲	-	SJV	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
A-BEST SIXTEEN	▲	-	SJV	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Amundi Deutschland GmbH	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
CACEIS Bank S.A., Germany Branch	■	-	B	LC	100.0	100.0	69.5	69.5
CACEIS FONDS SERVICE GMBH	■	-	S	LC	100.0	69.5	69.5	69.5
CALEF S.A. – NIEDERLASSUNG DEUTSCHLAND	■	01	B	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Crédit Agricole CIB (Allemagne)	■	-	B	LC	100.0	97.8	97.8	97.8
Creditplus Bank AG	■	-	S	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUROFACTOR GmbH	■	-	B	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FCA BANK S.P.A. GERMAN BRANCH	▲	01	B	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
FCA VERSICHERUNGSSERVICE GMBH	▲	-	JV	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
FERRARI FINANCIAL SERVICES GMBH	▲	-	JV	SFS	50.0	50.0	25.0	25.0
LEASYS SPA GERMAN BRANCH	▲	-	B	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
LYXOR INTERNATIONAL ASSET MANAGEMENT German Branch	■	E4	B	AG	-	100.0	-	67.9
OLINN DEUTSCHLAND	■	I1	S	SFS	100.0	-	100.0	-
RETAIL AUTOMOTIVE CP GERMANY 2016 UG	■	E1	CSE	SFS	-	100.0	-	100.0
RETAIL AUTOMOTIVE CP GERMANY 2021 UG	■	-	CSE	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GREECE								
Crédit Agricole Life	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DRIVALIA LEASE HELLAS SM S.A	▲	01	JV	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
FCA Bank GmbH, Hellenic Branch	▲	-	B	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
FCA Insurance Hellas S.A.	▲	-	JV	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
GUERNSEY								
Crédit Agricole CIB Finance (Guernsey) Ltd.	■	-	CSE	LC	99.9	99.9	97.7	97.7

Crédit Agricole Group scope of consolidation	(1)	(a)	(b)	(c)	% control 12/31/2022	% control 12/31/2021	% interest 12/31/2022	% interest 12/31/2021
HONG KONG								
AMUNDI ASSET MANAGEMENT HONG KONG BRANCH	■	-	B	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
AMUNDI Hong Kong Ltd.	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
CA Indosuez (Suisse) S.A. Hong Kong Branch	■	-	B	AG	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Crédit Agricole Asia Shipfinance Ltd.	■	-	S	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Crédit Agricole CIB (Hong-Kong)	■	-	B	LC	100.0	97.8	97.8	97.8
Crédit Agricole Securities (Asia) Limited Hong Kong	■	-	S	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
HUNGARY								
Amundi Investment Fund Management Private Limited Company	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
INDIA								
Crédit Agricole CIB (Inde)	■	-	B	LC	100.0	97.8	97.8	97.8
Crédit Agricole CIB Services Private Ltd.	■	-	S	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
SBI FUNDS MANAGEMENT LTD	▲	01	A	AG	36.8	37.0	24.9	25.0
IRELAND								
Amundi Intermédiation Dublin Branch	■	-	B	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
Amundi Ireland Ltd	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
CACEIS Bank, Ireland Branch	■	-	B	LC	100.0	100.0	69.5	69.5
CACEIS Ireland Limited	■	-	S	LC	100.0	100.0	69.5	69.5
CACI LIFE LIMITED	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CACI NON LIFE LIMITED	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CACI Reinsurance Ltd.	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CORSAIR 1.52% 25/10/38[(1)]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CORSAIR 1.5255% 25/04/35[(1)]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CORSAIRE FINANCE IRELAND 0.83% 25-10-38[(1)]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CORSAIRE FINANCE IRELAND 1.24% 25-10-38[(1)]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CORSAIRE FINANCE IRELAND 0.7% 25-10-38[(1)]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EFL Lease Abs 2017-1 Designated Activity Company	■	-	CSE	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EFL LEASE ABS 2021-1 DESIGNATED ACTIVITY COMPANY	■	-	S	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ERASMUS FINANCE	▲	-	SJV	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
FCA BANK SPA, IRISH BRANCH	▲	-	B	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
FCA Capital Re Limited	▲	-	JV	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
FIXED INCOME DERIVATIVES – STRUCTURED FUND PLC	X	-	CSE	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
KBI Fund Managers Limited	■	-	S	AG	87.5	87.5	67.7	67.9
KBI Global Investors (North America) Limited	■	-	S	AG	87.5	87.5	67.7	67.9
KBI Global Investors Limited	■	-	S	AG	87.5	87.5	67.7	67.9
LM-CB VALUE FD-PA EUR[(1)]	■	I1	CSE	AG	48.8	-	48.8	-
PIMCO GLOBAL BND FD-CURNC EX[(1)]	■	-	CSE	AG	52.1	31.6	52.1	31.6
PREMIUM GR 0% 28	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PREMIUM GREEN 0.508% 25-10-38	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PREMIUM GREEN 0.63% 25-10-38	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PREMIUM GREEN 1.24% 25/04/35	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PREMIUM GREEN 1.531% 25-04-35	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PREMIUM GREEN 1.55% 25-07-40	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PREMIUM GREEN 4.72%12-250927	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PREMIUM GREEN PLC 1.095% 25-10-38	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PREMIUM GREEN PLC 4.30%2021	■	E1	CSE	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
PREMIUM GREEN TV 06/22	■	E2	CSE	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
PREMIUM GREEN TV 07/22	■	E2	CSE	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
PREMIUM GREEN TV 07-22	■	E2	CSE	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
PREMIUM GREEN TV 22	■	E1	CSE	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
PREMIUM GREEN TV 26/07/22	■	E2	CSE	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
PREMIUM GREEN TV2027	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PREMIUM GREEN TV23/05/2022 EMTN	■	E2	CSE	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
PREMIUM GREEN4.33%06-29/10/21	■	E1	CSE	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
Space Holding (Ireland) Limited	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ITALY								
A-BEST EIGHTEEN	▲	-	SJV	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
A-BEST FIFTEEN	▲	-	SJV	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
A-BEST FOURTEEN	▲	-	SJV	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0

(1) Consolidation Method: ■ Full ▲ Equity Accounted ● Parent X Fair Value

Crédit Agricole Group scope of consolidation	(1)	(a)	(b)	(c)	% control 12/31/2022	% control 12/31/2021	% interest 12/31/2022	% interest 12/31/2021
A-BEST SEVENTEEN	▲	-	SJV	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
A-BEST TWELVE	▲	E1	SJV	SFS	-	50.0	-	50.0
Agos	■	-	S	SFS	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0
AGOSCOM S.R.L	■	-	*B*	*SFS*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*61.0*	*61.0*
AMUNDI Real Estate Italia SGR S.p.A.	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
AMUNDI SGR S.p.A.	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
BANCO PICCOLO CREDITO VALTELLINESE S.P.A.	■	E4	S	IRB	-	100.0	-	75.6
CA Assicurazioni	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CA Indosuez Wealth (Europe) Italy Branch	■	-	*B*	*AG*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*97.8*	*97.8*
CACEIS Bank, Italy Branch	■	-	*B*	*LC*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*69.5*	*69.5*
CACI DANNI	■	-	*B*	*AG*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
CACI VITA	■	-	*B*	*AG*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
CLICKAR SRL	▲	-	SJV	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Crédit Agricole CIB (Italie)	■	-	*B*	*LC*	*100.0*	*97.8*	*97.8*	*97.8*
CENTRAL SICAF	X	-	JV	AG	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Crédit Agricole Friuladria S.p.A.	■	E4	S	IRB	-	99.6	-	75.3
Crédit Agricole Group Solutions	■	-	CSE	IRB	100.0	100.0	78.0	75.5
Crédit Agricole Italia	■	-	S	IRB	78.1	75.6	78.1	75.6
Crédit Agricole Leasing Italia	■	-	S	IRB	100.0	100.0	81.4	79.3
Crédit Agricole Vita S.p.A.	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CREVAL COVERED BOND S.R.L.	▲	E2	JV	IRB	-	60.0	-	45.4
CREVAL PIU'FACTOR S.P.A.	■	E4	S	IRB	-	100.0	-	75.6
DRIVALIA SPA	▲	01	JV	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Eurofactor Italia S.p.A.	■	-	S	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FAST THREE SRL	▲	E1	SJV	SFS	-	50.0	-	50.0
FCA Bank	▲	-	JV	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
EDISON RENEWABLES	X	-	JV	AG	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0
EF SOLARE ITALIA	X	-	JV	AG	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
GENERALFINANCE S.P.A.	▲	-	JV	IRB	16.3	46.8	12.7	35.4
GLOBAL BROKER S.P.A.	▲	E3	JV	IRB	-	30.0	-	22.7
ItalAsset Finance SRL	■	-	CSE	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
LABIRS ONE S.R.L	▲	I2	JV	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
IEIH	X	-	JV	AG	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
Leasys	▲	-	JV	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Nexus 1	■	-	CSE	AG	96.9	97.2	96.9	97.2
NIXES SIX (LTD)	▲	-	SJV	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
OLINN ITALIA	■	I1	S	SFS	100.0	-	100.0	-
RAJNA IMMOBILIARE S.R.L.	▲	E3	JV	IRB	-	50.0	-	37.8
SONDRIO CITTA' FUTURA S.R.L.	▲	E2	JV	IRB	-	49.0	-	37.0
STELLINE REAL ESTATE S.P.A.	■	E3	S	IRB	-	100.0	-	75.6
SUNRISE SPV 20 SRL	■	-	CSE	SFS	100.0	100.0	61.0	61.0
SUNRISE SPV 30 SRL	■	-	CSE	SFS	100.0	100.0	61.0	61.0
SUNRISE SPV 40 SRL	■	E1	CSE	SFS	-	100.0	-	61.0
SUNRISE SPV 50 SRL	■	-	CSE	SFS	100.0	100.0	61.0	61.0
SUNRISE SPV Z60 Srl	■	-	CSE	SFS	100.0	100.0	61.0	61.0
SUNRISE SPV Z70 Srl	■	-	CSE	SFS	100.0	100.0	61.0	61.0
SUNRISE SPV Z80 Srl	■	-	CSE	SFS	100.0	100.0	61.0	61.0
SUNRISE SPV Z90 Srl	■	-	CSE	SFS	100.0	100.0	61.0	61.0
SUNRISE SPV Z92 SRL	■	-	CSE	SFS	100.0	100.0	61.0	61.0
SUNRISE SPV Z93 Srl	■	-	CSE	SFS	100.0	100.0	61.0	61.0
SUNRISE SPV Z94 Srl	■	I2	CSE	SFS	100.0	-	61.0	-
SUNRISE SRL	■	E1	CSE	SFS	-	100.0	-	61.0
VALTELLINA GOLF CLUB S.P.A.	▲	E3	JV	IRB	-	43.1	-	32.6
VAUGIRARD ITALIA	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
VAUGIRARD SOLARE	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
JAPAN								
AMUNDI Japan	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
Crédit Agricole CIB (Japon)	■	-	*B*	*LC*	*100.0*	*97.8*	*97.8*	*97.8*
Crédit Agricole Life Insurance Company Japan Ltd.	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Crédit Agricole Securities Asia BV (Tokyo)	■	-	*B*	*LC*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*97.8*	*97.8*
UBAF (Japon)	▲	-	*B*	*LC*	*47.0*	*47.0*	*46.0*	*46.0*
LUXEMBOURG								
1827 A2EURC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	15.2	30.0	15.2	30.0
37785 QXEURC[1]	■	E2	CSE	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
56055 A5 EUR[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	97.1	99.1	97.1	99.1
56055 AEURHC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	1.7	43.0	1.7	43.0
5880 AEURC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	81.2	76.6	81.2	76.6
5884 AEURC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	5.4	6.1	5.4	6.1
5909 A2EURC[1]	■	I1	S	AG	62.4	-	62.4	-
5922 AEURHC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	58.9	58.6	58.9	58.6
5932 AEURC[1]	■	I1	CSE	AG	64.5	-	64.5	-
5940 AEURC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	26.2	51.6	26.2	51.6
7653 AEURC[1]	■	I1	CSE	AG	56.2	-	56.2	-
78752 AEURHC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	45.5	43.8	45.5	43.8
9522 A2EURC[1]	■	I1	CSE	AG	76.5	-	76.2	-
A FD EQ E CON AE(C)[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	60.7	18.7	60.7	18.7
A FD EQ E FOC AE (C)[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	45.7	55.5	45.7	55.5
AF INDEX EQ JAPAN AE CAP[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	53.7	80.5	53.7	80.5
AF INDEX EQ USA A4E[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	68.4	62.3	68.4	62.3
AIJPMGBIGOAHE[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	78.2	100.0	78.2
AIMSCIWOAE[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	6.4	5.4	6.4	5.4
ALTALUXCO	X	I2	S	AG	50.0	-	50.0	-
AMUN NEW SIL RO AEC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	35.4	40.2	35.4	40.2
AMUNDI B GL AGG AEC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	6.5	5.6	6.5	5.6
AMUNDI BGEB AEC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	50.8	37.0	50.8	37.0
AMUNDI DS IV VAUGIRA[1]	■	I2	CSE	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-
AMUNDI EMERG MKT BD-M2EURHC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	29.6	77.9	29.6	77.9
AMUNDI EQ E IN AHEC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	44.9	43.9	44.9	43.9
AMUNDI FUNDS ABSOLUTE RETURN MULTI-STRAT[1]	■	I1	S	AG	99.9	-	99.9	-
AMUNDI FUNDS PIONEER US EQUITY RESEARCH VALUE HGD[1]	■	I1	S	AG	86.1	-	86.1	-
AMUNDI GLB MUL-ASSET-M2EURC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	83.0	51.7	83.0	51.7
AMUNDI GLO M/A CONS-M2 EUR C[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	48.4	79.3	48.4	79.3
AMUNDI GLOBAL SERVICING	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
Amundi Luxembourg S.A.	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
AMUNDI SF – DVRS S/T BD-HEUR[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	26.9	46.6	26.9	46.6
AMUNDI-EUR EQ GREEN IM-IEURC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	50.8	25.6	50.8	25.6
AMUNDI-GL INFLAT BD-MEURC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	77.7	38.7	77.7	38.7
APLEGROSENIEUHD[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7
ARCHM.-IN.DE.PL.III[1]	■	I1	CSE	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-
BA-FII EUR EQ O-GEUR[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	49.9	52.1	49.9	52.1
BRIDGE EU 20 SR LIB[1]	■	I1	S	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-
CA Indosuez Wealth (Asset Management)	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
CA Indosuez Wealth (Europe)	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch	■	-	*B*	*LC*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*69.5*	*69.5*
CAVOUR AERO S.A.	X	-	JV	AG	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0
CHORELIA N3 PART C[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	83.8	86.1	83.8	86.1
CIRRUS SCA A1	X	-	JV	AG	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
CPR INV MEGATRENDS R EUR-ACC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	34.7	43.6	34.7	43.6
CPR I-SM B C-AEURA[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	95.1	91.8	95.1	91.8
CPR-CLIM ACT-AEURA[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	26.4	21.0	26.4	21.0
CPRGLODISOPARC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	43.5	45.6	43.5	45.6
Crédit Agricole CIB Finance Luxembourg S.A.	■	-	CSE	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Crédit Agricole Life Insurance Europe	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9
EUROPEAN MARKETING GROUP	■	-	S	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUROPEAN MOTORWAY INVESTMENTS	X	-	JV	AG	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
EXANE 1 OVERDR CC[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	69.1	71.7	69.1	71.7
FE AMUNDI INC BLDR-IHE C[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	90.5	90.6	90.5	90.6
FEAMUNDISVFAEC[1]	■	I2	CSE	AG	68.9	-	68.9	-
FRANKLIN DIVER-DYN-I ACC EU[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	40.9	54.4	40.9	54.4
FRANKLIN GLB MLT-AS IN-IAEUR[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	63.2	69.0	63.2	69.0
Fund Channel	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
IGSF-GBL GOLD FD-I C[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	41.8	50.4	41.8	50.4
INDOFIIFLEXEG[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	42.1	46.4	42.1	46.4
INDO-GBL TR-PE[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	63.0	58.2	63.0	58.2
INDOSUEZ NAVIGATOR G[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	50.6	49.4	50.6	49.4
Investor Service House S.A.	■	-	S	LC	100.0	100.0	69.5	69.5
JPM US EQY ALL CAP-C HDG[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	63.5	90.1	63.5	90.1
JPM US SEL EQ PLS-CA EUR HD[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	57.4	62.6	57.4	62.6
JPMORGAN F-JPM US VALUE-CEHA[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	51.2	41.0	51.2	41.0
JPMORGAN F-US GROWTH-C AHD[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	11.3	20.8	11.3	20.8
LRP – CPT JANVIER 2013 0.30 13-21 11/01A[1]	■	E1	CSE	AG	-	84.6	-	84.6
LUXEMBOURG INVESTMENT COMPANY 296 SARL	X	-	JV	AG	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
LYXOR FUND SOLUTION	■	E4	S	AG	-	100.0	-	67.9
MACQAURIE STRATEGIC STORAGE FACILITIES HOLDINGS SARL	X	-	JV	AG	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
OLINN LUXEMBOURG	■	I1	S	SFS	100.0	-	100.0	-

(1) Consolidation Method: ■ Full ▲ Equity Accounted ● Parent X Fair Value

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Crédit Agricole Group scope of consolidation	(1)	(a)	(b)	(c)	% control 12/31/2022	% control 12/31/2021	% interest 12/31/2022	% interest 12/31/2021
Partinvest S.A.	■	-	S	LC	100.0	100.0	69.5	69.5
PIO-DIV S/T-AEURND[1]	■	I1	S	AG	70.1	-	70.1	-
PREDICA INFRASTRUCTURE S.A.	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PurpleProtAsset 1,36% 25/10/2038[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PurpleProtAsset 1.093% 20/10/2038[1]	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SARL IMPULSE	X	-	JV	AG	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0
Space Lux	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MALAYSIA								
AMUNDI Malaysia Sdn Bhd	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
MAURITIUS			S					
GSA Ltd	■	-	S	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MEXICO								
AMUNDI ASSET MANAGEMENT MEXICO BRANCH	■	-	B	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
Banco Santander CACEIS México, S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple	▲	-	JV	LC	50.0	50.0	34.7	34.7
Pioneer Global Investments LTD Mexico city Branch	■	-	B	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
MONACO								
CFM Indosuez Gestion	■	-	S	AG	70.2	70.2	65.7	66.6
CFM Indosuez Wealth	■	-	S	AG	70.2	70.2	67.5	67.5
LCL succursale de Monaco	■	-	B	FRB	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6
MOROCCO								
Crédit du Maroc	▲	O4	S	IRB	15.0	78.7	15.0	78.7
Crédit du Maroc Leasing et Factoring	▲	O4	S	SFS	33.3	100.0	33.3	85.8
FCA DEALER SERVICES ESPANA S.A., Morocco Branch	▲	-	B	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
SIFIM	■	E2	S	IRB	-	100.0	-	78.7
Themis Courtage	▲	-	JV	SFS	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0
WAFA Gestion	▲	-	A	AG	34.0	34.0	23.0	23.1
Wafasalaf	▲	-	A	SFS	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0
NETHERLANDS								
A-BEST 21	▲	-	SJV	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
AMUNDI ASSET MANAGEMENT NEDERLAND	■	-	B	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
CACEIS Bank, Netherlands Branch	■	-	B	LC	100.0	100.0	69.5	69.5
CALEF S.A. – DUTCH BRANCH	■	O1	B	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance Nederland	■	-	S	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Crédit Agricole Securities Asia BV	■	-	S	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
De Kredietdesk B.V.	■	-	S	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FCA CAPITAL NETHERLAND BV	▲	O1	JV	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Financierings Data Netwerk B.V.	▲	-	JV	SFS	46.7	50.0	46.7	50.0
Finata Zuid-Nederland B.V.	■	-	S	SFS	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1
IDM lease maatschappij B.V.	■	-	S	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Iebe Lease B.V.	■	-	S	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
INTERBANK NV	■	-	S	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Krediet '78 B.V.	■	-	S	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LEASYS Nederland	▲	-	B	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
MAGOI BV	■	-	CSE	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MATSUBA BV	■	E1	CSE	SFS	-	100.0	-	100.0
NL Findio B.V	■	-	S	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
RIBANK NV	■	-	S	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sinefinair B.V.	■	-	S	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Sufinair B.V.	■	-	S	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
NORWAY								
FCA Capital Norge AS	▲	-	B	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
POLAND								
ALTAMIRA	X	I2	JV	AG	22.5	-	22.5	-
AMUNDI Polska	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
Arc Broker	■	-	S	IRB	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Carefleet S.A.	■	-	S	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CDT AGRI ZYCIE TU	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Crédit Agricole Bank Polska S.A.	■	-	S	IRB	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Crédit Agricole Polska S.A.	■	-	S	IRB	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Crédit Agricole Service sp z o.o.	■	-	S	IRB	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EFL Finance S.A.	■	-	S	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUROFACTOR POLSKA S.A.	■	-	S	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europejski Fundusz Leasingowy (E.F.L.)	■	-	S	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FCA BANK SPA ODDZIAL W POLSCE, Polska Branch	▲	-	JV	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
FCA LEASING POLSKA SP Z.O.O	▲	I2	JV	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
LEASYS POLSKA	▲	-	JV	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
TRUCK CARE Sp	■	-	S	SFS	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0
PORTUGAL								
AGUAS PROFUNDAS S.A.	X	-	JV	AG	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
ARES LUSITANI STC, S.A	■	-	CSE	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Credibom	■	-	S	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Eurofactor S.A. (Portugal)	■	-	B	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FCA CAPITAL PORTUGUESE BRANCH	▲	O1	B	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
MUDUM SEGUROS	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LEASYS PORTUGAL S.A	▲	-	JV	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
DRIVALIA PORTUGAL – AUTOMOTEIS DE ALUGUER SEM CONDUTOR S.A	▲	I2	JV	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
QATAR								
CACIB Qatar Financial Center Branch	■	-	B	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
ROMANIA								
Amundi Asset Management S.A.I S.A.	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
RUSSIA			S					
Crédit Agricole CIB AO	■	-	S	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
SAUDI ARABIA								
CREDIT AGRICOLE CIB ARABIA FINANCIAL COMPANY	■	-	S	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
SERBIA								
Crédit Agricole Banka Srbija a.d. Novi Sad	■	E2	S	IRB	-	100.0	-	100.0
SINGAPORE								
Amundi Intermédiation Asia PTE Ltd	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
AMUNDI Singapore Ltd.	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
Azqore S.A. Singapore Branch	■	-	B	AG	82.9	80.0	81.0	78.2
CA Indosuez (Suisse) S.A. Singapore Branch	■	-	B	AG	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Crédit Agricole CIB (Singapour)	■	-	B	LC	100.0	97.8	97.8	97.8
Fund Channel Singapore Branch	■	-	B	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
UBAF (Singapour)	▲	-	B	LC	47.0	47.0	46.0	46.0
SLOVAKIA								
Amundi Czech Republic Asset Management Bratislava Branch	■	-	B	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
SOUTH KOREA								
Crédit Agricole CIB (Corée du Sud)	■	-	B	LC	100.0	97.8	97.8	97.8
Crédit Agricole Securities (Asia) Limited Seoul Branch	■	-	B	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
NH-AMUNDI ASSET MANAGEMENT	▲	-	A	AG	30.0	30.0	20.3	20.4
UBAF (Corée du Sud)	▲	-	B	LC	47.0	47.0	46.0	46.0
WOORI CARD 2022 1 ASSET SECURITIZATION SPECIALTY CO LTD	■	I1	S	LC	100.0	-	-	-
SPAIN								
A-BEST 20	▲	I2	SJV	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
AMUNDI Iberia S.G.I.I.C S.A.	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
CA Indosuez Wealth (Europe) Spain Branch	■	-	B	AG	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
CACEIS BANK SPAIN, S.A.U.	■	-	S	LC	100.0	100.0	69.5	69.5
CACEIS FUND ADMINISTRATION, SUCURSAL EN ESPANA	■	I2	B	LC	100.0	-	69.5	-
CACEIS FUND SERVICES SPAIN S.A.U.	■	O1	S	LC	100.0	100.0	69.5	69.5
Crédit Agricole CIB (Espagne)	■	-	B	LC	100.0	97.8	97.8	97.8
CRÉDIT AGRICOLE CONSUMER FINANCE SPAIN EFC	■	-	S	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Crédit Agricole Leasing & Factoring, Sucursal en España	■	-	B	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DRIVALIA ESPAÑA S.L.U.	▲	O1	SJV	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
FCA BANK S.P.A. SPANISH BRANCH	▲	O1	B	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
FCA Dealer Services España, S.A.	▲	-	JV	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
LEASYS SPA, Spanish Branch	▲	-	B	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
FACTUM IBERICA	■	I1	S	SFS	100.0	-	100.0	-
JANUS RENEWABLES	X	I2	S	AG	50.0	-	50.0	-
Predica – Prévoyance Dialogue du Crédit Agricole	■	-	B	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sabadell Asset Management, S.A., S.G.I.I.C.	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9

(1) Consolidation Method: ■ Full ▲ Equity Accounted ● Parent X Fair Value

Refer to the glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Crédit Agricole Group scope of consolidation	(1)	(a)	(b)	(c)	% control 12/31/2022	% control 12/31/2021	% interest 12/31/2022	% interest 12/31/2021
ORDESA SERVICIOS EMPRESARIALES	X	I1	JV	AG	60.0	-	60.0	-
REPSOL RENOVABLES	X	I2	S	AG	12.5	-	12.5	-
Santander CACEIS Latam Holding 1,S.L.	▲	-	JV	LC	50.0	50.0	34.7	34.7
Santander CACEIS Latam Holding 2,S.L.	▲	-	JV	LC	50.0	50.0	34.7	34.7
VAUGIRARD AUTOVIA SLU	■	-	CSE	AG	100.0	94.8	100.0	94.8
TUNELS DE BARCELONA	X	-	JV	AG	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Vaugirard Infra S.L.	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
VAUGIRARD RENOVABLES[1]	■	I2	S	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-
SWEDEN								
AMUNDI ASSET MANAGEMENT SWEDEN BRANCH	■	-	*B*	*AG*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*67.7*	*67.9*
Crédit Agricole CIB (Suède)	■	-	*B*	*LC*	*100.0*	*97.8*	*97.8*	*97.8*
FCA Capital Sverige	▲	-	*B*	*SFS*	*50.0*	*50.0*	*50.0*	*50.0*
SWITZERLAND								
AMUNDI Suisse	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
Azqore	■	-	S	AG	82.9	80.0	81.0	78.2
CA Indosuez (Suisse) S.A. Switzerland Branch	■	-	*B*	*AG*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*97.8*	*97.8*
CA Indosuez (Switzerland) S.A.	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
CA Indosuez Finanziaria S.A.	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
CACEIS Bank, Switzerland Branch	■	-	*B*	*LC*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*69.5*	*69.5*
CACEIS Switzerland S.A.	■	-	S	LC	100.0	100.0	69.5	69.5
FCA Capital Suisse S.A.	▲	-	JV	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
OLINN SUISSE	■	I1	S	SFS	100.0	-	100.0	-
TAIWAN								
Amundi Taïwan Limited	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
Crédit Agricole CIB (Taipei)	■	-	*B*	*LC*	*100.0*	*97.8*	*97.8*	*97.8*
UKRAINE								
CREDIT AGRICOLE BANK	■	-	S	IRB	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES								
AMUNDI ASSET MANAGEMENT DUBAI (OFF SHORE) BRANCH	■	-	*B*	*AG*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*67.7*	*67.9*
Crédit Agricole CIB (ABU DHABI)	■	-	*B*	*LC*	*100.0*	*97.8*	*97.8*	*97.8*
Crédit Agricole CIB (Dubai DIFC)	■	-	*B*	*LC*	*100.0*	*97.8*	*97.8*	*97.8*
Crédit Agricole CIB (Dubai)	■	-	*B*	*LC*	*100.0*	*97.8*	*97.8*	*97.8*
INDOSUEZ SWITZERLAND DIFC BRANCH	■	*I2*	*B*	*LC*	*100.0*	-	*97.8*	-
UNITED KINGDOM								
AMUNDI (UK) Ltd.	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9B
AMUNDI ASSET MANAGEMENT LONDON BRANCH	■	-	*B*	*AG*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*67.7*	*67.9*
Amundi Intermédiation London Branch	■	-	*B*	*AG*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*67.7*	*67.9*
CACEIS Bank, UK Branch	■	-	*B*	*LC*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*69.5*	*69.5*
Crédit Agricole CIB (Royaume-Uni)	■	-	*B*	*LC*	*100.0*	*97.8*	*97.8*	*97.8*
Crédit Agricole CIB Holdings Ltd.	■	-	S	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Crédit Agricole CIB Pension Limited Partnership	■	-	CSE	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
DRIVALIA UK LTD	▲	O1	SJV	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
FCA Automotive Services UK Ltd	▲	-	JV	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
FCA Dealer Services UK Ltd	▲	-	JV	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
FERRARI FINANCIAL SERVICES GMBH, UK Branch	▲	-	*B*	*SFS*	*50.0*	*50.0*	*50.0*	*50.0*
HORNSEA 2	X	I1	CSE	AG	25.0		25.0	
Leasys UK Ltd	▲	-	JV	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
LYXOR ASSET MANAGEMENT UK LLP	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
Succursale Crédit Agricole S.A.	■	-	*B*	*CC*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
UNITED STATES								
Amundi Asset Management US Inc	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
Amundi Distributor US Inc	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
Amundi Holdings US Inc	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
Amundi US inc	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
Atlantic Asset Securitization LLC	■	-	CSE	LC	100.0	100.0	-	-
Crédit Agricole America Services Inc.	■	-	S	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Crédit Agricole CIB (USA)	■	-	*B*	*LC*	*100.0*	*97.8*	*97.8*	*97.8*
Crédit Agricole CIB (Miami)	■	*E1*	*B*	*AG*	-	*97.8*	-	*97.8*
Crédit Agricole Global Partners Inc.	■	-	S	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Crédit Agricole Leasing (USA) Corp.	■	-	S	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Crédit Agricole Securities (USA) Inc	■	-	S	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
La Fayette Asset Securitization LLC	■	-	CSE	LC	100.0	100.0	-	-
LYXOR ASSET MANAGEMENT HOLDING CORP	■	E4	S	AG	-	100.0	-	67.9
LYXOR ASSET MANAGEMENT INC	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9
Vanderbilt Capital Advisors LLC	■	-	S	AG	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.9

Branches are mentioned in italic.

(a) Scope changes

Inclusions (I) into the scope of consolidation:

I1: Breach of threshold

I2: Creation

I3: Acquisition (including controlling interests)

Exclusions (E) from the scope of consolidation:

E1: Discontinuation of business (including dissolution and liquidation)

E2: Sale to non Group companies or deconsolidation following loss of control

E3: Deconsolidated due to non-materiality

E4: Merger or takeover

E5: Transfer of all assets and liabilities

Other (O):

O1: Change of company name

O2: Change in consolidation method

O3: First time listed in the note on scope of consolidation

O4: Entities classified as non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

(b) Type of entity and control nature

S: Subsidiary

B: Branch

CSE: Consolidated Structured Entity

JV: Joint Venture

SJV: Structured Joint Venture

JO: Joint Operation

A: Associate

SA: Structured Associate

(c) Activity

FRB: French Retail Banking

IRB: International Retail Banking

AG: Asset Gathering

LC: Large Customers

SFS: Specialised Financial Services

CC: Corporate Centre

(1) Consolidation Method: ■ Full ▲ Equity Accounted ● Parent X Fair Value

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Note 13 Non-consolidated equity investments and structured entities

13.1 Non-consolidated equity investments

These securities, which are recorded at fair value through profit or loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss, are variable-income securities representing a significant portion of the share capital of the companies that issued them and are intended to be held on a long-term basis.

This line item amounted to €19,764 million at 31 December 2022, compared with €16,297 million at 31 December 2021. At 31 December 2022, the main investment in non-consolidated companies where percentage of control is greater than 20% and which have significant value on the balance sheet is Crédit Logement (shares A and B). The Group's investment represents 32.50% of Crédit Logement's capital and amounts to €480 million but does not confer any significant influence over this entity, which is jointly held by various French banks and corporates.

13.1.1 Non-consolidated entities

Information relating to conventional entities under exclusive control, under joint control and subject to significant influence, and to controlled structured entities not included in the scope of consolidation are available on the Crédit Agricole S.A. website at the time of publication of the Universal registration document.

13.1.2 Significant non-consolidated equity investments

Material equity investments accounting for a fraction of capital greater than or equal to 10% and not included in the scope of consolidation are presented in a table available online on the Crédit Agricole website at the time of publication of the Universal registration document.

13.2 Information on non-consolidated structured entities

IFRS 12 defines a structured entity as an entity that has been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, such as when any voting rights relate to the administrative tasks only and the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements.

Information on the nature and extent of interests held

At 31 December 2021, Crédit Agricole S.A. group entities had interests in certain non-consolidated structured entities, the main characteristics of which are presented below on the basis of their type of activity:

Securitisation vehicles

Crédit Agricole S.A., mainly through its subsidiaries in the Large Customers business line, is tasked with structuring securitisation vehicles through the purchase of trade or financial receivables. The vehicles fund such purchases by issuing multiple tranches of debt and equity investments, with repayment being linked to the performance of the assets in such vehicles. Crédit Agricole S.A. invests in and provides liquidity facilities to the securitisation vehicles it has sponsored on behalf of customers.

Asset management

Crédit Agricole S.A., through its subsidiaries in the Asset Gathering business line, structures and manages entities on behalf of customers wishing to invest in specific assets in order to obtain the best possible return having regard to the chosen level of risk. Crédit Agricole S.A. entities may thus either be required to hold interests in such entities in order to ensure a successful launch or to guarantee the performance of such structures.

Investment funds

Entities in the Crédit Agricole S.A. Asset Gathering business line invest in companies established to meet investor demand in connection with cash management and with the investment of insurance premiums received from insurance company customers, in accordance with the regulatory provisions in the French Insurance Code. Insurance company investments cover commitments to policyholders over the life of insurance policies. Their value and returns are correlated to these commitments.

Structured finance

Lastly, Crédit Agricole S.A., via its subsidiaries in the Large Customers business line, is involved in special purpose asset acquisition entities. These entities may take the form of asset financing companies or lease financing companies. In structured entities, the financing is secured by the asset. The Group's involvement is often limited to the financing or to financing commitments.

Sponsored entities

Crédit Agricole S.A. sponsors structured entities in the following instances:

- Crédit Agricole S.A. is involved in establishing the entity and that involvement, which is remunerated, is deemed essential for ensuring the proper completion of transactions;
- structuring takes place at the request of Crédit Agricole S.A. and it is the main user thereof;
- Crédit Agricole S.A. transfers its own assets to the structured entity;
- Crédit Agricole S.A. is the manager;
- the name of a subsidiary or of the parent company of Crédit Agricole S.A. is linked to the name of the structured entity or of the financial instruments issued by it.

Crédit Agricole S.A. has sponsored non-consolidated structured entities in which it does not hold an interest at 31 December 2022.

Gross revenues from sponsored entities mainly comprise interest expense and income in securitisation and investment funds, in which Crédit Agricole Assurances and Crédit Agricole CIB do not hold any interests at the reporting date. For Crédit Agricole Assurances, these amount to €8 million.

Information on the risks related to interests

Financial support for structured entities

In 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. did not provide financial support to any non-consolidated structured entities.

At 31 December 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. did not intend to provide financial support to any non-consolidated structured entities.

Interests in non-consolidated structured entities by type of activities

At 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the Group's involvement in non-consolidated structured entities is disclosed in the following tables, for each group of sponsored structured entities that are significant to the Group:

	31/12/2022															
	Securitisation vehicles				Asset management				Investments funds[1]				Structured finance[1]			
		Maximum loss				Maximum loss				Maximum loss				Maximum loss		
(in millions of euros)	Carrying amount	Maximum exposure to losses	Guarantees received and other credit enhancements	Net exposure	Carrying amount	Maximum exposure to losses	Guarantees received and other credit enhancements	Net exposure	Carrying amount	Maximum exposure to losses	Guarantees received and other credit enhancements	Net exposure	Carrying amount	Maximum exposure to losses	Guarantees received and other credit enhancements	Net exposure
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	2,106	2,106	-	2,106	33,343	33,343	-	33,343	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost	103	103	-	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,001	2,001	-	2,001
TOTAL ASSETS RECOGNISED RELATING TO NON-CONSOLIDATED STRUCTURED ENTITIES	**103**	**103**	**-**	**103**	**2,106**	**2,106**	**-**	**2,106**	**33,343**	**33,343**	**-**	**33,343**	**2,001**	**2,001**	**-**	**2,001**
Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	47	47	-	47	462	462	-	462	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24
Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES RECOGNISED RELATING TO NON-CONSOLIDATED STRUCTURED ENTITIES	**47**	**47**	**-**	**47**	**462**	**462**	**-**	**462**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**218**	**24**	**-**	**24**
Commitments given	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12,906**	**444**	**12,462**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,525**	**-**	**1,525**
Financing commitments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,525	-	1,525
Guarantee commitments	-	-	-	-	-	12,914	444	12,470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions for execution risks – commitments given	-	-	-	-	-	(8)	-	(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL COMMITMENTS (NET OF PROVISION) TO NON-CONSOLIDATED STRUCTURED ENTITIES	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12,906**	**444**	**12,462**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,525**	**-**	**1,525**
TOTAL BALANCE SHEET RELATING TO NON-CONSOLIDATED STRUCTURED ENTITIES	**55**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**82,098**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**346,592**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,783**	**-**	**-**	**-**

(1) Non-sponsored structured entities generate no specific risks related to the nature of the entity. Information concerning these exposures is set out in Note 3.1 "Credit risk" and Note 3.2 "Market risk". These are investment funds in which the Group is not a manager, and structured financing entities in which the Group has only granted a loan.

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2021															
	Securitisation vehicles				Asset management				Investments funds[1]				Structured finance[1]			
		Maximum loss				Maximum loss				Maximum loss				Maximum loss		
	Carrying amount	Maximum exposure to losses	Guarantees received and other credit enhancements	Net exposure	Carrying amount	Maximum exposure to losses	Guarantees received and other credit enhancements	Net exposure	Carrying amount	Maximum exposure to losses	Guarantees received and other credit enhancements	Net exposure	Carrying amount	Maximum exposure to losses	Guarantees received and other credit enhancements	Net exposure
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5	5	-	5	1,999	1,999	-	1,999	37,022	37,022	-	37,022	5	5	-	5
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost	494	494	-	494	-	-	-	-	253	253	-	253	1,949	1,949	-	1,949
TOTAL ASSETS RECOGNISED RELATING TO NON-CONSOLIDATED STRUCTURED ENTITIES	**499**	**499**	**-**	**499**	**1,999**	**1,999**	**-**	**1,999**	**37,276**	**37,276**	**-**	**37,276**	**1,954**	**1,954**	**-**	**1,954**
Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	3	3	-	3	576	576	-	576	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	374	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES RECOGNISED RELATING TO NON-CONSOLIDATED STRUCTURED ENTITIES	**66**	**3**	**-**	**3**	**576**	**576**	**-**	**576**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**374**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Commitments given	**-**	**6**	**-**	**6**	**-**	**18,249**	**429**	**17,819**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**856**	**-**	**856**
Financing commitments	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	812	-	812
Guarantee commitments	-	-	-	-	-	18,261	429	17,831	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	44
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions for execution risks – commitments given	-	-	-	-	-	(12)	-	(12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL COMMITMENTS (NET OF PROVISION) TO NON-CONSOLIDATED STRUCTURED ENTITIES	**-**	**6**	**-**	**6**	**-**	**18,249**	**429**	**17,819**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**856**	**-**	**856**
TOTAL BALANCE SHEET RELATING TO NON-CONSOLIDATED STRUCTURED ENTITIES	**433**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**91,180**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**384,855**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,580**	**-**	**-**	**-**

(1) Non-sponsored structured entities generate no specific risks related to the nature of the entity. Information concerning these exposures is set out in Note 3.1 "Credit risk" and Note 3.2 "Market risk". These are investment funds in which the Group is not a manager, and structured financing entities in which the Group has only granted a loan.

Maximum exposure to losses

The maximum exposure to loss risk on financial instruments corresponds to the value recognised on the balance sheet, with the exception of option sale derivatives and CDS (credit default swaps) for which the exposure corresponds to assets for the notional amount and to liabilities for the notional amount less the mark-to-market. The maximum exposure to loss risk on commitments given corresponds to the notional amount and the provision for commitments given in the amount recognised on the balance sheet.

Note 14 Events after 31 December 2022

Combination of the issuer services activities of CACEIS and BNP Paribas within Uptevia

On 10 January 2023, CACEIS S.A. and BNP Paribas announced the creation of the Uptevia joint venture, equally owned by the two banks and combining their issuer services activities. This activity was previously conducted within CACEIS Group by its subsidiary CACEIS Corporate Trust.

The holding in the Uptevia joint venture will be consolidated in the accounts of CACEIS S.A. in 2023 using the equity accounting method.

As at 31 December 2022, pursuant to IFRS 5, the assets and liabilities of CACEIS Corporate Trust have been classified in the balance sheet as "Non-current assets held for sale" for the sum of €33 million and under "Debts associated with non-current assets held for sale" for €166 million. The net income is classified under "Net income from discontinued or held-for-sale operations" for the sum of zero.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Statutory auditors' report on the consolidated financial statements

This is a free translation into English of the Statutory Auditors' report issued in French and is provided solely for the convenience of English-speaking readers. This report includes information specifically required by European regulations or French law, such as information about the appointment of Statutory Auditors. This report should be read in conjunction with, and construed in accordance with, French law and professional auditing standards applicable in France.

(For the year ended 31 December 2022)

CREDIT AGRICOLE S.A.

12, Place des Etats-Unis

92127 Montrouge cedex

To the General Meeting of Shareholders of Crédit Agricole S.A.,

OPINION

In compliance with the engagement entrusted to us by your General Meeting of Shareholders, we have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of CREDIT AGRICOLE S.A. for the year ended 31 December 2022.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets and liabilities and of the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2022 and of the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union.

The audit opinion expressed above is consistent with our report to the Audit Committee.

BASIS FOR OPINION

Audit Framework

We conducted our audit in accordance with professional standards applicable in France. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Statutory Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report.

Independence

We conducted our audit engagement in compliance with independence requirements of the French Commercial Code (Code de commerce) and the French Code of Ethics (Code de déontologie) for statutory auditors, for the period from 1st January 2022 to the date of our report and specifically we did not provide any prohibited non-audit services referred to in Article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 or in the French Code of ethics (Code de déontologie) for statutory auditors.

JUSTIFICATION OF ASSESSMENTS - KEY AUDIT MATTERS

In accordance with the requirements of Articles L.823-9 and R.823-7 of the French Commercial Code (Code de commerce) relating to the justification of our assessments, we inform you of the key audit matters relating to risks of material misstatement that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period, as well as how we addressed those risks.

These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on specific items of the consolidated financial statements.

Credit risk and estimate of expected losses on performing and non-performing loans

Description of risk

In accordance with IFRS 9, the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group recognises loss allowances in respect of expected credit losses (ECL) on exposures that are performing (Stages 1 and 2) and non-performing (Stage 3).

Given the significant judgement required in determining such loss allowances, especially in the context of the armed conflict in Ukraine, inflation and the rise in interest rates, we deemed their estimate to be a key audit matter for the following main entities and risk segments:

- Crédit Agricole CIB: loss allowances on performing exposures in Russia for financing granted to companies in the energy and automobile sectors (Stage 1 and Stage 2), as well as those on all non-performing exposures (Stage 3), due to an uncertain economic environment, the degree of judgement needed to estimate recovery flows; and specifically for Stage 3, the complexity of identifying exposures presenting a risk of non-recovery;
- Retail Banking: loss allowances on exposures in Stages 1, 2 and 3, particularly for the corporate and professional segments;
- Consumer finance: loss allowances on exposures in Stages 1, 2 and 3 in France and Italy.

As at 31 December 2022, the loss allowances for expected losses related to all eligible exposures (excluding Credit Agricole internal transactions) amounted to €11 billion, including:

- €4.2 billion of loss allowances on performing exposures (€1.4 billion for Stage 1 and €2.8 billion for Stage 2);
- €6.8 billion of loss allowances on non-performing exposures (Stage 3).

See Notes 1.2 and 3.1 to the consolidated financial statements.

How our audit addressed this risk

We examined the procedures implemented by the Risk Department to classify loans (Stages 1, 2 or 3) and measure the amount of recorded loss allowances. We examined the methods used to take into account the context of the armed conflict in Ukraine, inflationary environment and rise in interest rates, the macroeconomic forecasts and the treatment of measures to support the economy used for the calculation of loss allowances, as well as the related financial information.

We tested the key controls implemented by the main entities for the annual portfolio reviews, the updating of credit ratings, the identification of sectors impacted by the inflationary environment and rise in interest rates, performing or non-performing exposures, and the measurement of loss allowances. We also read the main findings of the main Crédit Agricole S.A. Group entities' specialised committees in charge of monitoring performing and non-performing loans.

Regarding impairment in Stages 1 and 2, we:

- asked experts to assess the economic scenarios used and the methods and measurements for the various loss allowance inputs and calculation models. In particular, we examined the adjustments made to take into account the impact of economic support measures;
- examined the methodology used by the Risk Department to identify significant increases in credit risk and the accounting treatments implemented;
- tested the controls that we deemed to be of key importance in relation to the transfer of the data used to calculate loss allowances or the reconciliations between the bases used for their calculation and the accounting records;
- carried out independent loss allowance calculations based on samples, compared the calculated amount with the amount booked and examined the adjustments made by management where applicable;
- assessed the analyses carried out by management on the Crédit Agricole CIB's exposures with a negative outlook with a focus on sectors hit hard by the uncertain economic environment.

Regarding individually calculated value adjustments in Stage 3:

- For Crédit Agricole CIB, we:
  - examined the estimates used for impaired significant counterparties,
  - examined, based on a sample of impaired or non-impaired credit files, the factors underlying the main assumptions used to assess expected cash inflows, taking into account, in particular, the collateral value;
- for retail banking, we analysed, based on a sample of credit files, the factors underlying the assumptions used by management to determine the future estimated flows;
- For Consumer Finance, we checked the consistency between data used in the calculation of loss allowances and data available in the management IT systems and based on samples, tested the quality of historical data used in the statistical estimates.

Lastly, we examined the disclosures in relation to credit risk coverage provided in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Measurement of goodwill

Description of risk	How our audit addressed this risk
Goodwill is tested for impairment whenever there are objective indications of impairment and otherwise at least once a year. These tests are based on a comparison between the carrying amount of each Cash Generating Unit (CGU) and its recoverable amount, defined as the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is determined by discounting the estimated future cash flows generated by the CGU, as defined in the three-year financial forecasts determined by each entity's management for the purpose of its business monitoring and extended over two years. We deemed the measurement of goodwill to be a key audit matter as impairment tests necessarily require management to make decisions concerning the key assumptions to use, in particular for determining financial forecasts and discount rates. Given the difference between the value in use and the carrying amount, past performance and the sensitivity of the values in use to the assumptions used by management, we paid particular attention to the tests conducted on the French retail banking – LCL, International retail banking – Italy and Consumer Finance (excluding Agos) CGUs. At 31 December 2022, goodwill recorded in the balance sheet amounted to €15.7 billion. See Notes 1.2 and 6.15 to the consolidated financial statements.	We obtained an understanding of the processes implemented by the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group to assess the need for impairment of goodwill. We brought in valuation experts to our audit teams to assess the assumptions used to determine the discount rates and the perpetual growth rates used as well as the models used for calculating discounted cash flows. We tested the calculations and compared the main assumptions (capital allocation rate, discount rate, perpetual growth rate, etc.) with external sources. We examined the financial forecasts prepared by the management of each entity concerned and used in the model to: ■ check their consistency with those that have been presented to the governance bodies (Board of Directors or Supervisory Board) of the entities or sub-groups, and the justification of potential adjustments made; ■ assess the main underlying assumptions, including for the determination of the terminal year. These assumptions were assessed in view of the inflationary environment and rise in interest rates, the former financial forecasts and the actual performance over prior periods; ■ conduct sensitivity analyses of the value in use to some of the assumptions (level of capital allocated, discount rate, cost of risk, cost to income ratio). We also examined the disclosures provided in the notes to the consolidated financial statements on the results of these impairment tests and the level of sensitivity to various measurement inputs.

Legal, tax and compliance risks

Description of risk	How our audit addressed this risk
The Crédit Agricole S.A. Group is the subject of judicial proceedings and several investigations and requests for regulatory information from various regulators. These are mainly related to the Euribor/Libor and SSA bond matters with the authorities from various countries (USA) and the European Union. Various tax investigations are also ongoing in France and some of the countries in which the Group operates (including Germany). The decision to recognise a provision or a receivable and the amount to be recorded requires, by its nature, the use of judgement, due to the difficulty in assessing the outcome of pending litigation or uncertainties regarding certain tax treatments. Given the importance of judgement, these assessments carry a significant risk of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements and are therefore a key audit matter. The various ongoing investigations, requests for information and actions of certain authorities, as well as the main tax inspections as of 31 December 2022, are presented in Notes 1.2, 6.9 and 6.17 to the consolidated financial statements.	We obtained an understanding of the process implemented by management to assess the risks arising from these litigations and tax uncertainties, as well as the provisions or receivables, where applicable, through quarterly inquiries with management and more specifically with the Legal, Tax and Compliance departments of Crédit Agricole S.A. and its main subsidiaries. Our work involved: ■ assessing the assumptions made to determine provisions or receivables based on available information (documentation prepared by the Legal or Tax department or external counsel of Crédit Agricole S.A. and main Group entities, correspondence from regulators and minutes of Legal Risks Committee meetings); ■ reading the analyses and conclusions of the Group's legal advisors and their responses to our requests for confirmation; ■ regarding more specifically tax risks, examining, with our tax specialists, the responses provided by the Group to the relevant authorities as well as the risk assessment made by the Group; ■ assessing, accordingly, the level of provisions or receivables. Lastly, we examined the related disclosures provided in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Measurement of certain Crédit Agricole CIB financial assets and liabilities and Crédit Agricole Assurances financial assets classified in level 3

Description of risk	How our audit addressed this risk
Within the Large Corporate business line of the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group, Crédit Agricole CIB originates, structures, sells and trades derivative financial instruments, for corporates, financial institutions and large issuers. Moreover, the issue of debt instruments, some of which are "hybrid", to the Group's international and domestic customers contributes to the management of the Crédit Agricole CIB medium- and long-term refinancing: ■ Derivative financial instruments held for trading are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value through profit or loss. ■ "Hybrid" debt issued is recognised in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss by option. These financial instruments are classified in level 3 when their measurement requires the use of significant unobservable market inputs. The classification of such instruments by level of fair value and their measurement require judgement from management, in particular regarding: ■ the definition of the observability mapping of the valuation inputs; ■ the use of internal and non-standard valuation models; ■ the valuation of inputs not supported by observable market data; ■ the assessment of valuation adjustments designed to take into account uncertainties in the models, inputs used or counterparty and liquidity risks. Moreover, insurance investments of Crédit Agricole Assurances classified in level 3 are measured using assumptions not supported by observable market data for the same instrument. The valuation process of these instruments, which takes into account liquidity and counterparty risks when appropriate, has become more complex in the current context. Taking into account the uncertain economic environment, we consider that the valuation of these financial assets and liabilities of Crédit Agricole CIB and insurance assets of Crédit Agricole Assurances which are classified in level 3, to be a key audit matter, due to the expert judgement and variety and complexity of the methods used for their valuation. Within assets, Crédit Agricole CIB's derivative financial instruments and Crédit Agricole Assurances' insurance assets are recorded in the balance sheet of the Crédit Agricole Group as financial assets at fair value which, in level 3, represent €28.6 billion at 31 December 2022. Within liabilities, Crédit Agricole CIB's derivative financial instruments and structured debt issues are recorded in the balance sheet of the Crédit Agricole Group as financial liabilities at fair value which, in level 3, represent €12.5 billion at 31 December 2022. See Notes 1.2, 6.2 and 11.2 to the consolidated financial statements.	We obtained an understanding of the processes and controls implemented by Crédit Agricole CIB to identify, measure and recognise derivative financial instruments and structured debt issues classified in level 3. We examined the controls that we have deemed of key importance and that were mainly performed by the Risk department, such as the review of the observability mapping, the independent verification of measurement inputs and the internal approval of valuation models. We also examined the processes for recording valuation adjustments and the accounting classification of financial products. With the support of our specialists in the valuation of financial instruments, we carried out independent valuations, analysed those performed by Crédit Agricole CIB as well as the assumptions, inputs, methodologies and models used. In particular, we examined the documentation relating to developments in the observability mapping during the period. We also assessed the main valuation adjustments recognised, as well as the justification provided by management for the main differences observed in margin calls and losses and/or gains in the event of the disposal of financial products. For insurance investments of Crédit Agricole Assurances classified in level 3, we performed the following procedures: ■ we updated our understanding of the internal control environment and valuation processes of these financial assets; ■ for assets measured using internal valuation models: – we assessed the consistency of the assumptions, methods and inputs used as regards market practice and the economic context, – we analysed the values determined and recorded at 31 December 2022; ■ for assets measured by management companies external to Crédit Agricole Assurances: – we compared the measurements used at 31 December 2022 with the reports provided by asset management companies, – for assets measured before the closing date, we examined the analyses performed by the Group to ensure there was no material difference between the recorded values and the values at the closing date; ■ we assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures provided in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Specific technical reserves in relation to insurance policies benefits

Description of risk	How our audit addressed this risk
Technical reserves Within the Insurance business line of the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group, insurance liabilities are recognised as technical reserves in compliance with French consolidation standards and the applicable regulations, as permitted under IFRS 4. These technical reserves include specific provisions that require judgement in their determination. These include: ▪ the reserve for increasing risks of dependence, established where the present value of the insurer's commitments (payment of services) is greater than the projected contributions of policyholders; ▪ reserves for claims related to non-life insurance policies to cover the total cost of claims incurred but not yet settled. Considering the inflationary environment and the sensitivity of the above specific reserves to the different underlying assumptions used (period of independent living, the likelihood of a state of dependence, the duration of the state of dependence, future premiums, statistical models and expert assessments used to estimate the ultimate cost, discount rate, etc.) we deemed specific technical reserves to be a key audit matter. Deferred participation benefits IFRS 4 provides for the implementation of shadow accounting which consists of recording the portion of positive or negative revaluations of the financial assets backing these contracts and of certain consolidation adjustments under deferred participation benefits. In the event of a net unrealised loss, deferred participation benefits are only recognised if it is highly probable that they will be allocated, by entity, to future profit sharing. In the financial context of 2022 (rapid rise in interest rates and fall in the stock market), the financial asset portfolios of the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group Insurance business line present unrealised losses resulting in deferred participation benefits for an amount of €16.8 billion at 31 December 2022. The Group entities concerned justify the recoverability of these deferred participation benefits based on liquidity analyses that show their capacity to access funding sources to meet their obligations and on a comparison between the average value of future services and the value of the assets representing the obligations at market value. Given the amount of the deferred participation benefits and the degree of judgement required to justify their recoverability, we deemed them to be a key audit matter. As at 31 December 2022, net technical insurance reserves amounted to €321.1 billion and deferred participation benefits amounted to €16.8 billion. See Notes 1.2, 4.6 and 6.16 to the consolidated financial statements.	For the main specific reserves mentioned in the column opposite, we performed the following procedures with the support of our actuaries: ▪ gaining an understanding of the control environment relating to the reserve calculation process, the claims management process, which determines the measurement of reserves recognised on a case-by-case basis, and the information systems used in processing technical data and inputting said data into the accounting systems; ▪ assessing the compliance of the Group's methodology for measuring these reserves; ▪ testing the key controls in the provision calculation process; ▪ examining the statistical methods and the actuarial inputs used as well as the consistency of the assumptions used with regard to market practices; ▪ assessing the assumptions regarding future premiums, life expectancy, the likelihood of a state of dependence and the duration of the state of dependence; ▪ recalculating and independently estimating certain provisions; ▪ assessing the appropriateness of the disclosures provided in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. For the assessment of the recoverability of deferred participation benefits, we performed the following procedures with the support of our actuaries: ▪ gained an understanding of the methodology used by the relevant significant subsidiaries of the Group to justify the recoverability of the deferred participation benefits; ▪ checked the calculation of the deferred participation benefits; ▪ analysed the consistency of the assumptions used in relation to the insurance portfolios and the situation of the financial asset portfolios; ▪ assessed of the margin between the average value of future services and the value of the assets representing the obligations at market value; ▪ assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures provided in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

SPECIFIC VERIFICATIONS

We have also performed, in accordance with professional standards applicable in France, the specific verification required by laws and regulations of the Group's information given in the management report of the Board of Directors.

We have no matters to report as to their fair presentation and their consistency with the consolidated financial statements.

We attest that the information pertaining to the Group presented in the management report includes the consolidated non-financial information statement required under Article L. 225-102-1 of the French Commercial Code. However, in accordance with Article L. 823-10 of the French Commercial Code, we have not verified the fair presentation and consistency with the consolidated financial statements of the information given in that statement, which will be the subject of a report by an independent third party.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Format of presentation of the consolidated financial statements intended to be included in the annual financial report

We have also verified, in accordance with the professional standard applicable in France relating to the procedures performed by the statutory auditor relating to the annual and consolidated financial statements presented in the European single electronic format, that the presentation of the consolidated financial statements intended to be included in the annual financial report mentioned in Article L.451-1-2, I of the French Monetary and Financial Code (Code monétaire et financier), prepared under the responsibility of the Chief Executive Officer, complies with the single electronic format defined in the European Delegated Regulation No 2019/815 of 17 December 2018. As it relates to consolidated financial statements, our work includes verifying that the tagging of these consolidated financial statements complies with the format defined in the above delegated regulation.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the presentation of the consolidated financial statements intended to be included in the annual financial report complies, in all material respects, with the European single electronic format.

Due to the technical limitations inherent to the block-tagging of the consolidated financial statements according to the European single electronic format, the content of certain tags of the notes may not be rendered identically to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Besides, we have no responsibility to verify that the consolidated financial statements that will ultimately be included by your company in the annual financial report filed with the AMF are in agreement with those on which we have performed our work.

Appointment of the Statutory Auditors

We were appointed as statutory auditors of Crédit Agricole S.A. by the General Meeting of Shareholders held on 19 May 2004 for PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit and in 1985 for Ernst & Young et Autres.

As at 31 December 2021, PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit and Ernst & Young et Autres were in the 19th and 38th year of total uninterrupted engagement respectively.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless it is expected to liquidate the Company or to cease operations.

The Audit Committee is responsible for monitoring the financial reporting process and the effectiveness of internal control and risks management systems and where applicable, its internal audit, regarding the accounting and financial reporting procedures.

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors.

STATUTORY AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Objectives and audit approach

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

As specified in Article L.823-10-1 of the French Commercial Code (Code de commerce), our statutory audit does not include assurance on the viability of the Company or the quality of management of the affairs of the Company.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards applicable in France, the statutory auditor exercises professional judgment throughout the audit and furthermore:

- Identifies and assesses the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designs and performs audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtains audit evidence considered to be sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for his opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtains an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluates the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management in the consolidated financial statements.
- Assesses the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. This assessment is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of his audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern. If the statutory auditor concludes that a material uncertainty exists, there is a requirement to draw attention in the audit report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are not provided or inadequate, to modify the opinion expressed therein.
- Evaluates the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements and assesses whether these statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtains sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. The statutory auditor is responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the consolidated financial statements and for the opinion expressed on these consolidated financial statements.

Report to the Audit Committee

We submit a report to the Audit Committee which includes in particular a description of the scope of the audit and the audit program implemented, as well as the results of our audit. We also report, if any, significant deficiencies in internal control regarding the accounting and financial reporting procedures that we have identified.

Our report to the Audit Committee includes the risks of material misstatement that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and which are therefore the key audit matters that we are required to describe in this report.

We also provide the Audit Committee with the declaration provided for in Article 6 of Regulation (EU) N° 537/2014, confirming our independence within the meaning of the rules applicable in France such as they are set in particular by Articles L.822-10 to L.822-14 of the French Commercial Code (Code de commerce) and in the French Code of Ethics (Code de déontologie) for statutory auditors. Where appropriate, we discuss with the Audit Committee the risks that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and the related safeguards.

Neuilly-sur-Seine and Paris-La Défense, 27 March 2023

The Statutory Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit	ERNST & YOUNG et Autres
Agnès Hussherr	Olivier Durand

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

7

Parent company financial statements

Key figures

Net Income

€5,233M

€5,834M
Revenues

Total Balance Sheet

€837,311M

€446,622M
Crédit Agricole internal transactions (assets)

€65,570M
Financial investments

€56,195M
Equity excluding FGBR

Refer to the glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Parent company financial statements at 31 December 2022

Approved by the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. on 8 February 2023 and submitted for the approval of the Ordinary General Meeting on 17 May 2023

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

Assets

(in millions of euros)	Notes	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
MONEY MARKET AND INTERBANK ITEMS		241,527	249,554
Cash, Central banks		69,310	77,727
Treasury bills and similar securities	5–27	15,429	15,503
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	3–27	156,788	156,324
CRÉDIT AGRICOLE INTERNAL TRANSACTIONS	3	446,622	403,616
LOANS AND RECEIVABLES DUE FROM CUSTOMERS	4	5,415	5,256
SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS		39,235	41,701
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	5–27	39,210	41,658
Equities and other variable income securities	5	25	43
FIXED ASSETS		65,570	65,497
Equity investments and other long-term securities	6–7	1,287	1,094
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates	6–7	64,132	64,256
Intangible assets	7	39	35
Property, plant & equipment	7	112	112
DUE FROM SHAREHOLDERS – UNPAID CAPITAL		-	-
TREASURY SHARES	8	183	1,068
ACCRUALS, PREPAYMENTS AND SUNDRY ASSETS		38,759	16,295
Other assets	9	22,943	5,212
Accruals and deferred income	9	15,816	11,083
TOTAL ASSETS		**837,311**	**782,987**

Equity and Liabilities

(in millions of euros)	Notes	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
MONEY MARKET AND INTERBANK ITEMS		227,138	245,761
Central banks		23	49
Due to credit institutions	11	227,115	245,712
CRÉDIT AGRICOLE INTERNAL TRANSACTIONS	11	126,313	92,992
DUE TO CUSTOMERS	12–27	246,167	234,976
DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED	13	128,285	105,023
ACCRUALS, DEFERRED INCOME AND SUNDRY LIABILITIES		22,986	20,393
Other liabilities	14–27	4,216	7,475
Accruals and deferred income	14	18,770	12,918
PROVISIONS AND SUBORDINATED DEBT		28,884	27,482
Provisions	15-16-17	1,118	1,236
Subordinated debt	18	27,766	26,246
FUND FOR GENERAL BANKING RISK (FGBR)		1,343	1,287
TOTAL EQUITY EXCL. FGBR	19	56,195	55,073
Subscribed capital		9,128	9,341
Share premiums		13,409	14,127
Reserves		14,681	14,622
Revaluation adjustments		-	-
Regulated provisions and investment subsidies		8	13
Retained earnings		13,736	12,509
Net income/(loss) for the financial year		5,233	4,461
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**837,311**	**782,987**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

OFF-BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

(in millions of euros)	Notes	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
COMMITMENTS GIVEN		**26,447**	**24,172**
Financing commitments	26	5,860	7,512
Guarantee commitments	26	20,506	16,652
Securities commitments	26	81	8
COMMITMENTS RECEIVED		**154,726**	**124,335**
Financing commitments	26	153,485	122,437
Guarantee commitments	26	1,241	1,898
Securities commitments	26	-	-

Off-balance sheet foreign exchange transactions and transactions on forward financial instruments are presented in Notes 23 and 24 respectively.

INCOME STATEMENT AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

(in millions of euros)	Notes	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Interest and similar income	28	12,556	9,874
Interest and similar expenses	28	(13,602)	(10,999)
Revenues from variable income securities	29	6,006	3,947
Fee and commission income	30	1,633	1,486
Fee and commission expenses	30	(704)	(565)
Net gains (losses) on trading book	31	31	(30)
Net gains (losses) on short term investment portfolios and similar	32	(32)	121
Other banking income	33	11	67
Other banking expenses	33	(65)	(105)
REVENUES		**5,834**	**3,796**
Operating expenses	34	(757)	(669)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets		(10)	(6)
GROSS OPERATING INCOME		**5,067**	**3,121**
Cost of risk	35	(11)	-
OPERATING INCOME		**5,056**	**3,121**
Net gains (losses) on fixed assets	36	(70)	1,118
PRE-TAX INCOME		**4,986**	**4,239**
Net extraordinary items		-	-
Income tax	37	298	275
Net allocation to FGBR and regulated provisions		(51)	(53)
NET INCOME		**5,233**	**4,461**

Notes to the financial statements

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Note 1 Legal and financial background and significant events during the financial year

1.1 Legal and financial background

Crédit Agricole S.A. is a French Public Limited Company (Société Anonyme) with share capital of €9,127,682 thousand (i.e. 3,042,560,716 shares with a par value of €3 each).

At 31 December 2022, the share capital of Crédit Agricole S.A. broke down as follows:

- 56.76% owned by SAS Rue La Boétie;
- 42.62% free float (including employees).

In addition, Crédit Agricole S.A. had 18,994,580 treasury shares at 31 December 2022, i.e. 0.62% of its capital, compared with 88,423,241 treasury shares at 31 December 2021.

Crédit Agricole S.A. coordinates the activities of the Regional Banks, is responsible for exercising administrative, technical and financial control over them and has right of supervision in accordance with the French Monetary and Financial Code. By virtue of its duties as a corporate centre, as confirmed by the banking Law, it is responsible for ensuring the cohesion and proper functioning of the network, as well as each Regional Bank's compliance with operating standards. It guarantees their liquidity and solvency. Moreover, in 1988, the Regional Banks granted a guarantee to third-party creditors of Crédit Agricole S.A. on a joint and several basis up to the aggregate amount of their own funds. This guarantee may be exercised in the event of an asset shortfall at Crédit Agricole S.A. identified following its bankruptcy or dissolution.

1.2 Crédit Agricole internal transactions

Internal financing mechanisms

Affiliation with the Crédit Agricole network also means being part of a system of financial relationships that operates as described below:

Regional Banks' current accounts

Each Regional Bank holds a current account with Crédit Agricole S.A., which records the financial movements resulting from internal financial transactions within the Group. This account, which may be in credit or debit, is presented in the balance sheet under "Crédit Agricole internal transactions – Current Accounts".

Special savings accounts

Funds held in special savings accounts (popular savings passbook accounts (Livret d'épargne populaire), sustainable and inclusive development passbook accounts (Livret de développement durable et solidaire), home purchase savings schemes and accounts, popular savings plans, youth passbook accounts (Livrets Jeunes) and passbook savings accounts (Livret A)) are collected by the Regional Banks on behalf of Crédit Agricole S.A. These funds are required to be transferred to the latter. Crédit Agricole S.A. recognises them on its balance sheet as "Due to customers".

Time deposits and advances

The Regional Banks also collect savings funds (passbook accounts, bonds, warrants, certain term accounts and similar accounts etc.) on behalf of Crédit Agricole S.A. These funds are transferred to Crédit Agricole S.A., and are recognised as such on its balance sheet.

Special savings accounts and time deposits and advances are used by Crédit Agricole S.A. to make "advances" (loans) to the Regional Banks, with a view to funding their medium and long-term loans.

A series of four internal financial reforms has been implemented. These reforms have permitted the transfer back to the Regional Banks, in the form of so-called "mirror advances" (with maturities and interest rates identical to the savings funds received) of first 15%, 25%, then 33% and, since 31 December 2001, 50% of the savings resources they have collected, which they are free to use at their discretion.

Since 1 January 2004, the financial margins generated by the centralised management of funds collected (and not transferred back via mirror advances) are shared by the Regional Banks and Crédit Agricole S.A. and are determined by using replacement models and applying market rates.

Furthermore, the Regional Banks may be refinanced in the form of advances negotiated at market price with Crédit Agricole S.A.

Transfer of the Regional Banks' liquidity surpluses

The Regional Banks may use their monetary deposits (demand deposits, non-centralised time deposits and negotiable certificates of deposit) to finance lending to their customers. Surpluses must be transferred to Crédit Agricole S.A. where they are booked as current or time accounts, under "Crédit Agricole internal transactions".

Foreign currency transactions

The Regional Banks' foreign currency transactions are refinanced through Crédit Agricole S.A.

Medium and long-term notes issued by Crédit Agricole S.A.

These are placed mainly on the market or by the Regional Banks with their customers. They are booked by Crédit Agricole S.A. under liabilities either as "Debt securities" or as "Provisions and subordinated debt", depending on the type of securities issued.

TLTRO III mechanism

The ECB set out a third series of longer-term refinancing transactions in March 2019, the terms and conditions of which were reviewed in September 2019 and again in March and April 2020, in connection with the Covid-19 situation.

The TLTRO III mechanism aims to provide long-term refinancing, with a subsidy in the event of reaching a lending performance target based on growth of lending to firms and households, which is applied over the three-year maturity of the TLTRO operation, with an additional subsidy, awarding a first additional and temporary incentive for the one-year period from June 2020 to June 2021, followed by a second additional and temporary incentive for the one-year period from June 2021 to June 2022.

The accounting treatment adopted by the Group since 2020, consists of recognising the subsidies as soon as the Group considers that it has reasonable assurance that the level of eligible outstandings will enable it to meet the conditions necessary to obtain these subsidies when they become due to the ECB, i.e. at the end of the TLTRO III operation, and to attach this subsidy to the period to which it relates on a prorata basis. This treatment is maintained for the financial year ended 31 December 2022.

As the Group achieved the performance conditions necessary for the subsidy and the additional subsidy of TLTRO, the Group will obtain all subsidies and additional subsidies at the expiry of this financing.

The Group evaluated the interest accrued at the rate of the -50 bps Deposit Facility floored at -100 bps for the special interest rate period (1 January 2021 – 23 June 2021 for the period pertaining to financial year 2021), considering that the thresholds specific to the first incentive were achieved during the reference period. Over the special additional interest rate period (24 June 2021 – 23 June 2022 for the period pertaining to financial year 2022), the interest rate applied was also the rate of the -50 bps Deposit Facility floored at -100 bps, taking into account the achievement of the target for the level of eligible credits applicable to the second incentive during the additional special reference period.

The IFRS IC decision had no impact on the manner in which the Group recognises its interest under TLTRO III.

The ECB Board of Governors, at its meeting on 27 October 2022, decided to modify the conditions of compensation applicable to these refinancing transactions as from 23 November 2022 (ECB Decision 2022-2128).

Decision (EU) 2022/2128 of the European Central Bank of 27 October 2022 defined two new periods as follows:

- the "interest rate period after the special additional interest rate" period or "*the post-additional interest rate period* (post-ASIRP)" from 24 June to 22 November 2022 (or the date of early repayment if it occurs before this date); during this period, the remuneration of the TLTRO III is calculated on the basis of an average of the Deposit Facilities Rates as from the draw date until the end of this period;
- the "last interest rate period" (LIRP)": from 23 November 2022 until the expected maturity date of the draws. During the LIRP, the remuneration of the TLTRO III is based on an average of the Deposit Facilities Rates as from 23 November until the expected repayment date.

The Group re-estimated the expected cash flows to reflect the fluctuations in interest on the various draws as a function of the expected maturity and the changes in the terms of remuneration decided by the ECB, which modified the effective interest rates of the different TLTRO III draws and the amortised cost of each tranche.

The new effective interest rates determined in this way are close to the last Deposit Facility rate known on the date the accounts were established.

As at 31 December 2022, the Group had drawn €77 billion in TLTRO III from the ECB.

Liquidity and solvency risks hedging, and banking resolution

Under the legal internal financial strength mechanism enshrined in Article L. 511-31 of the French Monetary and Financial Code (CMF), Crédit Agricole S.A., as the corporate centre, must take all necessary measures to ensure the liquidity and solvency of each affiliated credit institution, as well as of the network as a whole. As a result, each member of the network benefits from this internal financial solidarity.

The general provisions of the CMF (Code monétaire et financier – French Monetary and Financial Code) have been reflected in the internal provisions setting out the operational measures required for this legal solidarity mechanism.

In the initial public offering of Crédit Agricole S.A., CNCA (now Crédit Agricole S.A.) signed an agreement with the Regional Banks in 2001 aiming notably at governing internal relations within the Crédit Agricole network. In particular, the agreement provides for the creation of a fund for bank liquidity and solvency risks (FRBLS) designed to enable Crédit Agricole S.A. to fulfil its corporate centre role by providing assistance to any affiliated members that may experience difficulties. The main provisions of this agreement are set out in Chapter 3 of the Registration Document filed by Crédit Agricole S.A. with France's Commission des Opérations de Bourse on 22 October 2001 under number R. 01-453.

The European banking crisis management framework was adopted in 2014 by Directive (EU) 2014/59 (known as the "Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive – BRRD"), transposed into French law by Order 2015-1024 of 20 August 2015, which also adapted French law to the provisions of European Regulation 806/2014 of 15 July 2014 establishing uniform rules and a uniform procedure for the resolution of credit institutions in the framework of a single resolution mechanism and a single resolution fund. Directive (EU) 2019/879 of 20 May 2019, known as "BRRD 2", amended the BRRD and was transposed into French law by Order 2020-1636 of 21 December 2020.

This framework, which includes measures to prevent and to resolve banking crises, is intended to preserve financial stability, ensure the continuity of activities, services and operations of institutions whose failure could significantly impact the economy, protect depositors, and avoid or limit to the greatest extent possible, the use of public financial support as much as possible. In this context, the European Resolution Authorities, including the Single Resolution Board, have been given very broad powers to take all necessary measures in connection with the resolution of all or part of a credit institution or the group to which it belongs.

For cooperative banking groups, the "extended single point of entry" (extended SPE) resolution strategy is favoured by the Resolution Authorities, whereby resolution tools would be applied simultaneously at the level of Crédit Agricole S.A. and its affiliated entities. In this regard, and in the case of resolution of the Crédit Agricole Group, the scope comprising Crédit Agricole S.A. (in its capacity as corporate centre) and the affiliated entities would be considered as a whole to be the extended single entry point. Given the foregoing and the solidarity mechanisms that exist within the network, a member of the Crédit Agricole network cannot be put individually in resolution.

The Resolution Authorities may initiate resolution proceedings against a credit institution where it considers that: the institution has failed or is likely to fail, there is no reasonable prospect that another private measure will prevent the failure within a reasonable time, a resolution measure is necessary, and a liquidation procedure would be inadequate to achieve the targets of the resolution mentioned above.

The resolution authorities may use one or more resolution tools, as described below, with the target of recapitalising or restoring the viability of the institution. The resolution tools should be implemented in such a way that equity holders (shares, mutual shares, CCIs, CCAs) bear losses first, with creditors following up immediately, provided that they are not excluded from bail-in legally speaking or by a decision of the resolution authorities. French law also provides for a protective measure when certain resolution tools or decisions are implemented, such as the principle that equity holders and creditors of an institution in resolution may not incur losses greater than those they would have incurred if the institution had been liquidated in the context of a judicial liquidation procedure under the French Commercial Code (Code de Commerce) (NCWOL principle referred to in Article L. 613-57.I of the CMF). Thus, investors are entitled to claim compensation if the treatment they receive in a resolution is less favourable than the treatment they would have received if the institution had been subject to normal insolvency proceedings.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

In the event that the Resolution Authorities decide to put the Crédit Agricole Group in resolution, they would first write down the par value of CET1 instruments (shares, mutual shares, CCI and CCA), additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 instruments, in order to absorb losses, and then possibly convert the additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 instruments into equity securities[1]. Then, if the resolution authorities decide to use the bail-in tool, the latter would be applied to debt instruments[2], resulting in the partial or total write-down of these instruments or their conversion into equity in order to absorb losses.

With respect to the corporate centre and all affiliated entities, the resolution authorities may decide to implement, in a coordinated manner, impairment or conversion measures and, where applicable, internal bailouts. In such an event, the impairment or conversion measures and, where applicable, internal bailout measures would apply to all entities within the Crédit Agricole network, regardless of the entity in question and regardless of the origin of the losses.

The creditor hierarchy in resolution is defined by the provisions of Article L. 613-55-5 of the CMF, effective as at the date of implementation of the resolution.

Equity holders and creditors of the same rank or with identical rights in liquidation will then be treated equally, regardless of the Group entity of which they are creditors.

The scope of this bail-in, which also aims to recapitalise the Crédit Agricole Group, is based on capital requirements at the consolidated level.

Investors must therefore be aware that there is a significant risk that holders of shares, mutual shares, CCIs and CCAs and holders of debt instruments of a member of the network will lose all or part of their investment if a resolution procedure is implemented on the Group, regardless of the entity of which they are a creditor.

The other resolution tools available to the Resolution Authorities are essentially the total or partial disposal of the activities of the institution to a third party or to a bridge institution and the separation of the assets of the institution.

This resolution framework does not affect the legal internal financial solidarity mechanism enshrined in Article L. 511-31 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, which applies to the Crédit Agricole network, as defined in Article R. 512-18 of the same Code. Crédit Agricole S.A. considers that, in practice, this mechanism should be implemented prior to any resolution procedure.

The implementation of a resolution procedure to the Crédit Agricole Group would thus mean that the legal internal solidarity mechanism had failed to remedy the failure of one or more network entities, and hence of the network as a whole. It would also limit the occurrence of the conditions for triggering the guarantee covering the liabilities of Crédit Agricole S.A. granted in 1988 to its third-party creditors by the Regional Banks on a joint and several basis, up to the aggregate amount of their own funds. Note that this guarantee may be triggered in the event of an asset shortfall following Crédit Agricole S.A.'s bankruptcy or dissolution.

1.3 Significant events in financial year 2022

Share buyback programmes

After obtaining all authorisations necessary from the supervisory authorities, Crédit Agricole S.A. implemented a new share buyback programme on the market.

This programme, launched on 11 November and completed on 30 November 2022, made possible the acquisition of 16,658,366 shares for a total purchase price of €160.3 million. The shares purchased under this share buyback programme were cancelled on 13 January 2023.

It should be noted that 87,673,241 shares purchased in the two share buyback programmes of September and December 2021 were cancelled on 10 March 2022.

Capital increase reserved for employees

The capital increase of Crédit Agricole S.A. reserved for the 180,000 current and former employees of Crédit Agricole Group (ACR 2022), with the subscription period running from 27 June to 12 July 2022, was completed definitively on 30 August 2022. 21,344 persons, in France and worldwide, subscribed to this issue for a total amount of €128.1 million.

The investment scheme proposed a subscription price including a 20% discount on the share price. The issue and delivery of the new shares took place on 30 August 2022. This capital increase created 16,658,366 new shares, thereby bringing the total number of shares comprising the share capital of Crédit Agricole S.A. to 3,042,560,716. The reserved capital increases are a part of the policy for employee profit-sharing in the Group's financial performance.

Increase in the Crédit Agricole S.A. investment in Crédit Agricole Egypt

On 8 September 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. acquired an additional 4.8% of the capital of its subsidiary Crédit Agricole Egypt, listed for trading in Cairo, through a reverse book building operation.

As at 31 December 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. held 52.19% of Crédit Agricole Egypt.

Crédit Agricole Assurances dividends

Crédit Agricole S.A. received an exceptional dividend of €2 billion from Crédit Agricole Assurances.

Disposal of Crédit Agricole Serbia

The disposal of Crédit Agricole Serbia to the bank Raiffeisen Banka A.D. Serbia was finalised on 1 April 2022, after approval from the National Bank of Serbia. Crédit Agricole S.A. sold its Serbian subsidiary for €143 million.

(1) Articles L. 613-48 and L. 613-48-3 of the CMF.
(2) Articles L. 613-55 and L. 613-55-1 of the CMF.

Disposal of Crédit Maroc shares

On 7 December 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. announced it had finalised the disposal of the first tranche of 63.7% of its stake in Crédit du Maroc to the Moroccan group Holmarcom, representing 6,931,282 shares for a total of €339 million.

According to the commitments made, Crédit Agricole S.A. will sell the second tranche for the remaining 15% to the Holmarcom group in 18 months.

This transaction will take place after the required regulatory authorisations are obtained in accordance with the schedule announced in April 2022 by Crédit Agricole S.A. in the context of the contract to sell its total stake of 78.7% in Crédit du Maroc.

Tax rebate on the bonds convertible into Alpha Bank shares

As part of the disposal of the Emporiki bank, Crédit Agricole S.A. subscribed to Alpha Bank bonds, which are convertible into shares under certain conditions.

In 2015, Crédit Agricole S.A. estimated that the conditions would not be met to convert the bonds into shares and decided to impair the bonds held in their entirety. The provision was deducted from the taxable income of Crédit Agricole S.A., but the deductibility was rejected by the auditor during a tax audit.

In 2017, Crédit Agricole S.A. requested the conversion of the bonds into Alpha Bank shares, which allowed the reversal of the provision initiated in 2015. This income was fully taken into account in taxable income in 2017, thus generating a double taxation following the correction made during the tax audit.

As a result, a request for a tax rebate equal to the amount wrongly paid was made. On 7 December 2022, the Tax Administration ruled favourably on our request and returned the funds for €73.9 million (€66.6 million for the corporate tax on the provision and €7.3 million in late payment interest).

1.4 Events after financial year 2022

Capital reduction via cancellation of treasury shares acquired in a share buyback programme

On 13 December 2022, the Board of Directors, acting on the authorisation of the General Meeting of Shareholders, decided to reduce the share capital of Crédit Agricole S.A. by cancelling 16,658,366 treasury shares representing around 0.5% of the share capital.

The capital was definitively reduced on 13 January 2023.

These shares were purchased in a share buyback programme intended to offset the dilutive effect of the 2022 capital increase reserved for employees, between 11 November 2022 and 30 November 2022, for a total of €160,297,995 following a decision by the Board of Directors at its meeting of 24 May 2022.

Following this share cancellation, the share capital of Crédit Agricole S.A. was €9,077,707,050 composed of 3,025,902,350 shares, including 1,892,954 treasury shares held under the market-making agreement signed with Kepler Cheuvreux on 12 January 2023.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Note 2 Accounting policies and principles

Crédit Agricole S.A. prepares its financial statements in accordance with the accounting principles applicable to banks in France.

The presentation of the financial statements of Crédit Agricole S.A. complies with the provisions of ANC Regulation 2014-07 which combines in a single regulation all accounting standards applicable to credit institutions.

Changes in accounting policies and the presentation of the financial statements compared with the previous financial year relate to the following:

Regulations	Date of first application: transactions or financial years opened as from
Recommendation 2022-02 on the terms and conditions for the first application of ANC Regulation 2020-01 on consolidated financial statements established in accordance with French accounting standards	Immediate as from 13 May 2022

2.1 Loans and financing commitments

Receivables from credit institutions, Crédit Agricole Group entities and customers are governed by ANC Regulation 2014-07.

They are presented according to their residual maturity or their nature:

- demand and time deposits for credit institutions;
- current accounts, term deposits and advances for Crédit Agricole internal transactions;
- trade receivables, other facilities and ordinary accounts for customers.

The customer category includes transactions executed with financial customers.

Subordinated loans and repurchase agreements (represented by certificates or securities) are included under the various categories of loans and receivables according to counterparty type (interbank, Crédit Agricole internal transactions, customers).

Loans are recorded on the balance sheet at par value.

Under ANC Regulation 2014-07, the fees and commissions received, and the marginal transaction costs borne are deferred over the effective term of the loan and are thus included in the outstanding amount of the relevant loan.

Accrued interest on loans is recognised on the balance sheet under accrued interests and taken to profit or loss.

Financing commitments recognised off-balance sheet represent irrevocable commitments to cash advances and guarantee commitments that have not resulted in fund movements.

The credit risk accounting treatment is defined below.

The use of external and/or internal ratings systems allows the level of credit risk to be assessed.

Loans and financing commitments are divided into performing and doubtful loans.

Performing loans

So long as loans are not classified as doubtful, they are classified as either performing or underperforming; they remain as initially classified.

Provisions for credit risk on performing and underperforming loans

For credit exposures, Crédit Agricole S.A. recognises provisions on the liabilities side of its balance sheet to cover the expected credit risks over the coming 12 months (exposures classified as performing) and/or over the life of the exposure if the credit quality of the exposure has been significantly underperforming (exposures classified as underperforming).

These provisions are determined as part of a specific monitoring process and are based on estimates reflecting changes in the level of expected credit loss.

The notion of "Expected Credit Loss" or "ECL"

ECL is defined as the weighted expected probable value of the discounted credit loss (principal and interest). It represents the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows and the expected cash flows (including principal and interest).

The ECL approach is designed to anticipate as early as possible the recognition of expected credit losses.

ECL governance and measurement

The governance of the measurement system of provisioning parameters is based on the structures put in place for the Basel system. The Risk Management Department of the Crédit Agricole Group is responsible for defining the methodological framework and supervising the loan impairment system.

The Crédit Agricole Group primarily relies on the internal rating system and current Basel processes to generate the parameters needed to calculate the ECL. The assessment of changes in credit risk relies on a model for loss anticipation and extrapolation on the basis of reasonable scenarios. All available, relevant, reasonable and documentable information, including forward-looking information, has been used.

The ECL estimate includes the probability of default, loss given default and exposure at the time of default.

These calculations are broadly based on the internal models used as part of the regulatory process when they exist, but with adjustments to determine an economic ECL.

The accounting approach also requires the recalculation of certain Basel parameters, in particular to eliminate internal recovery costs or floors that are imposed by the regulator in the regulatory calculation of Loss Given Default ("LGD").

The manner in which ECL is calculated should be assessed on the basis of the type of products: loans and receivables due from customers and financing commitments.

The expected credit losses for the coming 12 months make up a percentage of the lifetime expected credit losses; they represent the lifetime cash flow shortfalls in the event of a default during the 12 months following the reporting period (or a shorter period if the expected lifetime of the financial instrument is less than 12 months), weighted by the probability of default within 12 months.

Expected credit losses are discounted at the effective interest rate determined upon initial recognition of the outstanding amount.

Provisioning parameters are measured and updated using the methodologies defined by the Crédit Agricole Group and thereby establishing a first reference level, or shared base, for provisioning.

Backtesting of the models and parameters used is done at least annually.

The forward looking macro-economic data are factored into a methodological framework that is applicable at two levels:

- at the Crédit Agricole Group level, in determining a shared framework for factoring in forward looking inputs when projecting the PD and LGD parameters over the repayment term of transactions;
- at the level of each entity in respect of its own portfolios. Crédit Agricole S.A. applies additional forward-looking parameters to the performing and underperforming loans and receivables due from customers and financial commitments portfolios that are exposed to additional losses not covered in the scenarios defined at the Group level due to the local economic and/or structural factors.

Significant deterioration in credit risk

Crédit Agricole S.A. assesses, for each loan, the deterioration in credit risk since origination at each end of period date. Based on this assessment of the change in credit risk, the entities must classify their exposure into different risk categories (exposures qualified as performing/exposures qualified as underperforming/doubtful exposures).

To assess significant deterioration, the Crédit Agricole Group employs a process based on two levels of analysis:

- the first level is based on absolute and relative Group criteria and rules that apply to all Group entities;
- the second level is specific to each entity and linked to an expert assessment – based on additional forward looking parameters that expose it to additional losses not covered in the scenarios defined at the Group level through local economic and/or structural factors – of the risk held by each entity in its portfolios that may lead to an adjustment in the Group's performing to underperforming reclassification criteria (switching a portfolio or sub-portfolio to ECL at maturity).

Each loan is, subject to exceptions, assessed for significant deterioration. Contagion is not required for the downgrading of same-counterparty loans from performing to underperforming. The monitoring of significant deterioration must look at changes in the credit risk of the main debtor without regard to guarantees, including transactions that are guaranteed by the shareholder.

Possible losses in respect of portfolios of small loans with similar characteristics may be estimated on a statistical basis rather than individually assessed.

To measure a significant deterioration of credit risk since initial recognition, it is necessary to look back at the internal rating and the PD (Probability of Default) at origination.

Origination means the trading date, on which the entity became bound by the contractual terms of the loan. For financing and guarantee commitments, origination means the date on which the irrevocable commitment was made.

In the absence of an internal rating model, the Crédit Agricole Group uses the absolute threshold of non-payment for over 30 days as the maximum threshold for significant deterioration and classification as underperforming loan.

For loans measured based on an internal rating systems (in particular exposures monitored by an advanced approach), the Crédit Agricole Group considers that all of the information incorporated into such rating systems allows for a more relevant assessment than just the non-payment for over 30 days criterion.

If the deterioration since origination ceases to be recognised, the loans are reclassified as performing loans *(Stage 1),* and impairment is lowered to losses expected at twelve months.

In order to make up for the fact that certain deterioration factors or indicators may not be identifiable at the level of a financial instrument considered on its own, the standard authorises the assessment of significant deterioration at the level of portfolios, groups of portfolios or portions of financial instrument portfolios.

Portfolios can be created for the collective assessment of deterioration for instruments that share common characteristics, such as:

- type of loan;
- credit risk rating (including internal Basel II rating for entities with an internal ratings system);
- type of collateral;
- date of initial recognition;
- remaining term until maturity;
- business sector;
- geographic location of the borrower;
- the value of collateral relative to the financial assets, if this has an impact on the probability of default (for example, non-recourse loans in certain countries or loan-to-value ratios);
- distribution channel, purpose of financing etc.

Differentiation of significant deterioration by market is therefore possible (home loans, consumer finance, loans to farmers or small businesses, corporate loans etc.).

The grouping of financial instruments for the purpose of collective credit risk assessment may change over time, as new information becomes available.

Impairment losses and reversals for credit risk on performing and underperforming loans are recognised under cost of risk.

Doubtful loans

These are loans of all types, including collateralised, with an identified credit risk corresponding to one or more of the following situations:

- a payment generally more than ninety days past due, unless specific circumstances point to the fact that the delay is due to reasons independent of the debtor's financial situation;
- the entity believes that the debtor is unlikely to settle its credit obligations unless it avails itself of certain measures such as enforcement of collateral security right.

A loan in default is said to be doubtful when one or more events occur which have a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows. The following events are observable data, indicative of doubtful loans:

- significant financial difficulties of the issuer or borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as default or overdue payment;
- the granting, by the lender(s) to the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons related to financial difficulties of the borrower, of one or more favours that the lender(s) would not have considered under other circumstances;
- the growing probability of bankruptcy or financial restructuring of the borrower;
- the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset due to financial difficulties;
- the purchase or creation of a financial asset with a significant discount, which reflects the credit losses suffered.

The doubtful nature of a loan may result from the combined effect of several events.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

A defaulting counterparty returns to a sound situation only after a period of observation that makes it possible to confirm that the debtor is no longer in a doubtful position.

Among doubtful loans, Crédit Agricole S.A. makes a distinction between doubtful loans and irrecoverable loans:

- **doubtful loans**

  All doubtful loans that do not fall into the irrecoverable loans category are classified as doubtful loans.
- **irrecoverable doubtful loans**

  Loans for which the prospects of recovery are highly impaired and that are likely to be written off over time.

Interest continues to accrue on doubtful loans but no longer accrues once the loan is classified as irrecoverable.

The classification as doubtful loan may be discontinued and the loan is once again classified as performing loans.

Impairment resulting from credit risk on doubtful loans

Loans and receivables provided by Crédit Agricole S.A. to the Regional Banks do not represent a direct risk for Crédit Agricole S.A. with respect to the corresponding customer loans made by the Regional Banks. They do, however, represent a potential indirect risk with respect to the financial strength of the Regional Banks. Accordingly, Crédit Agricole S.A. has not funded provisions for such loans and receivables to the Regional Banks.

Once a loan is doubtful, the likely loss is recognised by Crédit Agricole S.A. through impairment deducted from the asset on the balance sheet. This impairment represents the difference between the carrying amount of the loan and the estimated future flows discounted at the effective interest rate, having regard to the financial position of the counterparty, its economic outlook as well as any guarantees net of the cost of realising them.

Probable losses in respect of off-balance sheet commitments are covered by provisions recognised as equity and liabilities.

Accounting treatment of impairments

Impairment losses and reversals for non-recovery of doubtful loans are recognised under cost of risk.

Pursuant to ANC Regulation 2014-07, the Group made the choice to record as cost of risk the effects of the cost unwinding of the impairment discounts.

Write-offs

Decisions as to when to apply a write-off are taken on the basis of expert opinion. Crédit Agricole S.A. makes such determinations in conjunction with its Risk Management Department, according to its business knowledge.

Loans that become irrecoverable are written off and the corresponding impairment reversed.

Country risks

Country risks (or risks on international commitments) consist of the total amount of unimpaired loans, both on and off-balance sheet, carried by an institution directly or via hive-off vehicles, involving private or public debtors residing in the countries identified by the French Regulatory and Resolution Supervisory Authority (Autorité de contrôle prudentiel et de résolution – ACPR), or where settlement thereof depends on the position of public or private debtors residing in those countries.

Restructured loans

Loans restructured due to financial difficulties are those for which the entity has amended the original financial terms (interest rate, term etc.) for economic or legal reasons linked to the financial difficulties of the borrower, under conditions that would not have been considered under other circumstances.

The definition of loans restructured due to financial difficulty is therefore comprised of two cumulative criteria:

- contract modification or debt refinancing (concessions);
- a customer who is in financial difficulty (a debtor facing or about to face difficulties in honouring financial commitments).

This definition of restructuring must be applied to each agreement and not at client level (no contagion).

They consist of loans classified as doubtful and performing loans at the time of restructuring.

Restructured loans do not include loans whose characteristics have been renegotiated on a commercial basis with counterparties not showing any insolvency problems.

The reduction of future cash flows granted to a counterparty, or the postponing of these flows as part of a restructuring, shall result in the recognition of a discount. It represents future loss of cash flow discounted at the original effective rate. It is equal to the difference between:

- the par value of the loan; and
- the sum of theoretical future cash flows from the restructured loan, discounted at the original effective interest rate (defined at the date of the financing commitment).

The discount recognised when a loan is restructured is accounted for under cost of risk.

Loans restructured due to the debtor's financial position are rated in accordance with Basel rules and are impaired on the basis of the estimated credit risk.

Once the restructuring has been carried out, the exposure continues to be classified as "restructured" for an observation period of at least two years, if the exposure was performing when restructured, and three years if the exposure was in default when restructured. These periods are extended in the event of the occurrence of certain events (e.g. further incidents).

2.2 Securities portfolio

The rules on the recognition of credit risk and the impairment of fixed-income securities are defined by Articles 2311-1 to 2391-1 and by Articles 2211-1 to 2251-13 of ANC Regulation 2014-07.

These securities are presented in the financial statements according to their asset class: treasury bills (treasury bonds and similar securities), bonds and other fixed-income securities (negotiable debt securities and interbank market instruments), equities and other variable income securities.

They are classified in portfolios defined by regulation (trading, long-term investment, short-term investment, medium term portfolio, fixed assets, other long-term equity investments, equity investments, investments in subsidiaries and affiliates), depending on the management objective of the entity and the characteristics of the instrument at the time the product is subscribed.

Trading securities

Trading securities are those that are originally:

- bought with the intention of selling them in the near future, or sold with the intention of repurchasing them in the near future; or
- held by the institution as a result of its market-making activity. The classification of these securities as trading securities depends on the effective turnover of the securities and on a significant trading volume taking into account market opportunities.

These securities must be tradable on an active market and market prices thus available must represent real transactions regularly undertaken in the market on an arm's length basis.

Trading securities also include:

- securities bought or sold as part of specialised management of a trading portfolio, including forward financial instruments, securities or other financial instruments that are managed collectively and on which there is an indication of recent short term profit taking;
- securities on which there is a commitment to sell as part of an arbitrage transaction on an organised exchange for financial instruments or similar market;
- borrowed securities (including, as applicable, borrowed securities used in securities lending, reclassified to "trading securities lending") as part of lending transactions/borrowings classified as trading securities and offset by the debt representing securities borrowed posted to the liabilities side of the balance sheet.

Except as provided in ANC Regulation 2014-07, trading securities may not be reclassified to another accounting category; they continue to be presented and measured as trading securities until they are removed from the balance sheet after being sold, fully repaid or written off.

Trading securities are recognised on the date they are purchased in the amount of their purchase price, excluding transaction expenses and including accrued interest.

Liabilities relating to securities sold short are recognised on the liabilities side of the institution's balance sheet for the selling price excluding transaction expenses.

At each reporting date, securities are measured at the most recent market price. The overall amount of the differences resulting from price changes is recorded in the income statement under "Net gains (losses) on trading books".

Investment securities

This category consists of securities that do not fall into any other category.

The securities are recorded at purchase price, including transaction expenses.

Bonds and other fixed-income securities

These securities are recognised at purchase price including interest then accrued. The difference between the purchase price and the redemption value is staggered over the residual maturity of the security on an actuarial basis.

Revenues are recorded in the income statement under: "Interest and similar income on bonds and other fixed-income securities".

Equities and other variable income securities

Equities are recognised in the balance sheet at purchase value including acquisition costs. The revenues from dividends attached to the share are recorded as income under "Revenues from variable income securities".

Revenues from Undertakings for Collective Investment are recognised when received under the same heading.

At each reporting date, short-term investment securities are measured at the lower of acquisition cost and market value. If the current value of a holding or of a homogeneous set of securities (calculated from market prices at the reporting date, for example) is lower than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recorded for the unrealised loss without offset against any gains recognised on other categories of securities. Gains from hedging within the meaning of ANC Regulation 2014-07, in the form of purchases or sales of forward financial instruments, are factored in for the calculation of impairment losses. Potential gains are not recorded.

In addition, impairment intended to take into account counterparty risk and recognised under cost of risk is booked in fixed-income securities as follows:

- in the case of listed securities, impairment is based on market value, which intrinsically reflects credit risk. However, if Crédit Agricole S.A. has specific information on the issuer's financial position that is not reflected in the market value, a specific impairment loss is recorded;
- in the case of unlisted securities, impairment is recorded in the same way as for loans and receivables due from customers based on identified probable losses (see Note 2.1 "Loans and financing commitments – Impairment for the credit risk on doubtful loans").

Sales of securities are deemed to take place on a first-in, first-out basis.

Depreciation and reversals and gains or losses on disposals of short-term investment securities are recorded under "Net gains (losses) on short-term investment portfolios and similar" in the income statement.

Long-term investment securities

Long-term investment securities are fixed-income securities with a fixed maturity date that have been acquired or transferred to this category with the manifest intention of holding them until maturity.

This category only includes securities for which Crédit Agricole S.A. has the necessary financial ability to continue holding them until maturity and that are not subject to any legal or other restriction that could interfere with its intention to hold them until maturity.

Long-term investment securities are recognised at purchase price, including acquisition costs and accrued interest.

The difference between the purchase price and the repayment price is staggered over the residual maturity of the security.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Impairment is not booked for long-term investment securities if their market value falls below cost. On the other hand, if the impairment arises from a risk relating specifically to the issuer of the security, impairment is recorded under "Cost of risk".

In the case of the disposal or reclassification to another category of long-term investment securities representing a material amount, the institution is no longer authorised, during the current financial year and the two subsequent financial years, to classify securities previously bought or to be bought as long-term investment securities, in accordance with ANC Regulation 2014-07.

Medium-term portfolio securities

In accordance with ANC Regulation 2014-07, these securities are "investments made on a normal basis, with the sole aim of securing a gain in the medium term, with no intention of investing in the issuer's business on a long-term basis or taking an active part in its operational management".

Securities can only be included in this category if the activity is carried out to a significant extent and on an ongoing basis within a structured framework and gives the institution a recurring return mainly in the form of gains on disposals.

Crédit Agricole S.A. meets these conditions and some of its securities can be classified in this category.

Medium-term portfolio securities are recorded at purchase price, including transaction expenses.

They are recognised at the end of the reporting period at the lower of historical cost or value in use, which is determined on the basis of the issuer's general outlook and the estimated residual maturity.

For listed companies, value in use is generally the average market price over a sufficiently long period of time, depending on the estimated time horizon for holding the securities, to mitigate the impact of substantial fluctuations in market prices.

Impairment losses are booked for any unrealised losses calculated for each holding and are not offset against any unrealised gains. They are recorded under "Net gains (losses) on short-term investment portfolios and similar" along with impairment losses and reversals on these securities.

Unrealised gains are not recognised.

Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates, equity investments and other long-term equity investments

- Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates are investments in companies that are under exclusive control and that are or are liable to be fully consolidated into a consolidated unit.
- Equity investments are investments (other than investments in subsidiaries and affiliates), of which the long-term ownership is judged beneficial to the institution, in particular because it allows it to exercise influence or control over the issuer.
- Other long-term equity investments consist of securities held with the intention of promoting long-term business relations by creating a special relationship with the issuer, but with no influence on the issuer's management due to the small percentage of voting rights held.

These securities are recognised at purchase price, including transaction expenses.

At the reporting date, the value of these securities is measured individually, based on value in use, and they are recorded on the balance sheet at the lower of historical cost or value in use.

This represents what the institution would be prepared to pay to acquire them having regard to its reasons for holding them.

The estimation of the value in use may be based on various factors such as the profitability and profitability prospects of the issuing company, its shareholders' equity, economic conditions or the average stock market price in recent months or the mathematical value of the security.

When value in use of securities is lower than historical cost, impairment losses are booked for these unrealised losses and are not offset against any unrealised gains.

Depreciation and reversals and gains or losses on disposals of these securities are recorded under "Net gains (losses) on fixed assets".

Market price

The market price at which the various categories of securities are measured is determined as follows:

- securities traded on an active market are measured at the latest price;
- if the market on which the security is traded is not or no longer considered active, or if the security is unlisted, Crédit Agricole S.A. determines the likely value at which the security concerned would be traded using valuation techniques. Firstly, these techniques take into account recent transactions carried out in normal competition conditions. If required, Crédit Agricole S.A. uses valuation techniques commonly used by market participants to price these securities, when it has been demonstrated that these techniques provide reliable estimates of prices obtained in actual market transactions.

Recording dates

Crédit Agricole S.A. records securities classified as long-term investment securities on the settlement date. Other securities, regardless of type or classification, are recognised on the trading date.

Securities bought/sold under repurchase agreements

Securities sold under repurchase agreements are kept on the balance sheet. The amount received, representing the liability to the buyer, is recorded as a liability.

Securities bought under repurchase agreements are not recorded on the balance sheet, but the amount paid, representing the receivable from the seller, is recorded as an asset on the balance sheet.

Securities sold under repurchase agreements are subject to the accounting treatment applying to the portfolio from which they originate.

Reclassification of securities

In accordance with ANC Regulation 2014-07, the following securities reclassifications are allowed:

- from "trading portfolio" to "long-term investment portfolio" or "short-term investment portfolio" in the case of exceptional market conditions or, for fixed-income securities that are no longer tradable in an active market and if the entity has the intention and ability to hold the securities for the foreseeable future or until maturity;
- from "short-term investment portfolio" to "long-term investment portfolio" in the case of exceptional market conditions or for fixed-income securities that are no longer tradable in an active market.

In 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. did not carry out any reclassification of securities under ANC Regulation 2014-07.

Treasury shares buyback

Treasury shares bought back by Crédit Agricole S.A., including shares and stock options held to hedge stock option plans, are recognised as assets under a specific balance sheet heading.

They may, where necessary, be impaired where the current value is below the purchase price, except for transactions connected with employee free share allocation plans and stock option and share subscription plans under ANC Regulation 2014-03 (General plan of accounts).

2.3 Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Crédit Agricole S.A. applies ANC Regulation 2014-03 relating to the depreciation, amortisation and impairment of assets.

It applies component accounting for all of its property, plant & equipment. In accordance with the provisions thereof, the depreciable amount takes account of the potential residual value of fixed assets.

The acquisition cost of fixed assets includes the purchase price plus any incidental expenses, namely expenses directly or indirectly incurred in connection with bringing the asset into service or "into inventory".

Land is recorded at acquisition cost.

Property and equipment are measured at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses since the time they were placed in service.

Purchased software is measured at acquisition cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses since acquisition.

Proprietary software is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses since completion.

Intangible assets other than software, patents and licences are not amortised. They may be subject to impairment.

Technical merger losses are recognised in the balance sheet under the asset headings to which they are allocated in "Other property, plant & equipment, intangible assets, financial assets etc.". Losses are amortised, impaired and written off in the same way as the underlying asset.

Fixed assets are depreciated over their estimated useful life.

The following components and depreciation periods have been adopted by Crédit Agricole S.A. as a result of the application of the measures on component accounting for fixed assets. These depreciation periods must be adjusted according to the type of asset and its location:

Component	Depreciation period
Land	Not depreciable
Structural works	30 to 80 years
Non-structural works	8 to 40 years
Plant and equipment	5 to 25 years
Fixtures and fittings	5 to 15 years
Computer equipment	4 to 7 years (declining or straight-line)
Special equipment	4 to 5 years (declining or straight-line)

Finally, based on available information, Crédit Agricole S.A. has concluded that impairment testing would not lead to any change in the existing depreciable base.

2.4 Amounts due to customers and credit institutions

Amounts due to credit institutions, Crédit Agricole entities and customers are presented in the financial statements according to their residual maturity or their nature:

- demand and time deposits for credit institutions;
- current accounts, term deposits and advances for Crédit Agricole internal transactions;
- special savings accounts and other amounts due to customers (notably including financial customers).

Special savings accounts are presented after offsetting the claim on the savings fund (in respect of regulated savings centralised by the Caisse des dépôts et consignations).

Repurchase agreements represented by certificates or securities are included under these various headings, according to counterparty type.

Accrued interests on these deposits is recognised under accrued interest and taken to profit or loss.

2.5 Debt securities issued

Debt securities are presented according to their form: interest-bearing notes, interbank market instruments, negotiable debt securities, bonds and other debt securities, excluding subordinated securities, which are classified in liabilities under "Subordinated debt".

Interest accrued but not yet due is recognised under accrued interest and taken to profit or loss.

Issue or redemption premiums on bonds are amortised over the maturity period of each bond. The corresponding charge is recorded under "Interest and similar expenses on bonds and other fixed-income securities".

Redemption and issue premiums on debt securities are amortised using the actuarial method.

Crédit Agricole S.A. also amortises borrowing expenses in its parent company financial statements.

Fee and commission expenses on financial services paid to the Regional Banks are recognised as expenses under "Fee and commission expenses".

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

2.6 Provisions

Crédit Agricole S.A. applies ANC Regulation 2014-03 for the recognition and measurement of provisions.

Provisions include provisions relating to financing commitments, retirement and early retirement liabilities, litigation and various risks.

The provisions also include country risks. All these risks are reviewed quarterly.

Provisions are set aside for country risks following an analysis of the types of transactions, the term of commitments, their form (receivables, securities, market products) as well as country quality.

Crédit Agricole S.A. partially hedges provisions on these foreign currency-denominated receivables by buying foreign currency to limit the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates on provision levels.

The provision for home purchase savings scheme imbalance risk is designed to cover obligations in the event of unfavourable movements in home purchase savings schemes. These obligations are: i) to pay a fixed interest rate on the savings contract determined at inception for an undefined period of time; and ii) to grant a loan to home purchase savings schemes and account savers at a rate fixed at inception of the contract. The provision is calculated for each generation of home purchase savings plans (HPSPs) and for all home purchase savings accounts, with no netting of obligations between generations.

The amount of these obligations is calculated taking account notably of:

- saver behaviour, as well as an estimate of the amount and term of the loans that will be granted in the future. These estimates are based on historical observations over a long period;
- the yield curve for market rates and reasonably foreseeable trends.

This provision is calculated in accordance with Part 6 "Regulated Savings" of Book II "Special Transactions" of ANC Regulation 2014-07.

2.7 Fund for General Banking Risk (FGBR)

The funds for general banking risks are provisioned by Crédit Agricole S.A. at the discretion of its executives to meet any banking operation-related charges or risks whose incidence is not certain.

Provisions are released to cover any incidence of these risks during a given financial year.

At 31 December 2022, the Fund for General Banking Risk (FGBR) corresponds to the Fund for Bank Liquidity and Solvency Risks (FRBLS) intended to enable Crédit Agricole S.A. to fulfil its corporate centre role.

2.8 Transactions on forward financial instruments and options

Hedging and market transactions on forward interest rate, currency or equity instruments are recorded in accordance with the provisions of ANC Regulation 2014-07.

Commitments relating to these transactions are recorded off-balance sheet at the par value of the contracts: this amount represents the volume of pending transactions.

Gains or losses relating to these transactions are recorded on the basis of the type of instrument and the strategy used:

Hedging transactions

Gains or losses realised on hedging transactions (category "b" Article 2522-1 of ANC Regulation 2014-07) are recorded on the income statement symmetrically with the recognition of income and expenses on the hedged item and under the same accounting heading.

Income and expenses relating to forward financial instruments used for hedging and managing Crédit Agricole S.A.'s overall interest rate risk (Category "c" Article 2522-1 of ANC Regulation 2014-07) are recorded prorata temporis under "Interest and similar income (expenses) – Net gains (losses) on macro-hedging transactions". Unrealised gains and losses are not recorded.

Market transactions

Market transactions include:

- isolated open positions (category "a" Article 2522-1 of ANC Regulation 2014-07);
- specialised management of a trading portfolio (category "d" Article 2522 of ANC Regulation 2014-07).

They are measured in reference to their market value on the reporting date.

If there is an active market, the instrument is stated at the available market price. In the absence of an active market, fair value is determined using internal valuation techniques and models.

Instruments:

- for isolated open positions traded on organised or similar exchanges, all realised and unrealised gains and losses are recognised;
- for isolated open positions traded over the counter, gains and losses are posted to profit and loss prorata temporis. In addition, only unrealised losses are recognised through a provision. Realised gains and losses are taken to profit or loss when the transaction is settled;
- as part of a trading portfolio, all realised and unrealised gains and losses are recognised.

Counterparty risk on derivative instruments

In accordance with ANC Regulation 2014-07, Crédit Agricole S.A. makes a credit valuation adjustment to the market value of its derivative assets to reflect counterparty risk. For this reason, only derivatives recognised as isolated open positions and as part of a trading portfolio (derivatives respectively classified in categories "a" and "d" Article 2522-1 of the aforementioned regulation) are subject to a calculation of counterparty risk on active derivatives. (CVA – *Credit Valuation Adjustment*).

The CVA makes it possible to calculate counterparty losses expected by Crédit Agricole S.A.

The CVA is calculated on the basis of an estimate of expected losses based on the probability of default and loss given default. The methodology used maximises the use of observable market inputs.

It is based:

- primarily on market parameters such as registered and listed CDS (or Single Name S/N CDS) or index-based CDS;
- in the absence of registered CDS on the counterparty, an approximation based on a basket of S/N CDS of counterparties with the same rating operating in the same sector and located in the same area.

In certain circumstances, historical default data may also be used.

2.9 Foreign currency transactions

At each reporting date, receivables and liabilities as well as foreign exchange contracts included in off-balance sheet commitments denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate at the reporting date.

Income received and expenses paid are recorded at the exchange rate on the transaction date. Accrued income and expenses not yet due are translated at the closing rate.

Foreign currency denominated assets held on a long-term basis, including allocations to branches, fixed assets, long-term investment securities, subsidiary securities and equity investments in foreign currencies financed in euros remain converted at the exchange rate on the day of acquisition (historical exchange rate). A provision may be booked if there is a permanent deterioration in foreign exchange rates affecting Crédit Agricole S.A.'s foreign equity investments.

At each reporting date, forward foreign exchange transactions are measured at the relevant forward exchange rate. Recognised gains or losses are recorded on the income statement under "Net gains (losses) on trading book – Net gains (losses) on foreign exchange transactions and similar financial instruments".

Pursuant to the implementation of ANC Regulation 2014-07, Crédit Agricole S.A. has instituted multi-currency accounting to enable it to monitor its foreign exchange position and to measure its exposure to this risk.

2.10 Consolidation of foreign branches

Branches keep separate accounts that comply with the accounting rules in force in the countries in which they are based.

At each reporting date, the branches' balance sheets and income statements are adjusted according to French accounting rules, translated into euros and integrated with the accounts of their head office after the elimination of intra-group transactions.

The rules for translation into euros are as follows:

- balance sheet items are translated at the closing rate;
- income and expenses paid and received are recorded at the exchange rate on the transaction date, whereas accrued income and expenses are translated at the closing rate.

Gains or losses resulting from this translation are recorded on the balance sheet under "Accruals and deferred income".

2.11 Off-balance sheet commitments

Off-balance sheet items mainly reflect the unused portion of financing commitments and guarantee commitments given and received.

A charge is booked to provisions for commitments given if there is a probability that calling in the commitment will result in a loss for Crédit Agricole S.A.

Reported off-balance sheet items do not mention commitments on forward financial instruments or foreign exchange transactions. Similarly, they do not include commitments received concerning treasury bonds, similar securities and other securities pledged as collateral.

2.12 Employee profit-sharing and incentive plans

Employee profit-sharing is recognised in the income statement in the financial year in which the employees' rights are earned.

Incentive plans are covered by the 21 June 2011 agreement.

The cost of employee profit-sharing and incentive plans is included in "Employee expenses".

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

2.13 Post-employment benefits

Retirement, early retirement and end-of-career allowance commitments – defined-benefit schemes

Crédit Agricole S.A. has applied ANC Recommendation 2013-02 relating to the measurement and recognition of retirement and similar benefit obligations, repealed and incorporated into ANC Regulation 2014-03.

This recommendation was amended by the ANC on 5 November 2021. Based on it, defined-benefit schemes in which benefits are contingent both on length of service, for a maximum amount that cannot exceed a ceiling and on being employed by the entity at the time a staff member reaches retirement age, benefit entitlements can be allocated on a straight-line basis based on:

- either the staff members employment start date;
- or the yearly anniversary date used to determine the vesting of benefit rights.

In accordance with this regulation, Crédit Agricole S.A. sets aside provisions to cover its retirement and similar benefit obligations falling within the category of defined-benefit schemes.

These commitments are stated based on a set of actuarial, financial and demographic assumptions, and in accordance with the Projected Unit Credit method. The charge is calculated based on the discounted future benefit.

Since financial year 2021, Crédit Agricole S.A. has applied the determination of attributing benefits on a straight-line basis from the date on which each year of service applies to the vesting of benefit entitlement (i.e. convergence with IFRS IC decision of April 2021 relative to IAS 19).

Crédit Agricole S.A. has opted for method 2 which allows in particular for the recognition of gains or losses arising from changes to defined-benefit schemes when the curtailment or settlement occurs.

The regulation also allows for the recognition of actuarial gains and losses using the “corridor method” or any other method that results in faster recognition in profit or loss.

Crédit Agricole S.A. elected to immediately recognise the actuarial gains and losses in profit or loss, and accordingly, the amount of the provision is equal to:

- the present value of the obligation to provide the defined benefits at the reporting date, calculated in accordance with the actuarial method advised by the regulation;
- less, where applicable, the fair value of plan assets. These may be represented by an eligible insurance policy. In the event that the obligation is fully covered by such a policy, the fair value thereof is deemed to be the value of the corresponding obligation – i.e. the amount of the corresponding actuarial liability.

Retirement plans – defined-contribution schemes

As employers, the companies contribute to a variety of compulsory pension schemes. Plan assets are managed by independent organisations and the contributing companies have no legal or implied obligation to pay additional contributions if the funds do not have sufficient assets to cover all benefits corresponding to services rendered by employees during the financial year and during prior financial years.

Consequently, Crédit Agricole S.A. has no liabilities in this respect other than its contributions to be paid for the previous financial year.

The amount of contributions under the terms of these pension schemes is shown under “Employee expenses”.

2.14 Stock options and share subscriptions offered to employees under the Employee savings scheme

Stock option plans

Stock option plans granted to certain categories of employees are recorded when exercised. Exercise gives rise to either an issue of shares, recorded in accordance with requirements relating to capital increases, or the transfer to employees of treasury shares, previously purchased by Crédit Agricole S.A. and recognised in accordance with the terms set out in the “Treasury shares buyback” section.

Share subscriptions under the Employee savings scheme

Share subscriptions offered to employees under the Employee savings scheme, with a maximum discount of 30%, do not have a vesting period but are subject to a five-year lock-up period. These share subscriptions are recognised in accordance with requirements relating to capital increases.

2.15 Extraordinary income and expenses

These comprise income and expenses that are extraordinary in nature and relate to transactions that do not form part of Crédit Agricole S.A.’s ordinary activities.

2.16 Income tax charge

In general, only the current tax liability is recognised in the parent company financial statements.

The tax charge appearing in the income statement is the corporate income tax due in respect of the financial year. It includes the effect of the social contribution on profits.

Revenues from loans and securities portfolios are recognised net of tax credits.

Crédit Agricole S.A. has had a tax consolidation mechanism in place since 1990. At 31 December 2022, 1,239 entities had signed tax consolidation agreements with Crédit Agricole S.A. Under these agreements, each company that is part of the tax consolidation mechanism recognises in its financial statements the tax that it would have had to pay in the absence of tax consolidation.

Note 3 Loans and receivables due from credit institutions – analysis by residual maturity

(in millions of euros)	≤3 months	>3 months ≤1 year	>1 year ≤5 years	>5 years	Total principal	Accrued interests	31/12/2022 Total	31/12/2021 Total
CREDIT INSTITUTIONS								
Loans and receivables:								
■ demand	3,099	-	-	-	3,099	1	3,100	2,507
■ time[(1)]	12,998	33,500	72,951	9,954	129,403	1,620	131,023	134,245
Pledged securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities bought under repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	263
Subordinated loans	2,177	1,258	12,314	6,844	22,593	72	22,665	19,309
Total	**18,274**	**34,758**	**85,265**	**16,798**	**155,095**	**1,693**	**156,788**	**156,324**
Impairment							-	-
NET CARRYING AMOUNT							**156,788**	**156,324**
CRÉDIT AGRICOLE INTERNAL TRANSACTIONS								
Current accounts	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1,385
Time deposits and advances	30,751	97,094	223,732	94,140	445,717	562	446,279	401,266
Securities bought under repurchase agreements	48	-	-	-	48	-	48	571
Subordinated loans	-	-	32	260	292	2	294	394
Total	**30,800**	**97,094**	**223,764**	**94,400**	**446,058**	**564**	**446,622**	**403,616**
Impairment							-	-
NET CARRYING AMOUNT							**446,622**	**403,616**
TOTAL							**603,410**	**559,940**

(1) *The receivables on the savings fund (for regulated savings centralised by Caisse des dépôts et consignations) is deducted from the special savings accounts on the liabilities side of the balance sheet (See Note 27.2 "Centralised savings").*

Note 4 Loans and receivables due from customers

4.1 Loans and receivables due from customers – analysis by residual maturity

(in millions of euros)	≤3 months	>3 months ≤1 year	>1 year ≤5 years	>5 years	Total principal	Accrued interests	31/12/2022 Total	31/12/2021 Total
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other customer loans	1,593	1,333	2,218	116	5,260	18	5,278	5,236
Pledged securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current accounts in debit	137	-	-	-	137	-	137	20
Impairment							-	-
NET CARRYING AMOUNT							**5,415**	**5,256**

4.2 Loans and receivables due from customers – analysis by geographic area

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
France (including DOM-TOM)	3,291	3,367
Other EU countries	2,104	1,880
Other European countries	-	4
North America	2	-
Central and South America	-	-
Africa and Middle East	-	-
Asia and Oceania (excl. Japan)	-	-
Japan	-	-
Non-allocated and international organisations	-	-
TOTAL PRINCIPAL	**5,397**	**5,251**
Accrued interests	18	5
Impairment	-	-
NET CARRYING AMOUNT	**5,415**	**5,256**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

4.3 Loans and receivables due from customers – doubtful loans and impairment losses by geographic area

	31/12/2022					31/12/2021				
(in millions of euros)	Gross outstanding	O/w doubtful loans	O/w irrecoverable loans	Impairment of doubtful loans	Impairment of irrecoverable loans	Gross outstanding	O/w doubtful loans	O/w irrecoverable loans	Impairment of doubtful loans	Impairment of irrecoverable loans
France (including DOM-TOM)	3,303	1	1	-	-	3,372	1	1	-	-
Other EU countries	2,110	-	-	-	-	1,880	-	-	-	-
Other European countries	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
North America	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central and South America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa and Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia and Oceania (excl. Japan)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-allocated and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**5,415**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**5,256**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**

4.4 Loans and receivables due from customers – analysis by customer type

	31/12/2022					31/12/2021				
(in millions of euros)	Gross outstanding	O/w doubtful loans	O/w irrecoverable loans	Impairment of doubtful loans	Impairment of irrecoverable loans	Gross outstanding	O/w doubtful loans	O/w irrecoverable loans	Impairment of doubtful loans	Impairment of irrecoverable loans
Individual customers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farmers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other small businesses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial institutions	3,896	-	-	-	-	3,407	-	-	-	-
Corporates	1,518	1	1	-	-	1,849	1	1	-	-
Local authorities	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other customers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**5,415**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**5,256**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**

Note 5 Trading, short-term investment, long-term investment and medium-term portfolio securities

					31/12/2022	31/12/2021
(in millions of euros)	Trading securities[(1)]	Investment securities	Medium-term portfolio securities	Long-term investment securities	Total	Total
Treasury bills and similar securities:	-	2,755	-	12,586	15,341	15,391
▪ o/w residual net premium	-	62	-	998	1,060	1,112
▪ o/w residual net discount	-	(2)	-	(69)	(71)	(47)
Accrued interests	-	18	-	84	102	114
Impairment	-	(12)	-	(2)	(14)	(2)
NET CARRYING AMOUNT	**-**	**2,761**	**-**	**12,668**	**15,429**	**15,503**
Bonds and other fixed-income securities[(2)]:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issued by public bodies	-	4,279	-	5,072	9,351	9,840
Other issuers	-	8,621	-	21,133	29,754	31,706
▪ o/w residual net premium	-	100	-	117	217	323
▪ o/w residual net discount	-	(47)	-	(67)	(114)	(50)
Accrued interests	-	47	-	80	127	112
Impairment	-	(22)	-	-	(22)	-
NET CARRYING AMOUNT	**-**	**12,925**	**-**	**26,285**	**39,210**	**41,658**
Equities and other variable income securities	23	4	-	-	27	45
Accrued interests	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	(2)	-	-	(2)	(2)
NET CARRYING AMOUNT	**23**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**25**	**43**
TOTAL	**23**	**15,688**	**-**	**38,953**	**54,664**	**57,204**
Estimated values	23	14,455	-	38,944	53,422	57,516

(1) With the exception of trading securities borrowed (including, if applicable, borrowed securities that have been loaned and reclassified as "trading securities loaned") presented as a deduction from debt representative of the value of the securities borrowing that appears in liabilities on the balance sheet (see Note 27.1 "Securities borrowing").

(2) Of which €300 million of subordinated debt (excluding accrued interests) at 31 December 2022 and €1,436 million at 31 December 2021.

5.1 Trading, short-term investment, long-term investment and medium-term portfolio securities (excluding treasury bills) – breakdown by major category of counterparty

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Government and central banks (including central governments)	6,324	6,340
Credit institutions	21,178	22,989
Financial institutions	1,771	1,936
Local authorities	3,027	3,500
Corporates, insurance companies and other customers	6,832	6,826
Other and non-allocated	-	-
TOTAL PRINCIPAL	**39,132**	**41,591**
Accrued interests	127	112
Impairment	(24)	(2)
NET CARRYING AMOUNT	**39,235**	**41,701**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

5.2 Breakdown of listed and unlisted fixed-income and variable income securities

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022				31/12/2021			
	Bonds and other fixed-income securities	**Treasury bills and similar securities**	**Equities and other variable-income securities**	**Total**	**Bonds and other fixed-income securities**	**Treasury bills and similar securities**	**Equities and other variable-income securities**	**Total**
Fixed-income and variable income securities	39,105	15,341	27	54,473	41,546	15,391	45	56,982
▪ o/w listed securities	30,474	15,341	-	45,815	30,954	15,391	-	46,345
▪ o/w unlisted securities[(1)]	8,631	-	27	8,658	10,592	-	45	10,637
Accrued interests	127	102	-	229	112	114	-	226
Impairment	(22)	(14)	(2)	(38)	-	(2)	(2)	(4)
NET CARRYING AMOUNT	**39,210**	**15,429**	**25**	**54,664**	**41,658**	**15,503**	**43**	**57,204**

(1) UCITS units break down as follows: no foreign UCITS comprising capitalisation UCITS.

Breakdown of all UCITS by type was the following at 31 December 2022:

(in millions of euros)	**Inventory value**	**Net asset value**
Money market UCITS	23	-
Bond UCITS	-	-
Equity UCITS	2	2
Other UCITS	-	-
TOTAL	**25**	**2**

5.3 Treasury bills, bonds and other fixed-income securities – analysis by residual maturity

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022							31/12/2021
	≤3 months	**>3 months ≤1 year**	**>1 year ≤5 years**	**>5 years**	**Total principal**	**Accrued interests**	**Total**	**Total**
BONDS AND OTHER FIXED-INCOME SECURITIES								
Gross amount	3,529	6,139	17,492	11,945	39,105	127	39,232	41,658
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	(22)	-
NET CARRYING AMOUNT	**3,529**	**6,139**	**17,492**	**11,945**	**39,105**	**127**	**39,210**	**41,658**
TREASURY BILLS AND SIMILAR SECURITIES								
Gross amount	246	2,775	3,247	9,073	15,341	102	15,443	15,505
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14)	(2)
NET CARRYING AMOUNT	**246**	**2,775**	**3,247**	**9,073**	**15,341**	**102**	**15,429**	**15,503**

5.4 Treasury bills, bonds and other fixed-income securities – analysis by geographic area

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022		31/12/2021	
	Gross outstanding	**O/w doubtful loans**	**Gross outstanding**	**O/w doubtful loans**
France (including DOM-TOM)	30,410	-	31,469	-
Other EU countries	15,324	-	18,569	-
Other European countries	1,668	-	1,653	-
North America	4,590	-	3,818	-
Central and South America	-	-	-	-
Africa and Middle East	360	-	306	-
Asia and Oceania (excl. Japan)	636	-	467	-
Japan	1,458	-	655	-
TOTAL PRINCIPAL	**54,446**	**-**	**56,937**	**-**
Accrued interests	229	-	226	-
Impairment	(36)	-	(2)	-
NET CARRYING AMOUNT	**54,639**	**-**	**57,161**	**-**

Note 6 Equity investments and subsidiary securities

				(in millions of original currency)		*(in millions of euro equivalents)*				*(in millions of euro equivalents)*		
			Financial information			Carrying amount of securities held						
Company	Address	Currency	Share capital 31/12/2022	Equity other than share capital 31/12/2022	Percentage of share capital held *(as a %)* 31/12/2022	Gross amount	Net amount	Loans and receivables granted by the Company and not yet paid back	Amount of guarantees and other commitments given by the Company	Revenues or gross revenues (ex VAT) of the last financial year ended[2]	Net income for the last financial year ended 31/12/2022	Dividends received by the Company during financial year
1) Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates of credit institutions (more than 50% owned)												
BFORBANK	Tour Europlaza, 20 avenue André Prothin, 92927 Paris Cedex, France	EUR	290	(41)[1]	50	220	200	293	-	28	(53)	-
Crédit Agricole Italia	Via Universita No. 1 43121 Parma, Italy	EUR	1,101	5,896[1]	78	5,962	4,376	1,970	1,540	1,627	(71)[1]	130
Crédit Agricole Egypt SAE	P/O Box 364, 11835 New Cairo, Egypt	EGP	5,000	2,076[1]	52	280	280	30	-	144	60	22
EFL S.A.	Pl. Orlat Lwowskich 1, 53 605 Wroclaw, Poland	PLN	674	332[1]	100	355	278	1,411	577	76	29[1]	29
Crédit Agricole Ukraine	42/4 Pushkinska Street, Kiev 01004, Ukraine	UAH	1,222	3,922[1]	100	360	-	27	3	105	39[1]	16
Crédit Agricole Polska S.A.	Pl. Orlat Lwowskich 1, 53 605 Wroclaw, Poland	PLN	1	1,352[1]	100	809	764	92	-	5	1[1]	-
Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank	12, place des États-Unis, CS 70052, 92547 Montrouge Cedex, France	EUR	7,852	6,589[1]	97	19,052	19,052	67,434	6	4,353	1,359[1]	538
Amundi	91-93, boulevard Pasteur, Immeuble Cotentin, 75015 Paris	EUR	507	4,004[1]	68	4,231	4,231	1,708	3,583	955	920[1]	564
Crédit Agricole Leasing & Factoring	12, place des États-Unis, CS 30002, 92548 Montrouge Cedex, France	EUR	195	301[1]	100	839	839	24,780	8,110	212	80[1]	41
Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance	1, rue Victor-Basch CS 7000191068 Massy Cedex, France	EUR	554	3,968[1]	100	7,607	7,607	19,426	6,630	1,856	405[1]	442
LCL	18, rue de la République, 69002 Lyon, France	EUR	2,038	3,482[1]	96	11,847	10,507	34,777	239	4,592	636[1]	609
Crédit Agricole Home Loan SFH	12, place des États-Unis, 92127 Montrouge Cedex, France	EUR	550	3[1]	100	550	550	-	-	3	-	-
Foncaris	12, place des États-Unis, 92127 Montrouge Cedex, France	EUR	225	104[1]	100	320	320	-	304	34	11	14
Caisse régionale Corse	1, avenue Napoleon III, BP 308, 20193 Ajaccio, France	EUR	99	58	100	-	-	1,698	1	90	14	-
2) Investments in credit institutions (10% to 50% of share capital owned)												
Banco Espirito Santo	Avenida de Libertade 195, 1250 Lisbonne, Portugal	EUR	-	-	12	684	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crédit du Maroc	48-58, boulevard Mohamed V, Casablanca, Morocco	MAD	1,088	3,696[1]	15	81	81	30	-	208	61[1]	18
Crédit Logement	50, boulevard Sébastopol, 75003 Paris, France	EUR	1,260	273[1]	16	208	208	-	-	222	120	28
Caisse de Refinancement de l'habitat	35, Rue La Boétie, 75008 Paris, France	EUR	679	23[1]	35	208	208	-	-	2	-	-
3) Investments in other subsidiaries and affiliates (more than 50% of share capital owned)												
Crédit Agricole Assurances	50-56, rue de la Procession, 75015 Paris, France	EUR	1,490	7,412	100	10,516	10,516	1,218	-	1,091	1,049[1]	3,447
Crédit Agricole Capital Investissement & Finance	100, boulevard du Montparnasse, 75014 Paris, France	EUR	688	411	100	1,146	1,146	-	-	34	34[1]	80
Crédit Agricole Immobilier	12, place des États-Unis, 92545 Montrouge Cedex, France	EUR	157	126	50	133	133	221	-	34	27[1]	4
Delfinances	12, place des États-Unis, 92127 Montrouge Cedex, France	EUR	151	38	100	171	171	-	-	1	(0)[1]	-
Evergreen Montrouge	12, place des États-Unis, 92127 Montrouge Cedex, France	EUR	475	(214)	100	475	475	-	1	72	1[1]	-
CACEIS	1-3, place Valhubert, 75013 Paris, France	EUR	941	1,250	70	1,771	1,771	4,639	3,802	157	149[1]	-
4) Other investments (<50% of share capital owned)												
Deposit resolution guarantee fund	65, rue de la Victoire, 75009 Paris, France	EUR	-	2	-	391	391	-	-	-	-	-
INVESTMENTS WHOSE CARRYING AMOUNT IS UNDER 1% OF CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A.'S SHARE CAPITAL		**EUR**				**785**	**681**					**22**
TOTAL SUBSIDIARIES AND EQUITY INVESTMENTS						**69,001**	**64,787**	**159,754**	**24,796**	**-**	**-**	**6,004**
Fundable advances and accrued interest		EUR				632	632	-	-	-	-	-
CARRYING AMOUNT ON BALANCE SHEET						**69,633**	**65,419**	**159,754**	**24,796**	**-**	**-**	**6,004**

(1) Data for financial year 2021.
(2) Revenues of subsidiaries other than the Regional Banks.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

6.1 Determining the value in use of subsidiaries and equity investments

Subsidiaries and equity investments were subject to impairment tests based on the assessment of the value in use. Determining the value in use was based on discounting the estimated future cash flows from subsidiaries and equity investments as shown over a period of three years (2023-2025) developed for management purposes, extrapolated over a fourth and fifth year in order to merge towards a standardised final year.

The economic scenario on which the projected financial paths are based integrates the lasting impacts of the health crisis, the Ukrainian conflict, the inflationary shock and the generalised increase in rates. The rate of economic recovery, however, varies broadly from country to country, depending on the economic structures and the budgetary and monetary resources still available to mitigate the shocks and support the economy. Growth will have remained strong in 2022, continuing to benefit from the post-Covid upturn of 2021. But the outlook deteriorates with a business low expected in 2023. Far from the epicentre of the Ukrainian conflict, but heavily impacted by the inflationary shock, US growth in 2022 remained greater than expectations, supported, despite the inflation, by strong consumer spending and labour market; the outlook declines with average, but still slightly positive, growth in 2023 followed by a gradual recovery. In the eurozone, activity remained steady in 2022 despite supply chain difficulties (industrial inputs then energy) and an inflationary shock resulting primarily from the supply and partially offset by budget measures. However, the natural slowing of the post-pandemic growth was compounded by the new, more permanent, competing shock from the war in Ukraine. A scenario of a marked slowing of growth is used for 2023 (at 0.4% in 2023), before a very moderate upturn that follows.

These forecasts are based on (i) inflationary tensions that are expected to ease progressively in 2023 with the risk of having to fight a more resistant underlying inflation, then to normalise a level higher than before the crisis, (ii) lower consumption under the inflationary pressure and in the absence of a price/salary loop, (iii) a supply shock resulting from the supply difficulties caused by the Ukrainian conflict, even as those related to the Covid crisis diminish.

In terms of monetary policy, fighting inflation remains the priority. Whatever the pace at which the economies slow, the Central Banks will not risk dropping their guard too quickly, particularly since the underlying inflation could prove to be more resistant than expected. In the United States, after aggressive rate hikes in 2022 totalling 425 basis points, which brought the target range to 4.25%-4.50%, the *Fed* signalled its intention to slow the pace of the hikes, while specifying that the tightening had not reached the end, which would be reached in the first quarter of 2023. In the eurozone, the ECB also started on the road to monetary tightening and raised its rates by 250 basis points, thus moving from an extremely accommodating level to a restrictive threshold. After fairly aggressive hikes, the pace is expected to slow and the end rate would be reached in mid-2023. The start of “quantitative tightening” in 2023, and the repayment of the TLTRO will complete the mechanism. The *Fed* and the ECB will not begin to lower their key interest rates until 2024. After clearly recovering in 2022, long rates are expected to be “ballasted” by a very mediocre growth outlook. They should rise very slightly until mid-2023 before falling.

At 31 December 2022, perpetual growth rates, discount rates and CET1 capital allocation rates as a proportion of risk weighted assets were distributed by business lines as shown in the table below:

In 2022 (Crédit Agricole S.A. business line)	Perpetual growth rates	Discount rate(s)	Capital allocated
Retail banking in France – LCL	2.0%	7.6%	10.33%
International retail banking – Italy	2.0%	8.9%	9.48%
International retail banking – Other	5.0%	18.3%	10.21%
Specialised Financial Services[(1)]	2.0%	7.6% to 9.4%	9.79% to 10.07%
Asset Gathering	2.0%	7.6% to 8.1%	10.19% 80% of the solvency margin (Insurance)
Large customers	2.0%	8.1% to 9.5%	9.87% to 10.10%

(1) *The Eurofactor and EFL Leasing values in use are now grouped under the Crédit Agricole Leasing & Factoring (CAL&F) value in use and are no longer presented separately.*

The valuation parameters, in particular the discount rates, were updated at 31 December 2022. The discount rates are determined based on an average monthly rolling average over 13 years. The discount rate level was overall stable compared to the previous financial year.

Perpetual growth rates to infinity at 31 December 2022 remain unchanged from those used at 31 December 2021.

6.2 Estimated values of equity investments

	31/12/2022		31/12/2021	
(in millions of euros)	Carrying amount	Estimated value	Carrying amount	Estimated value
INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES AND AFFILIATES				
Unlisted securities	62,523	91,450	62,111	89,457
Listed securities	4,511	13,793	4,867	15,565
Advances available for consolidation	622	622	913	913
Accrued interests	-	-	-	-
Impairment	(3,524)	-	(3,635)	-
NET CARRYING AMOUNT	**64,132**	**105,865**	**64,256**	**105,935**
EQUITY INVESTMENTS AND OTHER LONG-TERM EQUITY INVESTMENTS				
Equity investments				
Unlisted securities	1,493	1,107	1,446	1,122
Listed securities	81	80	-	-
Advances available for consolidation	10	10	9	9
Accrued interests	-	-	-	-
Impairment	(690)	-	(690)	-
Subtotal equity investments	**894**	**1,197**	**765**	**1,131**
Other long-term equity investments				
Unlisted securities	393	393	329	331
Listed securities	-	-	-	-
Advances available for consolidation	-	-	-	-
Accrued interests	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-
Subtotal other long-term equity investments	**393**	**393**	**329**	**331**
NET CARRYING AMOUNT	**1,287**	**1,590**	**1,094**	**1,462**
TOTAL EQUITY INVESTMENTS	**65,419**	**107,455**	**65,350**	**107,397**

	31/12/2022		31/12/2021	
(in millions of euros)	Carrying amount	Estimated value	Carrying amount	Estimated value
TOTAL GROSS AMOUNTS				
Unlisted securities	64,409		63,886	
Listed securities	4,592		4,867	
TOTAL	**69,001**		**68,753**	

Estimated values are determined on the basis of the value-in-use of securities; this is not necessarily the market value.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Note 7 Movements in fixed assets

7.1 Financial investments

(in millions of euros)	01/01/2022	Increases (acquisitions)	Decreases (disposals and redemptions)	Other movements[1]	31/12/2022
INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES AND AFFILIATES					
Gross amount	66,978	825	(769)	-	67,034
Advances available for consolidation	913	174	(465)	-	622
Accrued interests	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	(3,635)	(288)	399	-	(3,524)
NET CARRYING AMOUNT	**64,256**	**711**	**(835)**	**-**	**64,132**
EQUITY INVESTMENTS AND OTHER LONG-TERM EQUITY INVESTMENTS					
Equity investments					
Gross amount	1,446	144	(16)	-	1,574
Advances available for consolidation	9	1	-	-	10
Accrued interests	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	(690)	-	-	-	(690)
Subtotal equity investments	**765**	**145**	**(16)**	**-**	**894**
Other long-term equity investments					
Gross amount	329	64	-	-	393
Advances available for consolidation	-	-	-	-	-
Accrued interests	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal other long-term equity investments	**329**	**64**	**-**	**-**	**393**
NET CARRYING AMOUNT	**1,094**	**209**	**(16)**	**-**	**1,287**
TOTAL	**65,350**	**920**	**(851)**	**-**	**65,419**

(1) *"Other movements" notably include the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations on the value of fixed assets in foreign currencies.*

7.2 Property, plant & equipment and intangible assets

(in millions of euros)	01/01/2022	Increases (acquisitions)	Decreases (disposals and redemptions)	Other movements[1]	31/12/2022
PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT					
Gross amount	136	-	-	-	136
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(24)	-	-	-	(24)
Technical merger losses on property, plant & equipment					
Gross amount	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	-	-	-	-	-
NET CARRYING AMOUNT	**112**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**112**
INTANGIBLE ASSETS					
Gross amount	126	14	-	-	140
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(91)	(10)	-	-	(101)
Technical merger losses on intangible losses					
Gross amount	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	-	-	-	-	-
NET CARRYING AMOUNT	**35**	**4**	**-**	**-**	**39**
TOTAL	**147**	**4**	**-**	**-**	**151**

(1) *"Other movements" notably include the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations on the value of fixed assets in foreign currencies.*

Note 8 Treasury shares

				31/12/2022	31/12/2021
(in millions of euros)	Trading securities	Investment securities	Fixed assets	Total	Total
Number	2,336,214	-	16,658,366	18,994,580	88,423,241
Carrying amounts	23	-	160	183	1,068
Market values	23	-	164	187	1,109

Par value per share: €3.00.

Note 9 Accruals, prepayments and sundry assets

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
OTHER ASSETS[1]		
Financial options bought	6	7
Inventory accounts and miscellaneous	-	-
Miscellaneous debtors[2]	22,937	5,204
Collective management of Livret de développement durable (LDD) savings account securities	-	-
Settlement accounts	-	1
NET CARRYING AMOUNT	**22,943**	**5,212**
ACCRUALS AND DEFERRED INCOME		
Items in course of transmission	7,130	5,551
Adjustment and suspense accounts	3,204	1,723
Unrealised losses and deferred losses on financial instruments	-	-
Prepaid expenses	1,341	1,427
Accrued income on commitments on forward financial instruments	2,343	1,953
Other accrued income[3]	1,380	96
Deferred charges	396	322
Other accruals and deferred income	22	11
NET CARRYING AMOUNT	**15,816**	**11,083**
TOTAL	**38,759**	**16,295**

(1) Amounts include accrued interests.

(2) Of which €75.92 million in respect of the contribution to the Single Resolution Fund in the form of a security deposit versus €64.23 million at 31 December 2021. The Resolution Fund may use the security deposit to provide funding, at any time and without conditions, to finance an intervention.

(3) The receivables on the savings fund (for regulated savings centralised by Caisse des dépôts et consignations) are deducted from debt attached to special savings accounts on the liabilities side of the balance sheet (see Note 27.2 "Centralised savings").

Note 10 Impairment losses deducted from assets

(in millions of euros)	Balance at 01/01/2022	Depreciation	Reversals and utilisations	Accretion	Other movements	Balance at 31/12/2022
Interbank and similar items	2	12	-	-	-	14
Loans and receivables due from customers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities transactions	2	33	(11)	-	-	24
Fixed assets	4,325 [1]	288	(399)	-	-	4,214
Other assets	163	-	(2)	-	1	162
TOTAL	**4,492**	**333**	**(412)**	**-**	**1**	**4,414**

(1) Adjustment for reversal of impairment on fixed assets recognised in 2021 and not mentioned in reversals and uses in 2021.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Note 11 Due to credit institutions – analysis by residual maturity

(in millions of euros)	≤3 months	>3 months ≤1 year	>1 year ≤5 years	>5 years	Total principal	Accrued interest	31/12/2022 Total	31/12/2021 Total
CREDIT INSTITUTIONS								
Accounts and borrowings:								
▪ demand	10,548	-	-	-	10,548	11	10,559	8,815
▪ time	20,826	107,749	47,131	30,448	206,154	625	206,779	236,614
Pledged securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	9,771	-	-	-	9,771	6	9,777	283
CARRYING AMOUNT	**41,145**	**107,749**	**47,131**	**30,448**	**226,473**	**642**	**227,115**	**245,712**
CRÉDIT AGRICOLE INTERNAL TRANSACTIONS								
Current accounts	42,581	-	-	-	42,581	-	42,581	71,957
Time deposits and advances	796	8,560	70,427	3,256	83,039	645	83,684	20,843
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	48	-	-	-	48	-	48	192
CARRYING AMOUNT	**43,425**	**8,560**	**70,427**	**3,256**	**125,668**	**645**	**126,313**	**92,992**
TOTAL	**84,570**	**116,309**	**117,558**	**33,704**	**352,141**	**1,287**	**353,428**	**338,704**

Note 12 Due to customers

12.1 Due to customers – analysis by residual maturity

(in millions of euros)	≤3 months	>3 months ≤1 year	>1 year ≤5 years	>5 years	Total principal	Accrued interest	31/12/2022 Total	31/12/2021 Total
Current accounts in credit	197	-	-	-	197	1	198	191
Special savings accounts[(1)]:	215,461	18,408	6,178	1,132	241,179	(19)	241,160	231,336
▪ demand	136,214	-	-	-	136,214	(19)	136,195	124,317
▪ time	79,247	18,408	6,178	1,132	104,965	-	104,965	107,019
Other amounts due to customers:	1,414	824	1,445	865	4,548	131	4,679	3,329
▪ demand	102	-	-	-	102	-	102	180
▪ time	1,312	824	1,445	865	4,446	131	4,577	3,149
Pledged securities	130	-	-	-	130	-	130	120
CARRYING AMOUNT	**217,202**	**19,232**	**7,623**	**1,997**	**246,054**	**113**	**246,167**	**234,976**

(1) *Special savings accounts are presented after offsetting the claim on the savings fund (in respect of regulated savings centralised by the Caisse des dépôts et consignations) (see Note 27.2 "Centralised savings").*

12.2 Due to customers – analysis by geographic area

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
France (including DOM-TOM)	241,601	231,858
Other EU countries	2,625	1,238
Other European countries	1,828	1,664
North America	-	-
Central and South America	-	-
Africa and Middle East	-	-
Asia and Oceania (excl. Japan)	-	-
Japan	-	-
Non-allocated and international organisations	-	-
TOTAL PRINCIPAL	**246,054**	**234,760**
Accrued interest	113	216
CARRYING AMOUNT	**246,167**	**234,976**

12.3 Due to customers – analysis by customer type

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Individual customers	199,433	190,292
Farmers	15,468	15,136
Other small businesses	19,700	18,547
Financial institutions	1,797	1,153
Corporates	2,615	2,860
Local authorities	1,282	785
Other customers	5,759	5,987
TOTAL PRINCIPAL	**246,054**	**234,760**
Accrued interest	113	216
CARRYING AMOUNT	**246,167**	**234,976**

Note 13 Debt securities issued

13.1 Debt securities – analysis by residual maturity

	31/12/2022							31/12/2021
(in millions of euros)	≤3 months	>3 months ≤1 year	>1 year ≤5 years	>5 years	Total principal	Accrued interest	Total	Total
Interest bearing notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Money-market securities	1,092	550	2,647	1,348	5,637	95	5,732	7,166
Negotiable debt securities[1]	14,571	8,747	-	30	23,348	43	23,391	2,517
Bonds	2,169	11,094	37,224	16,435	66,922	353	67,275	66,370
Other debt securities	1,250	2,624	19,467	8,361	31,702	185	31,887	28,970
NET CARRYING AMOUNT	**19,082**	**23,015**	**59,338**	**26,174**	**127,609**	**676**	**128,285**	**105,023**

(1) Of which €10,590 million issued abroad at 31 December 2022 compared with €828 million at 31 December 2021.

13.2 Bonds (by currency of issuance)

	31/12/2022				31/12/2021
	Residual maturity				
(in thousands of euros)	≤1 year	>1 year ≤5 years	>5 years	Outstanding amount	Outstanding amount
EURO	**12,174**	**31,984**	**15,274**	**59,432**	**59,920**
Fixed-rate	11,923	30,323	13,578	55,824	54,694
Floating-rate	251	1,661	1,696	3,608	5,226
OTHER CURRENCIES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Fixed-rate	-	-	-	-	-
Floating-rate	-	-	-	-	-
DOLLAR	**-**	**2,263**	**141**	**2,404**	**1,340**
Fixed-rate	-	2,263	141	2,404	1,340
Floating-rate	-	-	-	-	-
YEN	**451**	**1,028**	**48**	**1,527**	**1,308**
Fixed-rate	451	1,028	48	1,527	1,308
Floating-rate	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER CURRENCIES	**638**	**1,949**	**972**	**3,559**	**3,171**
Fixed-rate	638	1,710	972	3,320	2,930
Floating-rate	-	239	-	239	241
TOTAL PRINCIPAL	**13,263**	**37,224**	**16,435**	**66,922**	**65,739**
Fixed-rate	13,012	35,324	14,739	63,075	60,272
Floating-rate	251	1,900	1,696	3,847	5,467
Accrued interest	-	-	-	353	631
CARRYING AMOUNT	**13,263**	**37,224**	**16,435**	**67,275**	**66,370**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Note 14 Accruals, deferred income and sundry liabilities

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
OTHER LIABILITIES[1]		
Counterparty transactions (trading securities)	-	-
Liabilities relating to stock lending transactions[2]	-	-
Financial options sold	-	-
Settlement and negotiation accounts	-	-
Sundry creditors	4,145	7,421
Payments on securities in process	71	54
CARRYING AMOUNT	**4,216**	**7,475**
ACCRUALS AND DEFERRED INCOME		
Items in course of transmission	8,750	6,921
Adjustment and suspense accounts	4,847	2,183
Unrealised gains and deferred gains on financial instruments	-	-
Unearned income	1,693	1,920
Accrued expenses on commitments on forward financial instruments	2,786	1,385
Other accrued expenses	631	492
Other accruals and deferred income	63	17
CARRYING AMOUNT	**18,770**	**12,918**
TOTAL	**22,986**	**20,393**

(1) Amounts include accrued interest.
(2) Debt representing securities borrowing is presented less trading securities borrowing (including, as applicable, borrowed securities that were loaned and reclassified as "trading securities lending") (see Note 27.1 "Securities borrowing").

Note 15 Provisions

(in millions of euros)	Balance at 01/01/2022	Depreciation	Reversals, amounts used	Reversals, amounts unused	Other movements	Balance at 31/12/2022
Provisions for employee retirement and similar benefits	281	4	-	(14)	(71)	200
Provisions for other employment-related commitments	4	1	-	(1)	-	4
Provisions for financing commitment execution risks	23	13	-	-	-	36
Provisions for tax disputes[1]	36	-	(13)	(1)	-	22
Provisions for other litigation	36	-	(24)	(6)	-	6
Provisions for country risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions for credit risks[2]	20	3	-	-	-	23
Provisions for restructuring	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions for tax[3]	415	57	-	-	-	472
Provisions on equity investments[4]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions for operational risks	42	-	-	-	-	42
Provisions for home purchase savings scheme imbalance risks	308	-	-	(53)	-	255
Other provisions[5]	71	32	(3)	(42)	-	58
CARRYING AMOUNT	**1,236**	**110**	**(40)**	**(117)**	**(71)**	**1,118**

(1) Provisions for already notified tax adjustments.
(2) These provisions are prepared on a collective basis primarily from estimates drawn from the Basel models.
(3) Mainly comprises tax liabilities due to subsidiaries under the tax consolidation mechanism.
(4) Including joint ventures, EIGs, property risks of equity instruments.
(5) Including provisions for economic interest group investment risks.

CIE case (Cheque Image Exchange)

In March 2008, LCL, Crédit Agricole S.A. and ten other banks were served notice of grievances on behalf of the *Conseil de la Concurrence*, i.e. the French Competition Council (now the French Competition Authority – *Autorité de la Concurrence*).

They were accused of colluding to implement and apply interchange fees for cashing cheques, since the passage of the Cheque Image Exchange system, i.e. between 2002 and 2007. In the opinion of the French Competition Authority, these fees constitute anti-competitive price agreements in the meaning of Articles 81 paragraph 1 of the treaty establishing the European Community and Article L. 420-1 of the French Commercial Code, and allegedly caused damage to the economy.

In their defence, the banks categorically refuted the anticompetitiveness of the fees and contested the legality of the proceedings.

In a decision published on 20 September 2010, the French Competition Authority stated that the Cheque Image Exchange fee was anti-competitive by its very aim and that it artificially increased the costs borne by remitting banks, which resulted in an unfavourable impact on the prices of banking services. Concerning one of the fee and commission expenses for related services, the fee for cancellation of wrongly cleared transactions (*Annulation d'Opérations Compensées à Tort* – AOCT), the French Competition Authority called on the banks to revise their amount within six months of the notification of the decision.

The accused banks were sanctioned for an overall amount of €384.92 million.

LCL and Crédit Agricole were respectively sentenced to pay €20.7 million and €82.1 million for the CEIC and €0.2 million and €0.8 million for the AOCT.

All of the banks appealed the decision to the Paris Court of Appeal. By a decree of 23 February 2012, the Court overruled the decision, stating that the French Competition Authority had not proven the existence of competition restrictions establishing the agreement as having an anti-competitive purpose.

The French Competition Authority filed an appeal with the Supreme Court on 23 March 2012.

On 14 April 2015, the French Supreme Court (*Cour de cassation*) overruled the Paris Court of Appeal's decision of 23 February 2012 and remanded the case to the Paris Court of Appeal, with a change in the composition of the Court, on the sole ground that the Paris Court of Appeal declared the UFC-Que Choisir and ADUMPE's interventions in the proceedings devoid of purpose without having considered their arguments.

The Supreme Court did not rule on the merits of the case and Crédit Agricole has brought the case before the Paris Court of Appeal.

The Paris Court of Appeal issued a decision on 21 December 2017. It confirmed the decision of the French Competition Authority dated 20 September 2010 but reduced from €82,940,000 to €76,560,000 the sanction on Crédit Agricole. LCL's sanction remains unchanged, at an amount of €20,930,000.

As well as the other banks parties to this procedure, LCL and Crédit Agricole filed an appeal with the Supreme Court.

On 29 January 2020, the French Supreme Court (*Cour de cassation*) overruled the Paris Court of Appeal's decision dated 21 December 2017 and referred the case to the same Court with a different composition on the ground that the Paris Court of Appeal had not characterized the existence of restrictions of competition by object.

By a decree of 2 December 2021, the Paris Court of Appeal reversed the decision of the French Competition Authority and ruled that the introduction of the CEIC and the AOCT had not been established to constitute anti-competitive practices, either by their purpose or by their effect.

The French Competition Authority filed an appeal against this decision to the Supreme Court on 31 December 2021.

Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC)

In October 2015, Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiary Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank (Crédit Agricole CIB) signed agreements with the US federal authorities and New York State in the context of the inquiry into a number of dollar-denominated transactions with countries subject to US economic sanctions. The acts covered by this agreement took place between 2003 and 2008.

Crédit Agricole CIB and Crédit Agricole S.A., which cooperated with the US federal authorities and New York State authorities during this investigation, agreed to pay a penalty of US $787.3 million (€692.7 million). The payment of this penalty was charged against the provisions already funded and, therefore, did not impact the financial statements for the second half of 2015.

The agreements with the Board of Governors of the US Federal Reserve *(Fed)* and the New York State Department of Financial Services (NYDFS) were signed with Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB. The agreement with the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) of the Treasury Department was signed with Crédit Agricole CIB, which also signed agreements suspending criminal proceedings (Deferred Prosecution Agreements) with the United States Attorney's Office for the District de Columbia (USAO) and the District Attorney of New York (DANY), for a period of three years. On 19 October 2018, the two agreements to defer prosecution with the USAO and DANY expired at the end of the three-year period, as Crédit Agricole CIB had met all its obligations under the agreements.

Crédit Agricole continues to strengthen its internal procedures and its programmes to comply with the regulation on international sanctions, and will continue to cooperate fully with the US federal authorities and the New York State authorities, as well as with the European Central Bank, the French Regulatory and Resolution Supervisory Authority and all its regulators throughout its global network.

Pursuant to the agreements signed with the NYDFS and the US Federal Reserve, Crédit Agricole's compliance programme is subject to regular reviews to assess its effectiveness. These reviews include a review by an independent consultant appointed by the NYDFS for a term of one year and annual reviews by an independent advisor authorised by the US Federal Reserve.

EURIBOR/LIBOR and other indexes

Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiary Crédit Agricole CIB, in their capacity as contributors to a number of interbank rates, have received requests for information from a number of authorities as part of investigations into: (i) the calculation of the LIBOR (London Interbank Offered Rates) in a number of currencies, the EURIBOR (Euro Interbank Offered Rate) and certain other market indexes; and (ii) transactions connected with these rates and indices. These demands covered several periods from 2005 to 2012.

As part of its cooperation with the authorities, Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiary Crédit Agricole CIB carried out investigations in order to gather the information requested by the various authorities and in particular the American authorities – the DOJ (Department of Justice) and CFTC (Commodity Future Trading Commission) – with which they are in discussions. It is currently not possible to know the outcome of these discussions, nor the date on which they will be concluded.

In addition, Crédit Agricole CIB is the subject of an investigation by the *Attorney General* of the State of Florida on the LIBOR and EURIBOR.

Following its investigation and an unsuccessful settlement procedure, on 21 May 2014, the European Commission sent a statement of objections to Crédit Agricole S.A. and to Crédit Agricole CIB pertaining to agreements or concerted practices for the purpose and/or effect of preventing, restricting or distorting competition in derivatives related to the EURIBOR.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

In a decision dated 7 December 2016, the European Commission jointly fined Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB €114,654,000 for participating in a cartel in euro interest rate derivatives. Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB are challenging this decision and have asked the European Court of Justice to overturn it. The hearing before the Court was held on 17 March 2022 and the date of the deliberations is not known at this stage.

Like several Swiss and foreign banks, Crédit Agricole S.A. has been the subject of an investigation by COMCO, the Swiss Competition Authority, concerning the market for interest rate derivatives, including EURIBOR. This investigation was closed following a settlement, under the terms of which Crédit Agricole S.A. agreed to pay a penalty of CHF4,465,701 and procedural costs in the amount of CHF187,012, without any acknowledgement of guilt.

In addition, the investigation opened in September 2015 by the South Korean Competition Authority (KFTC) targeting Crédit Agricole CIB, and relating to LIBOR indexes in several currencies, EURIBOR and TIBOR, was terminated by the KFTC in June 2016. The inquiry opened into certain derivatives in the foreign exchange market (ABS-NDF) was closed by the KFTC, under a decision communicated to Crédit Agricole CIB on 20 December 2018.

In the two class actions in the United States of America in which Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB have been named since 2012 and 2013 along with other financial institutions, both as defendants in one (“Sullivan” for EURIBOR), and only Crédit Agricole S.A. as defendant for the other (“Lieberman” for LIBOR), the “Lieberman” class action is now closed as the plaintiffs have decided to abandon the lawsuit. In the “Sullivan” class action, Crédit Agricole S.A. et Crédit Agricole CIB submitted a motion to dismiss the plaintiffs’ case, which was granted by the New York federal court in the first instance. On 14 June 2019, the plaintiffs appealed this decision. Pending the hearing on this appeal, the Federal Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit issued a decision on 31 December 2021, in a separate case (known as GELBOIM), modifying its jurisprudence on the personal jurisdiction of US courts with regard to foreign defendants. In order to avoid possible negative effects from this reversal of jurisprudence on the appeal in progress, Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB negotiated with the plaintiffs an agreement to put a definitive end to the proceeding which provided for the payment of US$55 million to the plaintiffs, which was made in 2022. This agreement, which contains no admission of guilt by Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB, was approved by the New York court on 15 November 2022, a decision that has not been appealed. According to the standard cooperation commitments made in this type of agreement, a request for communication of documents *(*confirmatory discovery) could still be sent in 2023 to Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB by the plaintiffs, in the event the plaintiffs would need it in the context of discussions with other parties that have not yet settled.

Since 1 July 2016, Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB, together with other banks, are also party to a new *class action* suit in the United States (“Frontpoint”) relating to the SIBOR (Singapore Interbank Offered Rate) and SOR (Singapore Swap Offer Rate) indexes. After having granted a first motion to dismiss filed by Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB, the New York Federal District Court, ruling on a new petition by the plaintiffs, excluded Crédit Agricole S.A. from the Frontpoint case on the grounds that it had not contributed to the relevant indexes. On the other hand, the Court believed, given recent changes in the jurisprudence, that its jurisdiction could apply to Crédit Agricole CIB, and with respect to all the member banks of the SIBOR index panel. The allegations contained in the complaint concerning to the SIBOR/USD and SOR indexes were also dismissed by the Court; only the Singapore SIBOR/dollar index remains in consideration. On 26 December 2018, the plaintiffs filed a new complaint seeking to bring the alleged manipulations of the SIBOR and SOR indexes that affected transactions in US Dollars back within the scope of the Frontpoint action. Crédit Agricole CIB, along with the other defendants, opposed this new complaint during the hearing held on 2 May 2019 before the Federal Court of New York. On 26 July 2019, the Federal Court ruled in favour of the arguments presented by the defendants. The plaintiffs appealed this decision on 26 August 2019.

On 17 March 2021, a three-judge panel of the Federal Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit granted the plaintiffs’ appeal, ruling that the new complaint was admissible and referring the case to the Federal Court of New York for a resumption of the proceeding. The defendants, including Crédit Agricole CIB, asked the Federal Court of Appeals, ruling in plenary session, to reconsider this decision. This motion was dismissed by the Court of Appeals on 6 May 2021. Another appeal was filed by the defendants on 12 May 2021 to suspend the return of the case to the lower court, which was dismissed on 24 May 2021. On 1 October 2021, the defendants filed an appeal with the Supreme Court of the United States, which decided on 10 January 2022 not to review the case. A new motion, currently under review, was filed by the defendants in the Federal Court to try to end this action.

On 27 May 2022, all 13 defendants signed a settlement agreement with the plaintiffs to definitively end this action. This agreement provides for the payment of a lump sum to the plaintiffs with a distribution key for each of the plaintiffs. As a result, it stipulates payment by Crédit Agricole CIB of US$7.3 million (8.03% of the total amount). This agreement, which contains no admission of guilt by Crédit Agricole CIB, was approved by the New York court on 29 November 2022, a decision that has not been appealed.

SSA Bonds

Several regulators have requested information from Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB for investigations relating to the activities of a number of banks involved in the secondary trading of SSA Bonds (Supranational, Sub-Sovereign and Agencies) denominated in US dollars. Through the cooperation with these regulators, Crédit Agricole CIB proceeded to internal inquiries to gather the required information available. On 20 December 2018, the European Commission issued a Statement of Objections to a number of banks including Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB within its enquiry into a possible infringement of rules of European Competition law in the secondary trading of SSA bonds denominated in US dollars. Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB became aware of these objections and issued a response on 29 March 2019, followed by an oral hearing on 10-11 July 2019.

In a decision dated 28 April 2021, the European Commission jointly fined Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB €3,993,000 for participating in a cartel in the secondary trading market of SSA bonds denominated in US dollars. On 7 July 2021, Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB appealed this decision to the European Court of Justice.

Crédit Agricole CIB is cited with other banks in a putative consolidated class action in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. As the plaintiffs were unable to establish sufficient damage, this action was dismissed by a ruling of 29 August 2018, which did, however, give them the possibility to remedy it. On 7 November 2018, the plaintiffs filed an amended complaint. Crédit Agricole CIB and the other defendants have filed motions to dismiss the complaint. On 30 September 2019, the complaint was ruled inadmissible with regard to Crédit Agricole CIB for lack of jurisdiction of the New York court and, in a subsequent decision, the court held that the plaintiffs, in any event, had failed to establish a violation of the US anti-trust law. In June 2020, the plaintiffs appealed these two decisions. On 19 July 2021, the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit confirmed the court's position that the plaintiffs had not established a violation of US anti-trust law. The deadline given to the plaintiffs to petition the Supreme Court of the United States to challenge this decision expired on 2 December 2021, without any action in this regard filed by the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs then sought authorisation to file a motion to overturn the judgement of the lower court on the grounds that the judge of this court had not disclosed a conflict of interest at the beginning of the action. The case was assigned to a new judge to review this request, and the new judge ordered the parties to submit their observations on this point. On 3 October 2022, this judge, *District Judge* Valerie Caproni issued an opinion and an order rejecting the plaintiffs' motion to overturn the judgement and instructing the clerk to close the case. The plaintiffs have not appealed this decision by Judge Caproni.

On 7 February 2019, another class action against Crédit Agricole CIB and the defendants also cited in the class action already in progress was filed with the Federal Court for the Southern District of New York. In July 2020, the plaintiffs voluntarily suspended the action, but it could be resumed.

On 11 July 2018, Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB were notified with other banks of a class action filed in Canada, before the Ontario Superior Court of Justice. Another class action has been filed before the Federal Court of Canada. The action before the Ontario Superior Court of Justice was dismissed on 19 February 2020. Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB signed an agreement in principle to end the proceeding before the Federal Court. The final agreement must still be negotiated, signed and approved by the Court.

O'Sullivan and Tavera

On 9 November 2017, a number of persons (or members of their families or their legal representatives) who argued that they were victims of attacks in Iraq, summoned several banks, including Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiary Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank (Crédit Agricole CIB), to appear before the Federal Court of the District of New York ("O'Sullivan I").

On 29 December 2018, the same group of persons, joined by 57 new plaintiffs, summoned the same defendants ("O'Sullivan II").

On 21 December 2018, a different group of persons also summoned the same defendants ("Tavera").

The three summons claim that Crédit Agricole S.A., Crédit Agricole CIB and the other defendants had conspired with Iran and its agents to violate the US sanctions and had executed transactions with Iranian entities in violation of the US Anti-Terrorism Act and the Justice Against Sponsors of Terrorism Act. More specifically, they argue that Crédit Agricole S.A., Crédit Agricole CIB and the other defendants had processed transactions in US dollars for Iran and Iranian entities in violation of sanctions ordered by the US Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control, which would have allowed Iran to finance terrorist organisations which, as it is alleged, were the authors of the aforementioned attacks. The plaintiffs are claiming damages for an unspecified amount.

On 2 March 2018, Crédit Agricole CIB and other defendants filed a motion to dismiss the plaintiffs' claims in the "O'Sullivan I" proceeding. On 28 March 2019, the judge granted this request from Crédit Agricole CIB and the other defendants. The plaintiffs filed a motion on 22 April 2019 to amend their complaint. The defendants opposed this motion on 20 May 2019 and the plaintiffs responded on 10 June 2019. On 25 February 2020, the plaintiff's motion to amend their complaint was denied and their initial complaint was dismissed.

On 28 May 2020, the plaintiffs filed a new motion to obtain a final decision that could be appealed. On 11 June 2020, the defendants opposed this motion and the plaintiffs responded on 18 June 2020. On 29 June 2021, the court dismissed the plaintiffs' motion.

On 28 July 2021, the court stayed a ruling in the "O'Sullivan I" action pending a decision in the appeal proceeding in progress in the case Freeman v. HSBC Holdings, PLC, no. 19-3970 (2d. Cir.). (The "O'Sullivan II" and "Tavera" actions were previously suspended pending the outcome of this appeal). On 20 January 2023, the court extended the suspension of the "O'Sullivan I" et "O'Sullivan II" actions pending a decision from the US Supreme Court in the case Twitter, Inc. v. Tamneh et al., which involves the application of the US Anti-Terrorism Act to social media companies. In the "Tavera" case, the parties must decide on a possible extension of the stay of proceedings before 3 February 2023.

Intercontinental Exchange, Inc. ("ICE")

On 15 January 2019, a class action ("Putnam Bank") was filed before a federal court in New York (US District Court Southern District of New York) against Intercontinental Exchange, Inc. ("ICE") and a number of banks including Crédit Agricole S.A., Crédit Agricole CIB and Crédit Agricole Securities-USA. This action was filed by plaintiffs who allege that they invested in financial instruments indexed to the USD ICE LIBOR. They accuse the banks of having collusively set this index at artificially low levels since February 2014 and thus of having made illegal profits.

On 31 January 2019 a similar action ("Livonia") was filed before the US District Court Southern District of New York, against a number of banks including Crédit Agricole S.A., Crédit Agricole CIB and Crédit Agricole Securities-USA. On 1 February 2019, these two class actions were consolidated for pre-trial purposes.

On 4 March 2019, a third class action (Hawaii Sheet Metal Workers Retirement Funds) was filed against the same banks in the same court and consolidated with the two previous actions on 26 April 2019. On 1 July 2019, the plaintiffs filed a consolidated class action complaint.

On 30 August 2019, the defendants filed a motion to dismiss against this consolidated complaint.

On 26 March 2020, a judgement granted the defendants' motion to dismiss. On 24 April 2020 the plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal.

On 30 November 2020, during briefing of the appeal, Plaintiffs' lawyers informed Defendants that all of the named Plaintiffs wished to withdraw from the case and, on 1 December 2020, Plaintiffs' counsel filed the motion to stay the appeal, which Defendants opposed. The court denied the motion on 7 December 2020 and Plaintiffs filed their reply brief on 15 December 2020.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

On 28 December 2020, DYJ Holdings Inc. filed a motion for leave to intervene to replace the currents named plaintiffs. On 7 January 2021, defendants filed a brief in opposition to DYJ Holdings' motion and also filed a motion to dismiss the appeal.

On 6 April 2021, the court granted DYJ Holdings Inc.'s motion for leave to intervene and dismissed the defendants' motion.

On 10 June 2021, the defendants filed a supplemental brief addressing substantive issues relating to the investments of DYJ Holdings Inc.

On 14 February 2022, the Second Circuit denied the appeal.

As DYJ Holdings did not appeal the dismissal of its complaint before the Supreme Court by the legal deadline, the case is closed.

Note 16 Home purchase savings

Customer assets in home purchase savings accounts and schemes during the savings phase

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
HOME PURCHASE SAVINGS SCHEMES		
Seniority of less than 4 years	8,530	7,536
Seniority of more than 4 and less than 10 years	48,644	50,280
Seniority of more than 10 years	40,082	42,848
TOTAL HOME PURCHASE SAVINGS SCHEMES	**97,256**	**100,665**
Total home purchase savings accounts (HPSPs)	**12,089**	**11,611**
TOTAL CUSTOMER ASSETS IN HOME PURCHASE SAVINGS SCHEMES	**109,345**	**112,276**

Seniority is determined in accordance with ANC Regulation 2014-07.

The customer assets are deposits excluding government premium.

Outstanding loans granted for home purchase savings accounts and schemes

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Home purchase savings schemes	-	-
Home purchase savings accounts	-	-
TOTAL OUTSTANDING LOANS GRANTED FOR HOME PURCHASE SAVINGS SCHEMES	**-**	**-**

Provision for home purchase savings accounts and schemes

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
HOME PURCHASE SAVINGS SCHEMES		
Seniority of less than 4 years	-	-
Seniority of more than 4 and less than 10 years	-	-
Seniority of more than 10 years	256	308
TOTAL HOME PURCHASE SAVINGS SCHEMES	**256**	**308**
Total home purchase savings accounts (HPSPs)	**-**	**-**
TOTAL PROVISION FOR HOME PURCHASE SAVINGS CONTRACTS	**256**	**308**

The update according to the current models for calculating the home purchase savings provision, which show a strong sensitivity to the parameters of rate and liquidity and the projection of outstandings at risk, would have resulted in a mechanical reversal of provisions over H2 2022 in the amount provisioned at 30 June 2022 of 54%. In a context of rate volatility, and in particular a rapid increase over the past year to levels not seen for 10 years, it seemed appropriate not to record such a provision reversal in order to assess the impact of this new environment, notably on the behavioural models for calculating the provision, which was therefore frozen at its level of 30 June 2022 (after a reversal of €52,614 thousand in the first half) and seems to us to best represent the reality of the risks at the year-end. Work will be done on these models in 2023 to assess their robustness in this new context.

Note 17 Employment-related commitments – post-employment benefits, defined-benefit schemes

Changes in actuarial liability

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
ACTUARIAL LIABILITY AT THE START OF THE REPORTING PERIOD	280	318
Current service cost	10	11
Financial cost	1	-
Employee contributions	-	-
Benefit plan changes, withdrawals and settlement	-	-
Changes in scope	(4)	(7)
Severance payments	-	-
Benefits paid (mandatory)	(65)	(51)
Actuarial (gains)/losses	(24)	9
Other movements[1]	-	-
ACTUARIAL LIABILITY AT THE REPORTING DATE	**198**	**280**

(1) *Other movements include the accounting treatment alignment in the parent company financial statements for the change in Recommendation 2013-02 on the calculation of retirement and similar benefits obligations.*

Breakdown of charge recognised in the income statement

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Service cost	10	11
Financial cost	1	-
Expected return on assets	-	-
Past service cost	-	-
Net actuarial (gains)/losses	(28)	4
(Gains)/losses on plan withdrawals and settlements	-	-
(Gains)/losses due to changes in asset restrictions	-	-
NET CHARGE RECOGNISED IN INCOME STATEMENT	**(17)**	**15**

Changes in fair value of plan assets

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Fair value of assets/reimbursement rights at the beginning of the reporting period	**253**	**282**
Expected return on assets	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses	4	6
Employer contributions	-	14
Employee contributions	-	-
Benefit plan changes, withdrawals and settlement	-	-
Changes in scope	(4)	2
Severance payments	-	-
Benefits paid out under the benefit plan	(64)	(51)
Other movements	-	-
FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS/REIMBURSEMENT RIGHTS AT THE REPORTING DATE	**189**	**253**

Changes in provision

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
ACTUARIAL LIABILITY AT THE REPORTING DATE	(198)	(280)
Impact of asset restriction	-	-
Fair value of assets at end of period	189	253
NET POSITION (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS AT THE REPORTING DATE	**(9)**	**(27)**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Note 18 Subordinated debt: analysis by residual maturity

(in millions of euros)	≤3 months	>3 months ≤1 year	>1 year ≤5 years	>5 years	Total principal	Accrued interest	31/12/2022 Total	31/12/2021 Total
FIXED-TERM SUBORDINATED DEBT	-	569	13,260	7,222	21,051	215	21,266	20,859
Euro	-	-	10,400	2,023	12,423	103	12,526	12,603
Other currencies of the European Union	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swiss Franc	-	-	121	-	121	1	122	117
Dollar	-	-	1,405	3,748	5,153	76	5,229	4,938
Yen	-	143	367	467	977	4	981	1,015
Other currencies	-	426	967	984	2,377	31	2,408	2,186
Participating securities and loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other subordinated term loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNDATED SUBORDINATED DEBT(1)	-	-	-	6,469	6,469	31	6,500	5,387
Euro	-	-	-	750	750	1	751	934
Other currencies of the European Union	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swiss Franc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dollar	-	-	-	5,154	5,154	29	5,183	3,855
Yen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other currencies	-	-	-	565	565	1	566	598
Investment of own funds of Local Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mutual security deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CARRYING AMOUNT	**-**	**569**	**13,260**	**13,691**	**27,520**	**246**	**27,766**	**26,246**

(1) *Residual maturity of undated subordinated debt classified by default in >5 years.*

The expenses relating to subordinated debt amounted to €1,092 million at 31 December 2022 compared to €1,003 million at 31 December 2021.

Note 19 Change in equity (before appropriation)

— Changes in equity

(in millions of euros)	Share capital	Legal reserve	Statutory reserve	Share premiums, other reserves and retained earnings	Translation/ revaluation adjustments	Regulated provisions and investment subsidies	Net income	Total equity
BALANCE AT 31/12/2020	8,750	865	341	40,539		8	245	50,748
Dividends paid in respect of 2020	-	-	-	(2,333)	-	-	-	(2,333)
Change in share capital	591	-	-	-	-	-	-	591
Change in share premiums and reserves	-	10	-	1,591	-	-	-	1,601
Appropriation of 2020 parent company net income	-	-	-	245	-	-	(245)	-
Retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income/(loss) for 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,461	4,461
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
BALANCE AT 31/12/2021	9,341	875	341	40,042		13	4,461	55,073
Dividends paid in respect of 2021	-	-	-	(3,175)	-	-	-	(3,175)
Change in share capital	(213)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(213)
Change in share premiums and reserves	-	59	-	(777)	-	-	-	(718)
Appropriation of 2021 parent company net income	-	-	-	4,461	-	-	(4,461)	-
Retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income/(loss) for 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,233	5,233
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	(5)	-	(5)
BALANCE AT 31/12/2022	**9,128**	**934**	**341**	**40,551**	**-**	**8**	**5,233**	**56,195**

The dividends paid by Crédit Agricole S.A. amounted to -€3,175 million, after the neutralisation of the dividends on treasury shares in the amount of €604 million.

Capital reduction of €263 million on 10 March 2022 and capital increase reserved for employees of €50 million on 30 August 2022.

Note 20 Composition of equity

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Total equity excl. FGBR	56,195	55,073
Fund for general banking risk	1,343	1,287
TOTAL EQUITY	**57,538**	**56,360**

In addition, subordinated debt and equity investments amounted to €27,766 million at 31 December 2022 compared to €26,246 million at 31 December 2021.

Note 21 Transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates and equity investments

	Transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates and equity investments	
(in millions of euros)	Balance at 31/12/2022	Balance at 31/12/2021
LOANS AND RECEIVABLES	**615,912**	**572,732**
Credit and other financial institutions	601,919	556,913
Customers	5,309	5,224
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	8,684	10,595
LIABILITIES	**256,113**	**187,892**
Credit institutions and other financial institutions	255,045	187,101
Customers	1,068	791
Debt securities and subordinated debt	-	-
COMMITMENTS GIVEN	**25,371**	**23,345**
Financing commitments given to credit institutions	5,774	7,512
Financing commitments given to customers	-	-
Guarantees given to credit institutions	13,311	9,595
Guarantees given to customers	6,286	6,238
Securities acquired with repurchase options	-	-
Other commitments given	-	-

Note 22 Foreign currency denominated transactions

Analysis of the balance sheet by currency

	31/12/2022		31/12/2021	
(in millions of euros)	Assets	Equity and Liabilities	Assets	Equity and Liabilities
Euro	796,191	768,992	748,009	728,318
Other currencies of the European Union	2,202	200	1,873	206
Swiss Franc	7,317	5,274	7,933	4,856
Dollar	14,816	27,419	12,766	20,930
Yen	527	6,770	187	7,163
Other currencies	2,353	7,462	3,144	5,288
GROSS AMOUNT	**823,406**	**816,117**	**773,912**	**766,761**
Receivables, related liabilities and accruals and deferred income	18,320	21,194	13,569	16,226
Impairment	(4,415)	-	(4,494)	-
TOTAL	**837,311**	**837,311**	**782,987**	**782,987**

Note 23 Foreign exchange transactions, foreign currency denominated loans and borrowing

	31/12/2022		31/12/2021	
(in millions of euros)	To be received	To be delivered	To be received	To be delivered
SPOT FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS	**18**	**18**	**371**	**372**
▪ Foreign currencies	16	2	3	369
▪ Euros	2	16	368	3
FORWARD FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS	**30,645**	**31,779**	**21,663**	**21,654**
▪ Foreign currencies	25,854	5,261	19,266	4,291
▪ Euros	4,791	26,518	2,397	17,363
FOREIGN CURRENCY DENOMINATED LOANS AND BORROWINGS	**24**	**59**	**12**	**68**
TOTAL	**30,687**	**31,856**	**22,046**	**22,094**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Note 24 Transactions on forward financial instruments

			31/12/2022	31/12/2021
(in millions of euros)	Hedging transactions	Non-hedging transactions	Total	Total
FUTURES AND FORWARDS	585,518	358,353	943,871	793,620
Exchange-traded[1]	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Interest rate futures	-	-	-	-
Currency forwards	-	-	-	-
Equity and stock index forwards	-	-	-	-
Other forwards	-	-	-	-
Over-the-counter[1]	**585,518**	**358,353**	**943,871**	**793,620**
Interest rate swaps	582,379	356,983	939,362	790,327
Other interest rate forwards	-	-	-	-
Currency forwards	1,779	1,370	3,149	2,417
FRAs	-	-	-	-
Equity and stock index forwards	1,360	-	1,360	876
Other forwards	-	-	-	-
OPTIONS	545	-	545	945
Exchange-traded	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
■ Interest rate futures				
– Bought	-	-	-	-
– Sold	-	-	-	-
■ Equity and stock index futures				
– Bought	-	-	-	-
– Sold	-	-	-	-
■ Currency forwards				
– Bought	-	-	-	-
– Sold	-	-	-	-
■ Other options				
– Bought	-	-	-	-
– Sold	-	-	-	-
Over-the-counter	**545**	**-**	**545**	**945**
■ Interest rate swap options				
– Bought	-	-	-	-
– Sold	-	-	-	-
■ Interest rate forwards				
– Bought	545	-	545	945
– Sold	-	-	-	-
■ Currency forwards				
– Bought	-	-	-	-
– Sold	-	-	-	-
■ Equity and stock index forwards				
– Bought	-	-	-	-
– Sold	-	-	-	-
■ Other options				
– Bought	-	-	-	-
– Sold	-	-	-	-
CREDIT DERIVATIVES	-	-	-	-
■ Credit derivative contracts				
– Bought	-	-	-	-
– Sold	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**586,063**	**358,353**	**944,416**	**794,565**

(1) The amounts shown in respect of futures and forwards should correspond to aggregate long and short positions (interest rate swaps and interest rate swap options), or to aggregate purchases and sales of contracts (other contracts).

24.1 Transactions on forward financial instruments – notional outstanding by residual maturity

	Total 31/12/2022			O/w over-the-counter			O/w exchange-traded and equivalent		
(in millions of euros)	≤1 year	>1 year ≤5 years	>5 years	≤1 year	>1 year ≤5 years	>5 years	≤1 year	>1 year ≤5 years	>5 years
Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Currency options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest rate options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Currency futures	3,149	-	-	3,149	-	-	-	-	-
FRAs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest rate swaps	500,276	221,300	217,786	500,276	221,300	217,786	-	-	-
Caps, floors, collars	210	150	185	210	150	185	-	-	-
Interest rate forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity and index forwards	63	766	531	63	766	531	-	-	-
Equity and index options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity, equity index and precious metal derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUBTOTAL	**503,698**	**222,216**	**218,502**	**503,698**	**222,216**	**218,502**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Currency swaps	6,442	22,170	9,235	6,442	22,170	9,235	-	-	-
Forward foreign exchange transactions	24,577	-	-	24,577	-	-	-	-	-
SUBTOTAL	**31,019**	**22,170**	**9,235**	**31,019**	**22,170**	**9,235**	**-**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL	**534,717**	**244,386**	**227,737**	**534,717**	**244,386**	**227,737**	**-**	**-**	**-**

	Total 31/12/2021			O/w over-the-counter			O/w exchange-traded and equivalent		
(in millions of euros)	≤1 year	>1 year ≤5 years	>5 years	≤1 year	>1 year ≤5 years	>5 years	≤1 year	>1 year ≤5 years	>5 years
Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Currency options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest rate options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Currency futures	2,417	-	-	2,417	-	-	-	-	-
FRAs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest rate swaps	404,571	205,251	180,505	404,571	205,251	180,505	-	-	-
Caps, floors, collars	400	260	285	400	260	285	-	-	-
Interest rate forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity and index forwards	-	761	115	-	761	115	-	-	-
Equity and index options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity, equity index and precious metal derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUBTOTAL	**407,388**	**206,272**	**180,905**	**407,388**	**206,272**	**180,905**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Currency swaps	1,700	16,726	11,867	1,700	16,726	11,867	-	-	-
Forward foreign exchange transactions	13,023	-	-	13,023	-	-	-	-	-
SUBTOTAL	**14,723**	**16,726**	**11,867**	**14,723**	**16,726**	**11,867**	**-**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL	**422,111**	**222,998**	**192,772**	**422,111**	**222,998**	**192,772**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

24.2 Forward financial instruments – fair value

(in millions of euros)	Positive Fair Value at 31/12/2022	Negative Fair Value at 31/12/2022	Notional Outstanding at 31/12/2022	Positive Fair Value at 31/12/2021	Negative Fair Value at 31/12/2021	Notional Outstanding at 31/12/2021
Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Currency options	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest rate options	-	-	-	-	-	-
Currency futures	-	-	3,149	-	-	2,417
FRAs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest rate swaps	14,539	31,557	939,362	11,807	8,825	790,327
Caps, floors, collars	53	4	545	15	11	945
Interest rate forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity and index forwards	-	-	1,360	-	-	876
Equity and index options	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity, equity index and precious metal derivatives	-	2	-	119	-	-
Credit derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUBTOTAL	**14,592**	**31,563**	**944,416**	**11,941**	**8,836**	**794,565**
Currency swaps	768	718	37,847	95	94	30,293
Forward foreign exchange transactions	5,518	5,586	24,577	4	13	13,023
SUBTOTAL	**6,286**	**6,304**	**62,424**	**99**	**107**	**43,316**
TOTAL	**20,878**	**37,867**	**1,006,840**	**12,040**	**8,943**	**881**

24.3 Information on swaps

Breakdown of interest rate swaps

(in millions of euros)	Isolated open position	Micro-hedge	Macro-hedge	Trading portfolio
Rate swaps	356,983	214,808	367,571	-
Similar contracts	-	-	-	-

Note 25 Information on counterparty risk on derivative products

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022			31/12/2021		
	Market value	Potential credit risk[1]	Total counterparty risk	Market value	Potential credit risk	Total counterparty risk
Risk on OECD governments, Central Banks and similar organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Risk on OECD financial institutions and similar organisations	20,875	2,260	23,135	12,040	1,944	13,983
Risk on other counterparties	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL BEFORE IMPACT OF NETTING CONTRACTS	**20,875**	**2,260**	**23,135**	**12,040**	**1,944**	**13,983**
O/w risk on:						
▪ interest rate, exchange rate and commodities contracts	20,875	2,182	23,057	11,920	1,871	13,791
▪ equity and index derivative contracts	-	78	78	119	72	192
TOTAL BEFORE IMPACT OF NETTING CONTRACTS	**20,875**	**2,260**	**23,135**	**12,040**	**1,944**	**13,983**
Impacts of netting and collateralisation contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL AFTER IMPACT OF NETTING AND COLLATERALISATION CONTRACTS	**20,875**	**2,260**	**23,135**	**12,040**	**1,944**	**13,983**

(1) Calculated under CRR2/CRD5 regulatory standards.

Note 26 Financing commitments and guarantees given and received

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
COMMITMENTS GIVEN		
FINANCING COMMITMENTS	**5,860**	**7,512**
Commitments given to credit institutions	5,860	7,512
Commitments given to customers	-	-
▪ Confirmed credit lines	-	-
▪ Other commitments given to customers	-	-
GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS	**20,506**	**16,652**
Credit institution guarantee commitments	13,480	9,750
▪ Confirmed documentary credit lines	-	-
▪ Other	13,480	9,750
Commitments to customers	7,026	6,902
▪ Property guarantees	-	-
▪ Other customer guarantees	7,026	6,902
SECURITIES COMMITMENTS	**81**	**8**
Securities acquired with repurchase options	-	-
Other commitments to be given	81	8
COMMITMENTS RECEIVED		
FINANCING COMMITMENTS	**153,485**	**122,437**
Commitments received from credit institutions	153,485	122,437
Commitments received from customers	-	-
GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS	**1,241**	**1,898**
Commitments received from credit institutions	1,239	1,896
Commitments received from customers	2	2
▪ Guarantees received from government bodies or similar institutions	-	-
▪ Other guarantees received	2	2
SECURITIES COMMITMENTS	**-**	**-**
Securities sold with repurchase options	-	-
Other commitments received	-	-

Note 27 Clearing of securities borrowings and centralised savings

27.1 Securities borrowing

	31/12/2022			31/12/2021		
(in millions of euros)	Gross debt relating to stock lending transactions (a)	Borrowed trading securities (b)	Net debt relating to stock lending transactions (c) = (a) - (b)	Gross debt relating to stock lending transactions (a)	Borrowed trading securities (b)	Net debt relating to stock lending transactions (c) = (a) - (b)
Treasury bills and similar securities:	-	-	-	-	-	-
▪ o/w borrowed securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds and other fixed income securities:	7,480	7,480	-	10,889	10,889	-
▪ o/w borrowed securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equities and other variable income securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
▪ o/w borrowed securities	-	-	-	-	-	-

27.2 Centralised savings

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Deposits collected in respect of special savings accounts	123,469	183,337
Loans and receivables from Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations savings funds	67,618	59,004
AMOUNTS OF DEPOSITS MADE BY CUSTOMERS NET OF LOANS TO SAVINGS FUNDS	**55,851**	**124,333**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Note 28 Net interest and similar revenues

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Interbank transactions	4,164	3,111
Crédit Agricole internal transactions	3,519	2,627
Customer transactions	208	165
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	1,532	870
Net gains on macro-hedging transactions	375	554
Debt securities	2,659	2,471
Other interest income	99	76
INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME	**12,556**	**9,874**
Interbank transactions	(1,937)	(1,749)
Crédit Agricole internal transactions	(1,495)	(1,805)
Customer transactions	(5,480)	(4,114)
Net losses on macro-hedging transactions	-	-
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	(918)	(708)
Debt securities	(3,771)	(2,604)
Other interest expense	(1)	(19)
INTEREST AND SIMILAR EXPENSES	**(13,602)**	**(10,999)**
TOTAL NET INTEREST AND SIMILAR REVENUES[(1)]	**(1,046)**	**(1,125)**

(1) *Expenses net of interest and similar revenues relating to subordinated debt at 31 December 2022 amounted to €1,092 million compared with €1,003 million at 31 December 2021.*

Macro-hedging transactions cover the entire portfolio and are, by nature, not assignable to a type of transactions. They are presented on specific lines.

Note 29 Revenues from variable income securities

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates, equity investments and other long-term equity investments	6,006	3,947
Short-term investment securities and medium-term portfolio securities	-	-
Other securities transactions	-	-
TOTAL REVENUES FROM VARIABLE INCOME SECURITIES	**6,006**	**3,947**

Note 30 Net fee and commission income

	31/12/2022			31/12/2021		
(in millions of euros)	Income	Expense	Net	Income	Expense	Net
Interbank transactions	220	(66)	154	200	(54)	146
Crédit Agricole internal transactions	1,370	(509)	861	1,247	(408)	839
Customer transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forward financial instruments and other off-balance sheet transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial services	43	(129)	(86)	39	(103)	(64)
Provision for fee and commission risks	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME	**1,633**	**(704)**	**929**	**1,486**	**(565)**	**921**

Note 31 Net gains (losses) on trading book

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Net gains (losses) on trading securities	(3)	3
Net gains (losses) on foreign exchange transactions and similar financial instruments	1	(59)
Net gains (losses) on other forward financial instruments	33	26
NET GAINS (LOSSES) ON TRADING BOOK	**31**	**(30)**

Note 32 Net gains (losses) on short term investment portfolios and similar

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
INVESTMENT SECURITIES		
Impairment losses	(45)	(8)
Reversal of impairment losses	11	7
Net impairment losses/reversals	**(34)**	**(1)**
Gains on disposals	56	125
Losses on disposals	(54)	(3)
Net gains (losses) on disposals	**2**	**122**
NET GAINS (LOSSES) ON SHORT TERM INVESTMENT SECURITIES	(32)	121
MEDIUM-TERM PORTFOLIO SECURITIES		
Impairment losses	-	-
Reversal of impairment losses	-	-
Net impairment losses/reversals	**-**	**-**
Gains on disposals	-	-
Losses on disposals	-	-
Net gains (losses) on disposals	**-**	**-**
NET GAINS (LOSSES) ON MEDIUM-TERM PORTFOLIO SECURITIES	-	-
NET GAINS (LOSSES) ON SHORT TERM INVESTMENT PORTFOLIOS AND SIMILAR	**(32)**	**121**

Note 33 Other banking income and expenses

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Other income	7	60
Share of joint ventures	-	-
Charge-backs and expense reclassifications	1	4
Reversal of provisions	3	3
OTHER BANKING INCOME	11	67
Sundry expenses	(55)	(43)
Share of joint ventures	(9)	(8)
Charge-backs and expense reclassifications	-	-
Additions to provisions	(1)	(54)
OTHER BANKING EXPENSES	(65)	(105)
TOTAL OTHER BANKING INCOME AND EXPENSES	**(54)**	**(38)**

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Note 34 Operating expenses

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
EMPLOYEE EXPENSES[1]		
Wages and salaries	(165)	(184)
Social security costs	(80)	(111)
o/w contributions to defined-contribution post-employment benefit plans	(35)	(33)
Profit-sharing and incentive plans	(20)	(18)
Payroll-related tax	(32)	(33)
Total employee expenses	**(297)**	**(346)**
Charge-backs and reclassification of employee expenses	18	22
NET EMPLOYEE EXPENSES	**(279)**	**(324)**
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
Income and other taxes	(22)	(26)
External services, other administrative expenses and regulatory contributions[2]	(504)	(368)
Total administrative costs	**(526)**	**(394)**
Charge-backs and reclassification of administrative costs	48	49
NET ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	**(478)**	**(345)**
OPERATING EXPENSES	**(757)**	**(669)**

(1) At 31 December 2022, the compensation of members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee paid by Crédit Agricole S.A. amounted to €25.6 million, €2.4 million of which in post-employment benefits.
(2) €55.6 million of which for the contribution to the Single Resolution Fund for financial year 2022.

Headcount by category

(Average number of active employees in proportion to activity)

Employee categories	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Managers	1,692	1,602
Non-managers	171	169
TOTAL AVERAGE HEADCOUNT	**1,863**	**1,771**
Of which:		
▪ France	1,844	1,752
▪ International	19	19
Of which: Detached employees	128	102

Note 35 Cost of risk

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
ADDITIONS TO PROVISIONS AND IMPAIRMENT LOSSES	**(13)**	**(2)**
Impairment for doubtful loans	-	-
Other provisions and impairment	(13)	(2)
REVERSAL OF PROVISIONS AND IMPAIRMENT LOSSES	**29**	**5**
Reversal of impairment of doubtful loans	-	-
Other reversals of provisions and impairment losses[1]	29	5
CHANGE IN PROVISIONS AND IMPAIRMENT LOSSES	**16**	**3**
Losses on non-impaired irrecoverable loans	-	-
Losses on impaired irrecoverable loans[2]	(27)	(3)
Discounts on restructured loans	-	-
Recoveries on loans written off	-	-
Other losses	-	-
Other gains	-	-
COST OF RISK	**(11)**	**-**

(1) €24 million of which used to hedge risks provisioned in liabilities.
(2) €27 million of which on irrecoverable doubtful loans.

Note 36 Net gains (losses) on fixed assets

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS		
Impairment losses	**(288)**	**(6)**
Long-term investment securities	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates, equity investments and other long-term equity investments	(288)	(6)
Reversal of impairment losses	**399**	**1,344**
Long-term investment securities	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates, equity investments and other long-term equity investments	399	1,344
Net impairment losses/reversals	**111**	**1,338**
Long-term investment securities	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates, equity investments and other long-term equity investments	111	1,338
Gains on disposals	**55**	**14**
Long-term investment securities	6	13
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates, equity investments and other long-term equity investments	49	1
Losses on disposals	**(236)**	**(239)**
Long-term investment securities	(3)	-
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates, equity investments and other long-term equity investments	(233)	(238)
Losses on receivables from equity investments	-	(1)
Net gains (losses) on disposals	**(181)**	**(225)**
Long-term investment securities	3	13
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates, equity investments and other long-term equity investments	(184)	(238)
NET GAINS (LOSSES)	(70)	1,113
PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS		
Gains on disposals	-	5
Losses on disposals	-	-
NET GAINS (LOSSES)	-	5
NET GAINS (LOSSES) ON FIXED ASSETS	**(70)**	**1,118**

Note 37 Income tax

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Income tax charge(1)	341	274
Net additions to provisions for taxes under the tax consolidation scheme	(43)	1
NET BALANCE	**298**	**275**

(1) The tax gain mainly consists of the taxes that Crédit Agricole S.A., as head of the tax consolidation group, collected from the subsidiaries included in the tax consolidation scheme.

Note 38 Presence in non-cooperative States and territories

At 31 December 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. had no direct or indirect presence in non-cooperative States or territories within the meaning of Article 238-0-A of the French General Tax Code.

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Statutory auditors' report on the financial statements

This is a translation into English of the Statutory Auditors' report on the financial statements of the Company issued in French and it is provided solely for the convenience of English speaking users.

This statutory auditors' report includes information required by European regulation and French law, such as information about the appointment of the statutory auditors or verification of the management report and other documents provided to shareholders.

This report should be read in conjunction with, and construed in accordance with, French law and professional auditing standards applicable in France.

(For the year ended 31 December 2022)

CREDIT AGRICOLE S.A.

12, Place des Etats-Unis

92127 Montrouge cedex

To the General Meeting of Shareholders of Crédit Agricole S.A.,

OPINION

In compliance with the engagement entrusted to us by your General Meeting of Shareholders, we have audited the accompanying financial statements of Crédit Agricole S.A. for the year ended 31 December 2022.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets and liabilities and of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022 and of the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with French accounting principles.

The audit opinion expressed above is consistent with our report to the Audit Committee.

BASIS FOR OPINION

Audit framework

We conducted our audit in accordance with professional standards applicable in France. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Statutory Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section* of our report.

Independence

We conducted our audit engagement in compliance with independence requirements of the French Commercial Code (Code de commerce) and the French Code of Ethics (Code de déontologie) for statutory auditors, for the period from 1st January 2022 to the date of our report and specifically we did not provide any prohibited non-audit services referred to in Article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014.

JUSTIFICATION OF ASSESSMENTS – KEY AUDIT MATTERS

In accordance with the requirements of Articles L.823-9 and R.823-7 of the French Commercial Code (Code de commerce) relating to the justification of our assessments, we inform you of the key audit matters relating to risks of material misstatement that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period, as well as how we addressed those risks.

These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on specific items of the financial statements.

Risks concerning measurement of equity investments and subsidiary securities whose valuation requires judgement

Description of risk	How our audit addressed this risk
Equity investments and subsidiary securities are recognised at cost and impaired based on their value in use, corresponding to the price that the Company would be willing to pay to acquire them in line with its ownership objectives. Value in use can be determined with various factors, including profitability and the profitability outlook of the company concerned. In this case, value in use is determined by discounting the estimated future cash flows generated by CGU, as defined in the three-year financial forecasts determined by each entity's management for the purpose of its business monitoring and extended over two years. We deemed the measurement of equity investments and subsidiary securities, whose valuation requires judgement, to be a key audit matter. Indeed, by its very nature, determining value in use requires management to make decisions concerning key assumptions to use in particular to determine financial forecasts and discount rates. We paid particular attention to the testing carried out on the business lines French Retail Banking – LCL and International Retail Banking for Italy, given their sensitivity to the assumptions used by management. Equity investments and subsidiary securities recorded in the balance sheet amounted to a net value of €65.4 billion, including €4.2 billion in impairment at 31 December 2022. The carrying amount of LCL amounted to €10.5 billion and that of CA Italia €4.4 billion. See Notes 2.2 and 6 to the financial statements.	We obtained an understanding of the processes implemented to determine value in use and the related impairment of equity investments and subsidiary securities, whose valuation requires judgement. We brought in valuation experts to our audit teams to assess the assumptions used to determine the discount rates and the perpetual growth rates used as well as the models used for calculating discounted cash flows. We tested the calculations and compared the main assumptions (capital allocation rate, discount rate, growth rate, etc.) with external sources. We examined the financial forecasts prepared by the management of each entity concerned and used in the model to: ▪ check their consistency with those that have been presented to the governance bodies (Board of Directors or Supervisory Board) of the entities or sub-groups, and the justification of potential adjustments made; ▪ assess the main underlying assumptions, including for the determination of the terminal year. These assumptions were assessed in view of the inflationary environment and the rise in interest rates, the former financial forecasts and the actual performance over prior periods; ▪ conduct sensitivity analyses of the value in use to some of the assumptions (level of capital allocated, discount rate, cost of risk, cost to income ratio). We also examined the disclosures provided in the notes to the financial statements on the value in use of equity investments and subsidiary securities whose valuation requires judgement.

Legal, tax and compliance risks

Description of risk	How our audit addressed this risk
Crédit Agricole S.A. is the subject of judicial proceedings and several investigations and requests for regulatory information from various regulators. These are mainly related to the Euribor/Libor matters with the American authorities and the European Union. Various tax investigations are also ongoing. The decision to recognise a provision or a receivable and the amount to be recorded requires, by its nature, the use of judgement, due to the difficulty in assessing the outcome of pending litigation or uncertainties regarding certain tax treatments. Given the importance of judgement, these assessments carry a significant risk of material misstatement in the financial statements and are therefore a key audit matter. The various ongoing investigations, requests for information and actions of certain authorities as of 31 December 2022, are presented in Note 15 to the financial statements.	We obtained an understanding of the process implemented by management to assess the risks arising from these litigations and tax uncertainties, as well as the provisions or receivables, where applicable, through quarterly inquiries with management and more specifically with the Legal, Tax and Compliance departments of the bank. Our work involved: ▪ assessing the assumptions made to determine provisions or receivables based on available information (documentation prepared by the Legal or Tax department or external counsel of Crédit Agricole S.A., correspondence from regulators and minutes of Legal Risks Committee meetings); ▪ reading the analyses and conclusions of the bank's legal advisers and their responses to our requests for confirmation; ▪ regarding more specifically tax risks, examining, with our tax specialists, the responses provided by the bank to the relevant authorities as well as the risk assessment made by the bank; ▪ assessing, accordingly, the level of provisions or receivables as at 31 December 2022. Lastly, we examined the related disclosures provided in the notes to the financial statements.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

SPECIFIC VERIFICATIONS

We have also performed, in accordance with professional standards applicable in France, the specific verifications required by laws and regulations.

Information given in the management report and in the other documents with respect to the financial position and the financial statements provided to the Shareholders

We have no matters to report as to the fair presentation and the consistency with the financial statements of the information given in the management report of the Board of Directors and in the other documents with respect to the financial position and the financial statements provided to the Shareholders.

Concerning the fair presentation and the consistency with the financial statements of the disclosures about payment terms referred to in Article D. 441-6 of the French Commercial Code, we have the following matter to report: as indicated in the management report, these disclosures do not include banking and related transactions, as the Company considers that such transactions do not fall within the scope of the disclosures to be provided.

Report on corporate governance

We attest that the Board of Directors' report on corporate governance sets out the information required by Articles L.225-37-4, L.22-10-10 and L.22-10-9 of the French Commercial Code (Code de commerce).

Concerning the information given in accordance with the requirements of Article L.22-10-9 of the French Commercial Code (Code de commerce) relating to remunerations and benefits received by the directors and any other commitments made in their favour, we have verified its consistency with the financial statements, or with the underlying information used to prepare these financial statements and, where applicable, with the information obtained by your Company from controlling and controlled companies. Based on these procedures, we attest the accuracy and fair presentation of this information.

With respect to the information relating to items that your Company considered likely to have an impact in the event of a takeover bid or exchange offer, provided pursuant to Article L.22-10-11 of the French Commercial Code (Code de commerce), we have agreed this information to the source documents communicated to us. Based on these procedures, we have no observations to make on this information.

Other information

In accordance with French law, we have verified that the required information concerning the purchase of investments and controlling interests and the identity of the shareholders and holders of the voting rights has been properly disclosed in the management report.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Format of presentation of the financial statements intended to be included in the annual financial report

We have also verified, in accordance with the professional standard applicable in France relating to the procedures performed by the statutory auditor relating to the annual and consolidated financial statements presented in the European single electronic format, that the presentation of the financial statements intended to be included in the annual financial report mentioned in Article L.451-1-2, I of the French Monetary and Financial Code (Code monétaire et financier), prepared under the responsibility of the Chief Executive Officer complies with the single electronic format defined in the European Delegated Regulation No 2019/815 of 17 December 2018.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the presentation of the financial statements intended to be included in the annual financial report complies, in all material respects, with the European single electronic format.

We have no responsibility to verify that the financial statements that will ultimately be included by your Company in the annual financial report filed with the AMF are in agreement with those on which we have performed our work.

Appointment of the Statutory Auditors

We were appointed as statutory auditors of Crédit Agricole S.A. by the General Meeting of Shareholders held on 19 May 2004 for PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit and in 1985 for Ernst & Young et Autres.

As at 31 December 2021, PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit and Ernst & Young et Autres were in the 19th and 38th year of total uninterrupted engagement respectively.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with French accounting principles and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless it is expected to liquidate the Company or to cease operations.

The Audit Committee is responsible for monitoring the financial reporting process and the effectiveness of internal control and risks management systems and where applicable, its internal audit, regarding the accounting and financial reporting procedures.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors.

STATUTORY AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Objectives and audit approach

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

As specified in Article L.823-10-1 of the French Commercial Code (Code de commerce), our statutory audit does not include assurance on the viability of the Company or the quality of management of the affairs of the Company.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards applicable in France, the statutory auditor exercises professional judgment throughout the audit and furthermore:

- Identifies and assesses the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designs and performs audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtains audit evidence considered to be sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for his opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtains an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluates the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management in the financial statements.
- Assesses the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. This assessment is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of his audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern. If the statutory auditor concludes that a material uncertainty exists, there is a requirement to draw attention in the audit report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are not provided or inadequate, to modify the opinion expressed therein.
- Evaluates the overall presentation of the financial statements and assesses whether these statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Report to the Audit Committee

We submit a report to the Audit Committee, which includes in particular a description of the scope of the audit and the audit program implemented, as well as the results of our audit. We also report, if any, significant deficiencies in internal control regarding the accounting and financial reporting procedures that we have identified.

Our report to the Audit Committee includes the risks of material misstatement that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and which are therefore the key audit matters that we are required to describe in this report.

We also provide the Audit Committee with the declaration provided for in Article 6 of Regulation (EU) N° 537/2014, confirming our independence within the meaning of the rules applicable in France such as they are set in particular by Articles L.822-10 to L.822-14 of the French Commercial Code (Code de commerce) and in the French Code of Ethics (Code de déontologie) for statutory auditors. Where appropriate, we discuss with the Audit Committee the risks that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and the related safeguards.

Neuilly-sur-Seine and Paris-La Défense, 27 March 2023

The Statutory Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit	ERNST & YOUNG et Autres
Agnès Hussherr	Olivier Durand

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

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General Information

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

General Meeting 2023
Wednesday 17 May, 09:30 a.m.

Written questions

Shareholders or unitholders of the FCPE fund "Crédit Agricole Classique" wishing to ask any **questions in writing** may, from the date of the Notice of Meeting until the fourth business day preceding the date of the Meeting, namely **Thursday, 11 May 2023,** send them by registered letter with return receipt requested to the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. at the address of its registered office, or by email to: assemblee.generale@credit-agricole-sa.fr, along with a certificate of account registration.

The answers to such written questions will be published directly on the website of Crédit Agricole S.A., at the following address:

www.credit-agricole.com/en/finance/individual-shareholders/annual-general-meeting

Questions from shareholders at the Meeting

In addition to the right to ask questions in writing prior to the General Meeting, all shareholders shall also have the right to ask one or more questions in writing which will be answered during the General Meeting, under the conditions described below.

Submission of questions

Shareholders who want to ask a question should visit the page dedicated to the General Meeting at www.credit-agricole.com/en/finance/individual-shareholders/annual-general-meeting, where they will find the link to connect to the chat and complete the submission form. They must enter their title, surname, first name and email address and certify that they are Crédit Agricole S.A. shareholders.

The chat will be live from 17 May 2023, 09:30 a.m., and will be closed after the Q&A session at the General Meeting. Only questions submitted through this procedure within the allotted time will be processed.

Moderation and answering of questions

Crédit Agricole S.A. will make every effort to answer all questions that are received in this context. However, questions asked in the chat room may be moderated if necessary to avoid any incidents during the Meeting. Shareholders are asked to observe the following rules:

- only questions related to the agenda of the General Meeting will be answered;
- we will not answer any questions relating to personal matters, customer focus or commercial issues. Please address such questions to your institution's Customer Relations department;
- any comments or questions containing abusive or defamatory language will not be answered;
- any questions that are not sufficiently understandable or intelligible will not be answered. It is the shareholder's responsibility to ensure that the question is properly framed and clear.

As many questions as possible will be answered at the Meeting after they are grouped by topic. The answers given at the Meeting will be published on the Company's website. Questions that could not be answered during the Meeting will also be posted on the Company's website.

To follow the General Meeting in real time on the Internet, log in via our website at www.credit-agricole.com.

Articles of Association – Updated Version on 13 January 2023

CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A.

A French company *("société anonyme")* with a share capital of EUR 9,077,707,050

Registered with the Nanterre Trade and Company Registry under number 784 608 416

Registered office: 12 Place des États-Unis, 92127 Montrouge Cedex

Article 1 – Form

Crédit Agricole S.A. (the "Company") is a French company *("société anonyme")* with a Board of Directors *("Conseil d'administration")* governed by ordinary corporate law, notably Book II of the French Commercial Code, as well as, where applicable, Book X of the French Commercial Code relating to companies whose securities are admitted to trading on a regulated market or a multilateral trading facility.

Crédit Agricole S.A. is also subject to the provisions of the Monetary and Finance Code, in particular Articles L. 512-47 *et seq.*, and those provisions of former Book V of the Rural Code which have not been repealed.

Prior to the Extraordinary General Meeting of 29 November 2001, the Company was called "Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole", abbreviated "C.N.C.A."

The Company was born of the transformation of the Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole, an *"Établissement Public Industriel et Commercial",* following the merger of the Mutual Guarantee Fund of the Caisses Régionales de Crédit Agricole Mutuel (the Regional Banks); it continues to hold all of the rights, obligations, guarantees and security interests of those legal entities prior to their transformation; it exercises all rights relating to mortgages granted in favour of the State.

Article 2 – Name

The name of the Company is: Crédit Agricole S.A.

In all deeds and documents of the Company that are intended for third parties, the corporate name shall be immediately preceded or followed by the words "Société Anonyme" or the initials "S.A.", *"régie par le livre deuxième du Code de commerce et par les dispositions du Code monétaire et financier"* ("governed by Book II of the French Commercial Code and the provisions of the Monetary and Finance Code") and by the amount of the share capital.

Article 3 – Object

Crédit Agricole S.A. has for object to facilitate and promote the activities and development of the Caisses Régionales de Crédit Agricole Mutuel and the Crédit Agricole Group. In furtherance of this purpose:

1. Crédit Agricole S.A. operates as a central financial institution and ensures that the Group acts as a single financial unit in its dealings with third parties with the object of optimising the financial management of funds and, in return, the allocation of the financial resources so collected.

   Crédit Agricole S.A. collects and manages the excess deposits and savings of the Regional Banks, as well as savings collected by such Banks on its behalf.

   Crédit Agricole S.A. grants facilities to the Regional Banks to permit the funding of their medium and long-term loans. It ensures that the transformation risks pertaining to the Company, its subsidiaries and the Regional Banks are assumed. It implements the mechanisms for guaranteeing transactions by the Caisses Régionales de Crédit Agricole Mutuel. In its own name and on behalf of the companies in the Crédit Agricole Group, Crédit Agricole S.A. negotiates and enters into domestic and international agreements which may affect the credit of the Group. It executes all nation-wide agreements with the State.
2. In France and abroad, Crédit Agricole S.A. performs all types of banking, financial, credit, investment or securities transactions and related services under the Monetary and Finance Code, guaranty, arbitrage, brokerage and commission transactions, whether for its own account or for the account of others, without infringing on the remit of the Caisses Régionales de Crédit Agricole Mutuel.
3. In accordance with the provisions of the Monetary and Finance Code, as the Central Organ of Crédit Agricole Mutuel, Crédit Agricole S.A. ensures the cohesion of the Crédit Agricole Mutuel network, the proper operation of the credit institutions that are a part thereof, and compliance by such institutions with the applicable laws and regulations by exercising administrative, technical and financial supervision thereof; it guarantees the liquidity and solvency of the entire network and all institutions affiliated therewith.

And, as a general matter, Crédit Agricole S.A. engages in all types of commercial, financial, personal and real property transactions and provides all services directly or indirectly related to its purpose, provided that they are in furtherance thereof.

Article 4 – Registered office

The registered office of the Company is situated at 12 Place des États-Unis, 92127 Montrouge Cedex.

Article 5 – Duration

The Company, born out of the transformation described in the last paragraph of Article 1 of these Articles of Association, shall terminate on 31 December 2086 unless extended or dissolved in advance by the Shareholders at an Extraordinary General Meeting.

Article 6 – Share capital

The share capital of the Company is €9,077,707,050 divided into 3,025,902,350 shares with a par value of €3, all of them paid up in full.

For purposes of these Articles of Association:

- **"General Meeting"** means the General Meeting of Shareholders;
- **"Extraordinary General Meeting"** means the General Meeting convened to vote on extraordinary business;
- **"Ordinary General Meeting"** means the General Meeting convened to vote on ordinary business.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Article 7 – Changes in the share capital: capital increases, reductions and redemptions

A. Capital increases

1. The share capital may be increased by any method and in any manner authorised by law.
2. The Extraordinary General Meeting shall have exclusive authority to decide whether to increase the share capital or to authorise such a decision, subject to the provisions relating to the payment of dividends in shares set out in Article 30 "Determination, allocation and distribution of profit" of these Articles of Association.
3. Pursuant to the applicable laws and regulations, holders of shares have a pre-emptive right to subscribe for shares and securities granting rights to shares in the Company, in proportion to the quantity of shares that they own.
4. In-kind contributions must be approved by the Extraordinary General Meeting, pursuant to the applicable laws and regulations.

B. Capital reductions

1. Capital reductions are decided or authorised by the Extraordinary General Meeting, which may delegate to the Board of Directors all powers for purposes of carrying out capital reductions.
2. Any capital reduction due to losses is allocated to the share capital among the different shares in proportion to the percentage of share capital they represent.

   Losses shall first be charged against the following accounts, in the following order: 1) retained earnings, 2) distributable reserves, 3) other reserves, 4) statutory reserves, 5) any share premiums, 6) the legal reserve, and 7) equity.
3. The Company may carry out capital reductions for reasons other than losses under the conditions stipulated by laws and regulations.

C. Redemption of the share capital

The share capital may be redeemed in accordance with Articles L. 225-198 *et seq.* of the French Commercial Code.

Article 8 – Form of shares

The shares may be in registered or bearer form, at the holders' election, subject to applicable statutory and regulatory provisions.

They shall be registered in shareholders' accounts on the terms and conditions provided for by law. They may be transferred from account to account.

Article 9 – Declarations regarding reaching thresholds and shareholder identification

A. Declarations regarding reaching thresholds

Without prejudice to the ownership threshold disclosures provided by law, any person or legal entity, acting solely or with others, who directly or indirectly comes into possession of a number of shares representing 1% of the share capital or voting rights must inform the Company, by recorded delivery with advice of delivery, at its registered office, within five days of the date on which the shares enabling such person to reach or breach said threshold were registered, of the total number of shares and the number of voting rights it owns, as well as the total number of securities which may grant rights to the Company's equity in the future, any voting rights which may be attached thereto.

The said declaration must be renewed as set forth above each time that the number of shares or voting rights attains a multiple of a 1% threshold (through either a purchase or sale of shares) of the total shares or voting rights.

If a Shareholder has not issued the required declarations as set forth above, he shall lose his right to vote on the shares exceeding the level which should have been reported, as provided for by law, if one or more holders of shares representing at least 2% of the shares or voting rights so request during a General Meeting.

B. Shareholder identification

In accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and in order to identify the holders of bearer securities, the Company shall have the right to request at any time, at its expense, that the central custodian of its securities account provide the name, nationality, year of birth or formation, and the address of the holders of securities which provide a present or future right to vote at its General Meetings, as well as the number of securities held by each and the restrictions, if any, which may apply to the said securities.

Based on the list provided by the central custodian, and subject to the same terms and conditions, the Company shall have the right to request, either from said central custodian or directly from the persons on the list who the Company feels may be acting as intermediaries on behalf of third party, the information regarding said securities holders set forth in the preceding paragraph.

If they are intermediaries, said persons must disclose the identity of the holders of said securities. The information should be provided directly to the financial intermediary that maintains the account and said entity must then transmit the information to the Company or to the central custodian.

For registered securities, the Company shall also have the right at any time to request that the intermediary that has registered on behalf of third parties disclose the identity of the holders of said securities and the number of securities held by each of them.

For so long as the Company feels that certain holders of securities (whether registered or bearer), the identity of which has been provided to it, are holding said securities on behalf of third parties, it shall have the right to request said holders to disclose the identity of the owners of the securities as set forth above and the number of securities held by each of them.

After the information set forth above has been requested, the Company shall have the right to request any legal entity which holds more than one-fortieth of the share capital or voting rights of the Company to disclose to the Company the identity of the persons who directly or indirectly hold more than one-third of the share capital or voting rights (which are exercised at the legal entity's general meetings) of the said legal entity.

If a person who has been the subject of a request in accordance with the provisions of the present Article 9.B. fails to disclose the requested information within the legally required period or discloses incomplete or incorrect information regarding its capacity or the holders of the securities, or the number of securities held by each of them, the shares or securities which give rise to present or future rights to the Company's share capital which said person has registered, shall immediately lose their voting rights at any General Meeting until complete information has been provided. Dividend payments shall also be suspended until that date.

In addition, in the event that the registered person deliberately misconstrues the above provisions, the court which has territorial jurisdiction over the Company's registered office may, at the request of the Company or of one or more Shareholders holding at least 5% of the share capital, revoke in whole or in part the voting rights regarding which the information was requested and, possibly, the corresponding dividend payment of the shares, for a period which may not exceed five years.

Article 10 – Voting rights – Indivisibility of the shares – Rights and obligations attached to the shares

A. Voting rights

The voting rights attached to the Company's shares are proportional to the share capital that they represent and each share entitles its holder to one vote. The Company's shares (including any that might be freely allocated as part of a capital increase via a capitalisation of reserves, profits or issue premiums) do not carry double voting rights in accordance with Article L. 22-10-46 in the last sub-paragraph of Article L. 225-123 of the French Commercial Code.

B. Indivisibility of the shares

The shares are indivisible with regard to the Company.

Voting rights attached to each share are exercised by the beneficial owner at Ordinary General Meetings and by the legal owner at Extraordinary General Meetings.

The joint owners of indivisible shares are represented at General Meetings by one of them or by a single representative. In the event of a dispute, their representative shall be appointed by the Court at the request of the first joint owner to refer this matter to the Court.

The right to the award of new shares following the capitalisation of reserves, profits or any share premiums belongs to the legal owner, subject to the rights of the beneficial owner.

C. Rights and obligations attached to the shares

1. Ownership of a share automatically entails compliance with the Articles of Association and with resolutions duly adopted by General Meetings.
2. Each share gives the holder the same right of ownership in the Company's assets and profits, as defined in Article 31 "Dissolution – Liquidation" and Article 30 "Determination, allocation and distribution of profit" herein.

   Each share gives the holder the right to attend General Meetings and to vote therein, under the conditions set forth by law and by the Articles of Association. Each share shall give the holder the right to cast one vote at General Meetings.
3. Whenever it is necessary to hold several shares to exercise a given right, such as in the case of an exchange, consolidation or allocation of shares, or as a result of an increase or reduction of the share capital regardless of whether this is due to accumulated losses, or in the case of a merger or other corporate transaction, the holders of individual shares, or those who do not own the required number of shares, may exercise such rights only if they personally arrange for the consolidation of the shares and purchase or sell the required number of shares or fractional shares, where necessary.

Article 11 – Board of Directors

1. The Company shall be governed by a Board of Directors composed of:

- **at least three and no more than 18** directors shall be elected by the General Meeting in accordance with the provisions of Article L. 225-18 of the French Commercial Code;
- **one director representing the professional agricultural organisations,** shall be appointed in accordance with the provisions of Article L. 512-49 of the Monetary and Finance Code; and
- **one or two directors representing the staff,** appointed in accordance with Article L. 225-27-1-III- 3°of the French Commercial Code;
- **one Director representing employee shareholders,** in accordance with Article L. 225-23 and L. 22-10-5 of the French Commercial Code, elected by the General Meeting upon the proposal of the shareholders as referred to in Article L. 225-102.

The following individuals may also attend Board Meetings in an advisory capacity:

- non-voting Board Members appointed in accordance with Article 12 of these Articles of Association; and
- one member of the Works Council designated thereby.

In the event that one of the positions held by the directors representing the staff or by the director who represents the professional agricultural organisations becomes vacant, the Board of Directors whose Board Members are elected by the General Meeting may validly deliberate.

The age limit for directors is 65. When a director reaches the age of 65, he will be deemed to have resigned at the end of the next Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.

2. Directors elected by the General Meeting of Shareholders

Directors elected by the General Meeting of Shareholders shall be natural persons or legal entities.

The term of office of directors is three years. However, a director appointed to replace another director whose term of office has not yet expired shall remain in office only for the balance of his predecessor's term.

Directors who are natural persons may not be elected to more than four consecutive terms of office. However, if a director is appointed to replace an outgoing director whose term of office has not yet expired, the director appointed for the remainder of the outgoing director's term may seek a fifth term, for a period not exceeding four consecutive terms of office. He will be deemed to have resigned at the end of the next Ordinary General Meeting following the twelfth anniversary of his first appointment.

A director's duties shall terminate at the end of the Ordinary General Meeting called to consider the accounts for the previous financial year that is held during the year in which such director's term expires.

With the exception of the directors elected by the staff and the director who represents the professional agricultural organisations, the renewal of the directors elected by the General Meeting of Shareholders shall be carried out in such a way as to ensure, to the extent possible, a gradual and balanced expiry of terms of office.

3. Director representing the professional agricultural organisations

The term of office of the director representing the professional agricultural organisations is three years. He may be re-appointed or removed at any time by the authority that appointed him.

4. Directors representing the staff

When only one director representing the employees is to be appointed, he or she shall be appointed by the trade union organisation having obtained the most votes in the first round of the elections mentioned in Articles L. 2122-1 and L. 2122-4 of the Labour Code in the Company and its direct or indirect subsidiaries whose registered office is located in France. When two directors representing the employees must be appointed, they shall be designated by each of the two trade union organisations having obtained the most votes in the first round of these elections.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

The number of directors representing the employees shall be two when the number of directors mentioned in Articles L. 225-17 and L. 225-18 of the French Commercial Code is greater than eight, and one if it is equal to or less than eight. If, during a financial year, the number of directors mentioned in Articles L. 225-17 and L. 225-18 of the French Commercial Code falls below or reaches eight, the term of office of the second director representing the employees shall continue until its end, but shall not be renewed if the number of directors remains below or reaches eight on the date of renewal. If the number of directors mentioned in Articles L. 225-17 and L. 225-18 becomes again greater than eight, a second director representing the employees shall be appointed under the conditions set out above, within six months of the co-option by the Board of Directors or the appointment by the General Meeting of the new director, it being specified that the latter shall take office at the first meeting of the Board of Directors held after his appointment.

Each director representing employees is appointed for a period of three years. His or her term of office shall expire at the end of the Ordinary General Meeting called to approve the accounts for the previous financial year, held in the year in which his or her term of office expires.

In the event that the seat of a director representing the staff falls vacant as a result of his death, resignation, removal, the termination of his employment contract, or for any other reason whatsoever, the vacant seat is filled for the remaining term of office in accordance with Article L. 225-34 of the French Commercial Code. Until the date of replacement, the Board of Directors may validly meet and deliberate.

In the event that the obligation to appoint one or more directors representing employees lapses (including in the event of the repeal of the legal provisions providing for it), the term of office of the director(s) representing employees shall end on the earlier of the following two dates: at the end of the current term of office or at the end of the Board of Directors' meeting at which the Board of Directors acknowledges that the Company no longer falls within the scope of the law.

Subject to the provisions of this article or the law, the directors representing the employees shall have the same status, powers and responsibilities as the other directors.

If no director or directors representing the employees are appointed in accordance with the law and these Articles of Association, the Board of Directors may meet and deliberate validly.

5. Director representing employee shareholders

a) Procedures for appointing the candidate for the position of Director representing employee shareholders

Under the conditions defined in Article L. 225-102 of the French Commercial Code, the candidate for appointment as Director representing employee shareholders is designated:

1. on the one hand, by all the elected members of the Supervisory Boards of the said FCPEs for unitholders of company mutual funds(FCPE) invested mainly in Crédit Agricole S.A. shares; and
2. on the other hand, by electors elected by all employee shareholders when they directly exercise the voting rights attached to the shares that they own directly (it being specified that the employees referred to in this paragraph 2) and are those referred to in Article L. 225-102 of the French Commercial Code, i.e. employee shareholders of the Company and of entities or groupings related or affiliated to the Company pursuant to Article L. 225-180 of the French Commercial Code).

The members of the Supervisory Boards referred to in paragraph 1) and the electors referred to in paragraph 2) shall meet within a college *(Collège)* responsible for electing from among themselves the candidate for the position of Director representing employee shareholders and his or her substitute with a view to their election by the General Meeting. The conditions for appointing the electors and the candidate, which are not specified in these Articles of Association, shall be determined by the Board of Directors, and shall be implemented by any person and/or management of Crédit Agricole S.A. to whom it has delegated authority, in agreement with the Chief Executive Officer.

In any event,

- the Board of Directors, when determining the conditions for eligibility to stand for election as a candidate for the positions of electors, must ensure that the number of electors will be such that the composition of the College will be reasonably representative of the respective weighting of shares whose voting rights are exercised directly by employee shareholders and shares whose voting rights are exercised by the Supervisory Boards of the FCPEs;
- the candidate and his/her substitute having received the absolute majority of the votes cast within the College will be proposed to the General Meeting; if, at the end of the vote, no candidate has obtained an absolute majority, then the two candidates having obtained the most votes will have to present themselves for a second round, at the end of which the one having obtained the absolute majority of the votes cast will be proposed to the General Meeting. The identity of the candidate and that of his or her substitute must be included in the Notice to the General Meeting called to decide on his or her appointment.

b) Status of the Director representing employee shareholders

The term of office of the Director representing employee shareholders is identical to that of the Directors elected by the General Meeting in accordance with Article L. 225-18 of the French Commercial Code. However, such Director's term of office shall terminate automatically and the Director representing employee shareholders shall be deemed to have resigned automatically in the event of loss of capacity as a shareholder (individually or through an FCPE), or as an employee of the Company or of a company or economic interest grouping related to the Company within the meaning of Article L. 225-180 of the French Commercial Code.

All candidates must present themselves with a substitute, who is called upon to replace them in the event of the definitive termination, during their term of office, of the duties as Director of the holder with whom they have been appointed. In this case, the substitute is co-opted by the Board of Directors to serve as Director representing employee shareholders until the term set. The co-optation of the substitute by the Board of Directors shall be subject to ratification by the next Ordinary General Meeting. Until the co-optation of the Substitute Director, the Board of Directors will be able to meet and deliberate validly.

If the substitute is definitively unable to attend, the replacement of the latter will be carried out under the conditions provided for in paragraph a. for the appointment of the candidate, at the latest before the Meeting of the next Ordinary General Meeting or, if this Meeting is held less than four months after the definitive impediment of the substitute, before the next Ordinary General Meeting. Until the co-optation of the alternate Director, the Board of Directors will be able to meet and deliberate validly.

In the event that, during the term of office, the report presented annually by the Board of Directors to the General Meeting pursuant to Article L. 225-102 of the French Commercial Code establishes that the shares held within the scope of said article represent a percentage of less than 3% of the Company's share capital, the term of office of the member of the Board of Directors representing employee shareholders shall end at the close of the General Meeting at which the report of the Board of Directors establishing this fact is presented.

Article 12 – Non-voting directors

Upon recommendation from the Chairman, the Board of Directors may appoint one or more non-voting directors.

Non-voting directors shall be notified of and participate at meetings of the Board of Directors in an advisory capacity.

They are appointed for a term of three years and may not be reappointed for more than four terms. They may be dismissed by the Board at any time.

In consideration of services rendered, they may be remunerated as determined by the Board of Directors.

Article 13 – Directors' shares

Each director must own at least one share. If, on the date of his appointment or during his term of office, a director does not own or no longer owns at least one share and fails to correct this situation within three months, he will be deemed to have resigned.

Article 14 – Deliberations of the Board of Directors

1. The Board of Directors shall meet as often as the interests of the Company so require, upon notice by its Chairman, by any person authorised for that purpose by the Board of Directors, or by at least one-third of its members to address a specific agenda if the last meeting was held more than two months previously.

   If necessary, the Chief Executive Officer may request the Chairman to call a meeting of the Board of Directors to address a specific agenda.

   Meetings may be held at the registered office or at any other place specified in the notice of the meeting.

   Generally, notice of a meeting shall be given at least three days in advance by letter or by any other means. However, if all of the directors so agree, notice may be given orally and need not be in advance.

   Notices of meetings shall set forth the principal items of business on the agenda.

2. The physical presence of at least one half of the directors is required for deliberations to be valid.

   At the Chairman's request, employees in positions of responsibility in the group may attend Board Meetings.

   A majority of the votes of the directors present or represented is required for a resolution to pass. Each director has one vote and is not authorised to represent more than one of his fellow directors.

   The Chairman shall have the casting vote in the event of a tie.

   The directors and any individuals requested to attend the Board of Directors' Meetings must exercise discretion with respect to the Board's deliberations and any confidential information and documents described as such by the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

3. Decisions falling within the Board's remit relating to the appointment of Directors on a provisional basis, the compliance of the Articles of Association with the regulations and legislation, the calling of the General Meeting and the relocation of the registered office within the same department may be taken by written consultation with the directors.

Article 15 – Powers of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors determines and ensures compliance with the business focus of the Company.

Except for the powers expressly reserved to the General Meeting of Shareholders and within the limits established by the Company's purpose, the Board of Directors is responsible for all issues related to the Company's operations and business and deliberates on such issues. In its relations with third parties, the Company may be bound by the acts of the Board of Directors which fall outside the Company's object unless the Company can prove that the said third party knew that the act was *ultra vires* or that it could not have been unaware, in light of the circumstances, that the act was *ultra vires.* The publication of the Articles of Association shall not constitute proof thereof.

The Board of Directors may conduct any inspections or audits that it deems necessary. Each director shall receive the information necessary to accomplish the Board's duties; management shall furnish to any director those documents that the said director deems necessary or appropriate.

The Board may decide to set up various committees to examine issues raised by itself or its Chairman and render an opinion.

The Board shall be responsible for determining the composition and powers of committees which do their work under its authority.

Article 16 – Chairmanship of the Board of Directors

In accordance with Article L. 512-49 of the Monetary and Finance Code, the Board of Directors shall elect a Chairman from among its members who are directors of a Caisse Régionale de Crédit Agricole Mutuel and shall fix his term of office, which may not exceed his term of office as a director.

The Board of Directors shall elect one or more Vice-Chairmen whose term shall also be established by the Board, but which may not exceed his (their) term of office as a director.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors represents the Board of Directors. He organises and directs the activities thereof and reports to the General Meeting on its activities.

He is responsible for the proper operation of the Company's entities, and, in particular, insures that directors are able to fulfil their duties.

As an exception to the provisions of the last paragraph of Article 11-1, the age limit for serving as Chairman of the Board of Directors is 67. Subject to this age limit, and as an exception to the provisions of Article 11-2, paragraph 3 of the Articles of Association, a serving Chairman may seek a fifth consecutive term of office.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Article 17 – General management

A. Chief Executive Officer

In accordance with Article L. 512-49 of the Monetary and Finance Code, the Board of Directors appoints the Chief Executive Officer of the Company, it may also terminate his appointment.

The Chief Executive Officer shall enjoy the broadest powers to act in all cases on behalf of the Company. He may exercise his authority within the limits of the Company's object and subject to that authority expressly reserved to General Meetings and to the Board of Directors.

He represents the Company in its relations with third parties.

The Company shall be bound by those actions of the Chief Executive Officer which are *ultra vires* unless the Company can prove that the said third party knew that the act was *ultra vires* or that it could not have been unaware, in light of the circumstances, that the act was *ultra vires.* Publication of the Articles of Association shall not constitute proof thereof.

Provisions of the Articles of Association and decisions of the Board of Directors that limit the Chief Executive Officer's powers are not binding on third parties.

He shall attend the meetings of the Board of Directors.

He shall appoint all employees and fix their compensation, in accordance with the provisions of the Monetary and Finance Code.

He may delegate part of his authority to as many individuals as he deems advisable.

B. Deputy Chief Executive Officers

Upon recommendation of the Chief Executive Officer, the Board of Directors appoints one or more persons responsible for assisting the Chief Executive Officer who shall have the title "Deputy Chief Executive Officer" *("Directeur général délégué").*

With the consent of the Chief Executive Officer, the Board of Directors shall determine the scope and term of the authority granted to the Deputy Chief Executive Officers.

Deputy Chief Executive Officers shall have the same authority as the Chief Executive Officer with respect to third parties.

In the event that the Chief Executive Officer ceases or is unable to perform his duties, the Deputy Chief Executive Officers shall continue to perform their duties until the appointment of a new Chief Executive Officer, unless the Board of Directors decides otherwise.

Article 18 – General provision on age limits

Any officer or director who reaches the age limit set by the Articles of Association or the law shall be deemed to have resigned at the close of the Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders that follows said anniversary date.

Article 19 – Directors' compensation

The Ordinary General Meeting determines and approves the directors' compensation package.

Article 20 – Statutory Auditors

Audits of the accounts shall be exercised in accordance with the law by two Statutory Auditors appointed by the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.

The term of office of the Statutory Auditors shall be six financial years.

Statutory Auditors whose term of office expires may be re-appointed in compliance with the legal and regulatory provisions relating to their terms of office and turnover rates.

The Statutory Auditors may act jointly or separately, but must submit a joint report on the Company's accounts. They shall report to the Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.

Article 21 – Shareholders' General Meetings

Collective resolutions shall be adopted at General Meetings which are either ordinary or extraordinary depending on the decisions they are called upon to take.

Article 22 – Notice and venue of Shareholders' General Meetings

General Meetings of Shareholders shall be convened and shall deliberate in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

General Meetings of Shareholders may be held at the registered office or at any other place specified in the notice of the meeting.

Article 23 – Agenda and minutes of General Meetings

The person calling the General Meeting shall draft the agenda for the General Meeting in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

Minutes must be drawn up and copies or extracts of the deliberations shall be issued and certified in accordance with the law.

Article 24 – Access to General Meetings

A. Proxies

Any Shareholder, regardless of the number of shares he/she owns, has the right to attend General Meetings, either in person or by proxy, subject to the conditions laid down by law and in these Articles of Association, by providing proof of identity and ownership of the shares, provided that the shares have been registered, either in his/her name or in the name of the intermediary registered on his/her behalf, by 12 midnight Paris time, on the second business day before the General Meeting:

- holders of registered shares must register their shares in the registered share accounts kept in the Company's registers;
- holders of bearer shares must deposit their shares in the bearer share accounts held by the authorised intermediary. This entry or filing is evidenced by a certificate of share ownership delivered by the intermediary or electronically, as applicable.

If a Shareholder cannot attend the General Meeting in person or by proxy, he/she may participate in one of the following two ways:

- cast a vote remotely;

or

- forward a proxy to the Company without naming a proxy holder,

in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

B. Participation in General Meetings

If the Shareholder has requested an admission card or a certificate of share ownership, or has cast his/her vote remotely or sent a proxy, he/she may no longer choose to take part in the General Meeting in another manner. However, he/she may sell all or part of his/her shares at any time.

If ownership is transferred before 12 midnight CET on the second business day before the General Meeting, the Company shall invalidate or make the necessary changes to the remote vote, the proxy, the admission card or the certificate of share ownership, as appropriate. To that end, the authorised intermediary, acting as account holder, shall notify the Company or its agent of such a transfer and forward the necessary information to it.

The authorised intermediary shall not issue a notification of transfer of ownership taking place after 12 midnight CET on the second business day before the General Meeting, nor shall the Company take such a transfer into consideration.

Shareholders in the Company who are not domiciled in France may be registered in an account and represented at General Meetings by any intermediary that has been registered on their behalf and given a general power of attorney to manage the shares. When opening its account, however, the intermediary must have declared its status, as an intermediary holding shares on behalf of third parties, to the Company or the financial intermediary acting as account holder, in accordance with the applicable and regulatory provisions.

Following a decision by the Board of Directors published in the notice convening the meeting, Shareholders may participate in General Meetings by videoconferencing, or by any other means of telecommunication or remote transmission, including the internet, in accordance with the legal and regulatory provisions in force. The Board of Directors shall determine the terms governing participation and voting, ensuring that the procedures and technologies used meet the technical criteria required to ensure that the General Meeting's deliberations are continuously and simultaneously relayed and that the votes are accurately recorded.

Provided that they comply with the relevant deadlines, Shareholders who use the electronic voting form provided on the website set up by the entity in charge of the General Meeting's formalities shall be counted as being present or represented at the General Meeting. The electronic form may be completed and signed directly online using any procedure, including a username and password combination that has been approved by the Board of Directors and complies with the requirements set out in the first sentence of the second sub-paragraph of Article 1367 of the French Civil Code.

A proxy or vote issued before the General Meeting using such electronic means and the subsequent acknowledgement of receipt thereof shall be deemed to be irrevocable and enforceable against all parties, it being understood that if the ownership of shares is transferred before 12 midnight CET on the second business day before the General Meeting, the Company shall invalidate or make the necessary changes to the proxy or vote issued before that time and date, as appropriate.

Article 25 – Attendance list – Officers of the General Meeting

1. An attendance list setting out the information required by law is kept for each General Meeting of Shareholders.

   This list, which must be duly initialled by all Shareholders present or their proxies, and to which are attached all proxy forms given to each of the proxies and any ballots cast remotely, shall be certified as accurate by the officers of the General Meeting.

2. The Chairman of the Board, or in his absence a Vice-Chairman or a director expressly authorised for that purpose by the Board of Directors, shall chair General Meetings of Shareholders.

   If a General Meeting of Shareholders is convened at the request of one or more Statutory Auditors, one of the Statutory Auditors shall chair the General Meeting.

   Whenever the person entitled or designated to chair is absent, the General Meeting of Shareholders shall elect its Chairman.

   The officers of the General Meeting appoint a secretary who needs not be a Shareholder.

   The officers of the General Meeting are in charge of verifying, certifying and signing the attendance list, ensuring that the debate is conducted in good order, resolving problems which may arise during the General Meeting, checking the ballots cast and verifying that they are not void, and ensuring that minutes of the General Meeting are drawn up.

Article 26 – Quorum – Voting – Number of votes at General Meetings

The quorum at General Meetings is calculated on the basis of the total number of shares, less those shares not entitled to vote in accordance with the provisions of the law or of the Articles of Association.

In the case of remote voting, only ballots received by the Company prior to the General Meeting within the time periods and under the conditions prescribed by the applicable laws and regulations shall be counted.

In the event of a proxy vote without naming a proxy holder, the Chairman shall add a vote in favour of the resolutions presented or approved by the Board of Directors and a vote against all other resolutions.

Except in the special cases provided for by law, each Shareholder at a General Meeting shall have the right to cast as many votes as shares he holds for which all capital calls have been met.

The Company shall have the right to request from an intermediary registered on behalf of a Shareholder who is not domiciled in France, but which has a general power of attorney to manage the securities of that Shareholder, to provide a list of Shareholders which it represents and whose votes will be exercised at a General Meeting.

The votes or proxies exercised by an intermediary which has not disclosed that it is acting in that capacity in accordance with applicable laws and regulations or the Articles of Association, or which has not disclosed the identity of the securities holders, shall not be counted.

Article 27 – Ordinary General Meetings

1. All decisions which do not amend the Articles of Association are taken by the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.

   The Ordinary General Meeting must meet at least once a year within the period prescribed by the applicable laws and regulations to consider and vote on the accounts for the prior financial year.

   Its powers include the following:

   - to approve, modify or reject the accounts submitted to it;
   - to decide on the distribution and allocation of profit in accordance with the Articles of Association;
   - to discharge or refuse to discharge directors;
   - to appoint and dismiss directors;
   - to approve or reject temporary appointments of directors by the Board of Directors;
   - to authorise the purchase of shares under share buyback programmes established under the conditions stipulated by Articles L. 22-10-62 *et seq.* of the French Commercial Code (or equivalent regulations applicable as of the date of the relevant transaction);
   - to appoint the Statutory Auditors;
   - to consider and vote on the special report of the Statutory Auditors concerning transactions subject to prior authorisation by the Board of Directors.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

2. The deliberations of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders convened following the first notice shall be valid only if the Shareholders present, represented or voting remotely at the General Meeting hold, in the aggregate, at least one fifth of all voting shares.

   There is no quorum requirement for the General Meeting following the second notice.

   In order to pass, resolutions require a majority of the votes of the Shareholders present, represented or voting remotely.

Article 28 – Extraordinary General Meetings

1. The Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders shall have exclusive authority to amend any of the provisions of the Articles of Association. However, it shall not increase the obligations of the Shareholders other than through transactions, duly authorised and carried out, which are the result of an exchange or consolidation of shares.
2. The deliberations of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders convened following the first notice shall be valid only if the holders of shares present, represented or voting remotely at the General Meeting hold, in the aggregate, at least one fourth of all voting shares, or one fifth of all voting shares following the second notice. If this last quorum is not met, the second Extraordinary General Meeting may be postponed to a date not later than two months after the date for which it was scheduled.

   In order to pass, resolutions require a two-thirds majority of the votes of the holders of shares present, represented or voting remotely.
3. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, and as permitted by law, an Extraordinary General Meeting which approves a capital increase through the capitalisation of reserves, profits or share premiums shall be subject to the same quorum and majority voting requirements as an Ordinary General Meeting.

Article 29 – Financial year

The financial year shall begin on 1 January and end on 31 December of each year.

Article 30 – Determination, allocation and distribution of profit

1. Five per cent of the profit for a financial year less any accumulated losses shall be posted to the legal reserve until the reserve reaches one-tenth of the share capital.
2. The balance, increased by retained earnings, if any, shall constitute the distributable profit which the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders shall:
   - allocate to one or more ordinary or extraordinary, optional reserve accounts, with or without a specific purpose;
   - distribute to the Shareholders as a dividend.

   The Ordinary General Meeting may also decide to distribute amounts from reserves distributable by the Shareholders.
3. The Ordinary General Meeting or, in the case of an interim dividend, the Board of Directors, may, for a given financial period, decide to pay or not to pay a dividend to the Shareholders, in order to comply with the Company's prudential requirements.
4. The Ordinary General Meeting may grant each holder of shares, within the limits and under the conditions that it shall determine, for all or part of the dividend distributed or interim dividend, an option for payment of the dividend either in cash or in shares to be issued.

Article 31 – Dissolution – Liquidation

1. The Company shall be in liquidation as from the time that it is dissolved, for any reason whatsoever. Its legal personality shall subsist for purposes of such liquidation and until completion thereof.

   The shares may continue to be traded until liquidation has been completed.

   Dissolution of the Company shall be effective as against third parties only as from the date on which the notice of dissolution is published in the Paris Trade and Company Registry.

   At the end of the life of the Company or if it is dissolved in advance by an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, said Meeting shall fix the rules governing liquidation. Voting in accordance with the quorum and majority voting requirements applicable to Ordinary General Meetings, it shall appoint one or more liquidators whose powers it shall determine, and who shall carry out their responsibilities in accordance with the law. Upon appointment of the liquidators, the functions of the directors, the Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer and the Deputy Chief Executive Officers shall cease.

   Throughout the duration of liquidation, the General Meeting of Shareholders shall continue to exercise the same powers as it did during the life of the Company.
2. The liquidator shall represent the Company. He shall be vested with the broadest powers to dispose of its assets, even informally. He is authorised to pay creditors and distribute the remaining balance.

   The General Meeting may authorise the liquidator to continue pending business or to undertake new business for the purpose of the liquidation.

   The par value of the shares shall be reimbursed proportional to their share of the Company's share capital, and any liquidation dividend shall be distributed.

Article 32 – Disputes

Courts having jurisdiction under ordinary law shall resolve any dispute which may arise during the life of the Company or during liquidation following dissolution, either among the Shareholders, the managing and governing bodies and the Company, or among the Shareholders themselves, in connection with corporate business or compliance with the provisions of the Articles of Association.

Information on the Company

ACQUISITIONS MADE BY CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A. OVER THE PAST THREE FINANCIAL YEARS

Main acquisitions completed

Date	Country	Investments	Financing
21/01/2020	Spain	Acquisition by Amundi AM of 100% of Sabadell Asset Management.	The acquisition was financed by core equity generated and retained during the year.
18/06/2020	France	Acquisition by Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance of 50% of Menafinance.	The acquisition was financed by core equity generated and retained during the year. The acquired entity has been absorbed.
17/06/2020	France	CAPS finalised the acquisition of 55.56% of Linxo Group.	The acquisition was financed by core equity generated and retained during the year.
30/09/2020	China	Amundi and BOC Wealth Management launched Amundi BOC Wealth Management Company Limited, 55%-held by Amundi and 45%-held by BOC Wealth Management.	The acquisition was financed by core equity generated and retained during the year.
05/10/2020	Luxembourg	Amundi, the founding shareholder of Fund Channel, announced the purchase of 49.96% of the company's share capital, making it the sole shareholder of 100% of the capital since early 2021.	The acquisition was financed by core equity generated and retained during the year.
09/10/2020	Portugal	Crédit Agricole Assurances announced the signing of an agreement with Novo Banco to acquire 25% of GNB Seguros, increasing its investment in the company to 100%.	The acquisition was financed by core equity generated and retained during the year.
03/06/2021	Spain	Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance acquired the 49% stake in SoYou held by Bankia, thereby raising its holding to 100% of the company.	The acquisition was financed by core equity generated and retained during the year.
24/04/2021	Italy	Crédit Agricole Italia announced the success of its bid to acquire 100% of the share capital of Credito Valtellinese.	The acquisition was financed by core equity generated and retained during the year.
09/11/2021	France	Crédit Agricole Leasing & Factoring acquired 100% of the Olinn Group.	The acquisition was financed by core equity generated and retained during the year.
22/12/2021	France	Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance acquired a stake in Cosmobilis, the holding company of ByMyCAR.	The acquisition was financed by core equity generated and retained during the year.
31/12/2021	France	Amundi announced the finalisation of the acquisition of Lyxor.	The acquisition was financed by core equity generated and retained during the year.
07/04/2022	Italy	Crédit Agricole S.A. announced the acquisition of a 9.18%(1) stake in Banco BPM.	The acquisition was financed by core equity generated and retained during the year.
08/09/2022	Egypt	Crédit Agricole S.A. acquired a 4.8% stake in Crédit Agricole Egypt, raising the Group's holding in the company to 65.3%.	The acquisition was financed by core equity generated and retained during the year.

N.B.: we cannot disclose certain information about investment amounts without breaching confidentiality agreements or revealing information to our competitors that could be detrimental to the Group.
(1) At year-end 2022, the CA Italia stake in Banco BPM was 9.9%.

Acquisitions in progress

No new investments for which the management bodies have already made firm commitments were announced after the end of financial year 2022.

NEW PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

The Group entities regularly offer new products and services to customers. Information is available on the Group's websites, including through press releases that can be accessed via this site: www.credit-agricole.com.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

In the initial public offering of Crédit Agricole S.A., CNCA (now Crédit Agricole S.A.) signed an agreement with the Regional Banks in 2001 aiming notably at governing internal relations within the Crédit Agricole Group. The main provisions of this agreement are set out in Chapter 4 of the Registration Document filed by Crédit Agricole S.A. with France's *Commission des opérations de Bourse* on 22 October 2001 under number R. 01-453. The agreement notably provided for the creation of a Fund for Bank Liquidity and Solvency Risks (*Fonds pour risques bancaires de liquidité et de solvabilité* – FRBLS) designed to enable Crédit Agricole S.A. to fulfil its role as corporate centre by providing assistance to any affiliated members that might experience difficulties. To allow for changes in the way the FRBLS works due to the affiliation of Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank with the Crédit Agricole network, Crédit Agricole S.A. approved a new regulation, at its 13 December 2011 Board of Directors Meeting, which sets new rules for the contributions paid by Crédit Agricole S.A. on behalf of its affiliates.

The fund was originally allocated €610 million in assets. At 31 December 2022, it totalled €1,343 million, having been increased by €56 million in the course of the year.

Furthermore, since CNCA's reorganisation as a mutual company in 1988, the Regional Banks have committed to making up any shortfall suffered by creditors should Crédit Agricole S.A. become insolvent or experience similar financial difficulties as a result of a court-supervised liquidation, or once dissolution-related formalities are complete. The Regional Banks' potential commitment under this guarantee is equal to the sum of their share capital and reserves.

MATERIAL CHANGES

The financial statements for financial year 2022 were approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting of 8 February 2023. Since that date, there has been no material change in the financial or commercial position of the Company and Crédit Agricole S.A.

PUBLICLY AVAILABLE DOCUMENTS

This document is available on the website at www.credit-agricole.com/en/finance and on the website of the French Financial Market Authority (*Autorité des marchés financiers* – AMF), www.amf-france.org/en.

All regulated information as defined by the AMF (in Title II of Book II of the AMF's General Regulations) is available from the Company's website: www.credit-agricole.com/en/finance under "Regulated information". The Crédit Agricole S.A. Articles of Association are reproduced, in full, in this document.

GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF 17 MAY 2023

The agenda and draft resolutions presented to the Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meeting on Wednesday 17 May 2023 are available at https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/finance/individual-shareholders/annual-general-meeting.

INFORMATION ON INACTIVE BANK ACCOUNTS

Under articles L. 312-19 and L. 312-20 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, based on Law No. 2014-617 of 13 June 2014 relative to unclaimed assets on inactive bank accounts, named Law Eckert which came into force on 1 January 2016, every credit institution is required to publish annual information on inactive bank accounts. At year-end 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. had three inactive bank accounts for an estimated total amount of €63,684. No transfer to the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations has been made.

INFORMATION ON ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND RECEIVABLES

Under article L. 441-14 of the French Commercial Code *(Code de commerce)*, companies whose annual financial statements are certified by a Statutory Auditor are required to disclose in their management report the balance of amounts due to suppliers by payment term, as set out in article D. 441-6 of Decree No. 2021-211.

This information does not include any banking operations or related transactions.

Accounts payable payment terms

(in millions of euros)	2022	2021
Past due	**-**	**-**
Current	**11**	**-**
<30 days	6	-
>30 days <45 days	-	-
>45 days	5	-
TOTAL	**11**	**-**

Customer payment terms

The number of invoices issued by Crédit Agricole S.A. outside its banking and related activities is considered immaterial.

INFORMATION ON THE CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A. ENTITIES

The information about Crédit Agricole S.A. entities required by Article 7 of Law No. 2013-672 of 26 July 2013 on the separation and regulation of banking activities and by Order No. 2014-158 of 20 February 2014 supplemented by Implementing Decree No. 2014-1657 of 29 December 2014 and modified by Decision No. 2016-741 DC of 8 December 2016, implementing article L. 511-45 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, are detailed below.

This published information, regarding employees and financial information, relates to entities and activities included in the scope of consolidation[(1)] in each State or territory.

Geographic location	Revenues excluding intragroup eliminations	Average headcount *(full time equivalent)*	Pre-tax income	Income tax charge – current	Income tax charge – deferred	Public grants received
FRANCE						
France	12,248	35,295	3,422	(892)	212	-
OTHER EU COUNTRIES						
Germany	630	1,499	254	(85)	3	-
Austria	64	122	34	(10)	1	-
Belgium	50	124	21	(10)	(1)	-
Bulgaria	1	2	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	357	773	167	(64)	6	-
Finland	9	15	4	(1)	(1)	-
Greece	3	18	-	-	-	
Hungary	3	19	1	-	-	-
Ireland	287	588	193	(15)	5	-
Italy	4,229	13,523	1,508	439	(690)	-
Luxembourg	282	1,557	(152)	(107)	20	-
Netherlands	100	464	2	(1)	3	-
Poland	454	4,909	77	(30)	3	-
Portugal	172	593	85	(25)	-	-
Czech Republic	24	96	14	(4)	1	-
Romania	1	7	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	1	5	-	-	-	-
Sweden	48	56	14	(4)	-	-
OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES						
Monaco	184	441	70	(12)	-	-
Russia	41	167	(16)	(4)	6	-
United Kingdom	1,292	923	625	(37)	(3)	-
Serbia	(1)	-	(1)	-	-	-
Switzerland	366	1,193	48	(6)	1	-
Ukraine	186	2,179	(193)	-	-	-
Guernsey	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	12	16	11	(2)	-	-
United States	1,252	1,216	660	(130)	(48)	-
Mexico		3	(1)	-	-	-
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	(16)	110	(44)	(22)	6	-
Chile	-	3	(1)	(1)	-	-

(1) Held-for-sale operations or discontinued operations under IFRS 5, as well as equity-accounted entities, are excluded.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Geographic location	Revenues excluding intragroup eliminations	Average headcount *(full time equivalent)*	Pre-tax income	Income tax charge – current	Income tax charge – deferred	Public grants received
AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST						
Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	-	7	(2)	-	-	-
Egypt	245	2,515	149	(43)	-	-
United Arab Emirates	46	108	13	(1)	-	-
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	-	152	-	-	-	-
Qatar	-	6	-	-	-	-
ASIA AND OCEANIA (EXCL. JAPAN)						
Australia	74	42	54	(15)	(1)	-
China	102	255	(24)	(10)	18	-
South Korea	78	96	45	(2)	(8)	-
Hong Kong	385	702	163	(27)	-	-
India	43	241	22	(10)	1	-
Malaysia	13	22	10	(2)	-	-
Singapore	195	1,036	77	(12)	-	-
Taiwan	62	122	22	(1)	(4)	-
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-	-
JAPAN						
Japan	279	435	160	(43)	(3)	-
TOTAL	**23,801**	**71,652**	**7,491**	**(1,189)**	**(473)**	**-**

Scope of consolidation of Crédit Agricole S.A.

The list of entities at 31 December 2022 is reported in Note 12.3 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The main transactions entered into with related parties are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2022 in the "General framework – Related parties" section.

Moreover, please note that no agreements other than the related-party agreements cited in the Statutory Auditors' report were entered into, directly or through intermediaries, between, (i) the Chief Executive Officer, any one of the Deputy Chief Executive Officers or Directors or shareholders holding more than 10% of the voting rights in Crédit Agricole S.A., and (ii) another company in which Crédit Agricole S.A. holds, directly or indirectly, more than half of the share capital unless, where appropriate, these agreements relate to ordinary arm's length transactions.

Report of the Statutory Auditors on related party agreements

Annual General Meeting held to approve the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

To the Annual General Meeting of Crédit Agricole S.A.,

In our capacity as Statutory Auditors of your Company, we hereby present to you our report on related party agreements.

We are required to inform you, on the basis of the information provided to us, of the terms and conditions of those agreements indicated to us, or that we may have identified in the performance of our engagement, as well as the reasons justifying why they benefit the Company. We are not required to give our opinion as to whether they are beneficial or appropriate or to ascertain the existence of other agreements. It is your responsibility, in accordance with Article R. 225-31 of the French Commercial Code *(Code de commerce),* to assess the relevance of these agreements prior to their approval.

We are also required, where applicable, to inform you in accordance with Article R. 225-31 of the French Commercial Code *(Code de commerce)* of the continuation of the implementation, during the year ended 31 December 2022, of the agreements previously approved by the Annual General Meeting.

We performed those procedures which we deemed necessary in compliance with professional guidance issued by the French Institute of Statutory Auditors *(Compagnie nationale des Commissaires aux comptes)* relating to this type of engagement. These procedures consisted in verifying the consistency of the information provided to us with the relevant source documents.

AGREEMENTS SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

In accordance with Article L. 225-40 of the French Commercial Code *(Code de commerce),* we have been notified of the following related party agreements which received prior authorization from your Board of Directors.

With Crédit Agricole CIB

Persons concerned

Mrs Françoise Gri, Sonia Bonnet-Bernard and Messrs Philippe Brassac and Xavier Musca, Chief Executive Officer, Deputy Chief Executive Officer or Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. and Chairman, Chief Executive Officer or Directors of Crédit Agricole CIB.

1. Agreement to share a fine with Crédit Agricole CIB pertaining to the agreement on the contributions to the EURIBOR Interbanks rate

Nature and purpose

In 2012 and 2013, Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB were defendants, alongside other financial institutions in the United States, in a class action before the New York Federal Court, due to their contribution to the EURIBOR Interbanks rate.

In order to mitigate the costs and hazards of this litigation, which would last several more years, Crédit Agricole S.A., Crédit Agricole CIB and the plaintiffs entered into an agreement in March 2022 to put an end, without any admission of liability on the part of Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB.

This agreement was certified by the New York Court on 15 November 2022, under the terms of which the plaintiffs have one month to appeal this judgment.

Under the terms of this agreement, which puts a definitive end to the claims, Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB have agreed to pay a lump sum of $55,000,000 to the plaintiffs.

Crédit Agricole S.A. has provisionally paid the indemnity in full.

Conditions

This contract sets out the allocation indemnity between Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB. It is a formal allocation of the Indemnity, without any admission of liability.

Under the terms of the agreement, Crédit Agricole CIB definitively assumes and pays Crédit Agricole S.A. the sum of $29,000,000 in respect of the Indemnity within 10 days of the signing of the agreement and in any event no later than 31 December, 2022.

On a final basis, Crédit Agricole S.A. assumes the sum of $26,000,000 as indemnity.

This agreement was presented to the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. on 13 December, 2022 and authorized under the same conditions by the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole CIB. In accordance with the delegation of powers granted by their respective Boards, it was signed on 19 December, 2022 by the Chief Financial Officers of Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB.

Reasons justifying why the Company benefits from this agreement

Your Board gave the following reasons: the implementation of this agreement has beneficial effects for Crédit Agricole S.A. in the 2022 financial statements, as Crédit Agricole S.A. had paid the full amount of the indemnity for which Crédit Agricole CIB is now reimbursing its share, i.e. $29,000,000.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

2. Addendum No. 2 to the business sale agreement on 1 January 2018

Nature and purpose

In 2017, following an agreement authorized by the Board of Directors, with Crédit Agricole CIB, Crédit Agricole S.A. transferred ownership of the accounts for DSB *("Direction des services bancaires")* clients to Crédit Agricole CIB's Direction of Operations & Country COOs (OPC).The project was designed to achieve synergies and strengthen Crédit Agricole CIB's core expertise by transferring, in particular, the settlement and correspondent banking activities and the processing of filtering Level 1 alerts, which DSB was already carrying out on the accounts of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s customers, as well as on the accounts of the customers of the Regional Banks and of BforBank.

The agreement provided for a transitional period that was to end in 2022, but an amendment authorized by your Board of Directors extended the deadline to the end of 2023.

Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB have discussed and agreed on the terms and conditions modifying the deadline and the transitional period in order to take into account the shift in the IT migration schedule.

Conditions

The deadline of the transitional period is extended to a date that shall be mutually set by Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB, once the migration is finished and all other constraints have been met, and not later than 31 December 2023. Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB could also decide to modify this deadline at any given moment during the transitional period.

This agreement was presented to the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. on 13 December 2022 and authorized under the same conditions by the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole CIB. In accordance with the delegation of powers granted by their respective Boards, it was signed on 14 December 2022 by their respective Deputy Chief Executive Officer.

Reasons justifying why the Company benefits from this agreement

Your Board gave the following reasons: The pace of migration has been disrupted by constraints related to market projects (T2/T2S convergence and changes to the SEPA Instruments Rule Books 2023). Therefore, completion of the migration is postponed until no further than 2023. This addendum takes into account such delay in the contract.

AGREEMENTS PREVIOUSLY APPROVED BY THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

In accordance with Article R. 225-30 of the French Commercial Code *(Code de commerce),* we have been notified that the implementation of the following agreements, which were approved by the Annual General Meeting in prior years, continued during the year ended 31 December 2022.

With Crédit du Maroc

Person concerned

Mr Gérard Ouvrier-Buffet, director or member of the Supervisory Board of the concerned entities and/or having an indirect interest in the Loan Agreement through his duties within Crédit Agricole Group.

Nature and purpose

Loan Agreement

The purpose of the Loan Agreement is to:

- meet the expectations of Bank Al-Maghrib to strengthen the regulatory capital and solvency ratios of Crédit du Maroc;
- set out specific terms and conditions by which your Company grants to Crédit du Maroc, as indefinite debt, a loan the amount of which corresponds to the amount of dividends, i.e. MAD 136,116,260.28 (the "Principal Amount of the Loan") and repayable at the sole initiative of Crédit du Maroc, under the conditions provided below.

Your Company has made the Principal Amount of the Loan available to Crédit du Maroc in one go, by transfer on 14 December 2020.

Conditions

The annual interest payment date is set at 15 November of each year.

The applicable annual interest rate is revised on an annual basis and calculated by retaining (i) the interpolated rate set according to the reference rate curve of the secondary market of Moroccan Treasury Bills as published by Bank Al-Maghrib five (5) business days before each interest payment date (with the exception of the interpolated rate of the first year calculated on 21 October 2020), between the Treasury Bill maturity date immediately preceding the corresponding interest payment date and the maturity date of the Treasury Bill immediately following the same date of interest payment (this linear interpolation being carried out after rates conversion on an actuarial basis into equivalent money market rates) (ii) increased by a margin of 235 basis points.

For the first year, this interpolated rate is 1.625% plus the margin of 235 bp. The loan is granted for an indefinite period.

Your Company has no right to request reimbursement of the Principal Amount of the Loan. The loan will only be repayable in the event of the liquidation of Crédit du Maroc, or at the option of Crédit du Maroc, subject to obtaining prior authorization from Bank Al-Maghrib.

The Loan Agreement allows to meet the expectations of Bank Al-Maghrib, to strengthen Crédit du Maroc's equity in the context of the health crisis.

On 26 April 2022, a share purchase agreement entered into with Crédit Agricole S.A. and two purchasers under the terms of which Crédit Agricole S.A. has undertaken to sell – in two stages – to the purchasers 78.7% of the share capital and voting rights of Crédit du Maroc. The first sale of 63.7% of the share capital and voting rights of Crédit du Maroc took place on 6 December 2022.

As part of this sale, the purchasers have undertaken that the balance of Crédit du Maroc's financing lines, including in particular the loan granted under the aforementioned agreement, will be gradually reduced, between 6 December 2022 and 3 July 2023, in accordance with the schedule set out below, in compliance with Moroccan foreign exchange regulations (principal amounts only, and excluding any penalties and any prepayment fees and costs):

	30/11/2022	31/12/2022	31/01/2023	28/02/2023	31/03/2023	30/04/2023	31/05/2023	30/06/2023	03/07/2023
Remaining balance	$190.683.333,37	$160 million	$160 million	$100 million	$85 million	$85 million	$85 million	$50 million	$0

With the Crédit Agricole Regional Banks: Crédit Agricole Val de France, Centre-Est, Nord Midi-Pyrénées, Normandie, Sud Rhône-Alpes, Atlantique Vendée, Finistère, Normandie Seine, Loire Haute-Loire, Charente-Maritime Deux-Sèvres and Brie PIcardie

Persons concerned

Messrs. Dominique Lefebvre, Raphaël Appert, Pierre Cambefort, Daniel Epron, Jean-Pierre Gaillard, Mrs Nicole Gourmelon, Messrs. Jean-Paul Kerrien, Pascal Lheureux, Gérard Ouvrier-Buffet, Louis Tercinier and Philippe de Waal, chairman or directors of your Company and chairmen or general managers of the aforementioned entities.

Nature and purpose

Tax consolidation agreement

Your Board of Directors' meeting held on 10 February 2021 authorized the renewal of the group tax regime agreement under the same terms and conditions as those concluded in 2016, for a period of five years from 1 January 2020.

In its meeting of 21 January 2010, your Board of Directors authorized the expansion of your Company tax group, on the basis of paragraph 5 of Article 223-A of the General Tax Code. This expansion necessarily applies to all of the Regional Banks and local banks subject to corporation tax at the common law rate as well as, optionally, to their subsidiaries.

The system was framed by an agreement binding the central body and each of the entities entering your Group due to its expansion, as of 1 January 2010. The agreements are renewable by joint and definite agreement of all the entities concerned for successive five-year periods.

Conditions

The tax savings in 2022 from the intra-group dividends that are paid under agreements between Crédit Agricole S.A. and the above-mentioned companies totalled €25.8 million.

The enlarged scope of Crédit Agricole Expanded Tax Group enables Crédit Agricole S.A. and the above entities to share their resources in accordance with their common and specific social, economic and financial interests, mainly by reallocating the tax savings achieved by Crédit Agricole tax group.

With SACAM Mutualisation

Persons concerned

Messrs Dominique Lefebvre and Raphaël Appert, chairman or director of your Company and managers of SACAM Mutualisation.

Nature and purpose

Tax consolidation agreement

Your Board of Directors' meeting held on 10 February 2021 authorized the renewal of the group tax regime agreement under the same terms as the agreement entered into in 2016between your Company and SACAM Mutualisation, for a period of five years from 1 January 2020, between your Company and the SACAM Mutualisation company which provides that the tax savings made by the Group as a result of the intra-group dividends received by this entity were fully reallocated to it.

Conditions

The tax savings for 2022 reallocated under the agreement entered into between Crédit Agricole S.A. and SACAM Mutualisation amounted to €2.7 million.

Following Crédit Agricole S.A.'s transfer of CCI and CCA to SACAM Mutualisation on 1 August 2016, Crédit Agricole S.A. and SACAM Mutualisation agreed on the conditions of the tax consolidation agreement governing the relationships between these companies to be renewed in November 2020 and specifying, inter alia, the rules for sharing and reallocating certain tax savings achieved by the tax group.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

With S.A.S. Rue La Boëtie, S.A.S. Ségur, S.A.S. Miromesnil, SACAM Avenir, SACAM Développement, SACAM International, SACAM Participations, SACAM Fia-Net Europe, SACAM Fireca, SACAM Immobilier, SACAM Machinisme, SACAM Assurance Caution, S.A.R.L. Adicam, S.A.S. Crédit Agricole Logement et Territoires

Persons concerned

Messrs Dominique Lefebvre, Raphaël Appert, Daniel Epron, Jean-Pierre Gaillard, Jean-Paul Kerrien, Pascal Lheureux, Gérard Ouvrier-Buffet and Mr Philippe de Waal, chairman or directors of your Companyand chairmen, general managers or directors of the aforementioned entities.

Nature and purpose

Tax consolidation agreement

Your Board of Directors authorized at its meeting of 21 January 2010, and renewed at its meeting of 15 December 2015, the tax consolidation agreements entered into between your Company, S.A.S. Rue La Boétie, S.A.S. Ségur and S.A.S. Miromesnil and the federal holding companies (SACAM Avenir, SACAM Développement, SACAM International, SACAM Participations, SACAM Fia-Net Europe, SACAM Fireca, SACAM Immobilier, SACAM Machinisme, and SACAM Assurance Caution).

These agreements, concluded for a period of five years, provided for half of the tax savings made on dividends received by these entities to be reallocated to them.

Your Board of Directors, in its meeting of 13 December 2016, authorized the signing of the addendum to the tax consolidation agreements concluded with the aforementioned entities, henceforth providing for the full reallocation of tax savings.

Your Board of Directors' meeting held on 10 February 2021 authorized the renewal of the tax consolidation agreements under the same terms as those signed in 2016, for a period of five years from 1 January 2020 with the aforementioned entities and by the new companies integrated into the tax group in 2020, S.A.R.L. Adicam and S.A.S. Crédit Agricole Logement et Territoires.

Conditions

The amount of tax savings for 2022, resulting from the intra-group dividends, paid under the agreements entered into between Crédit Agricole S.A. and the relevant companies totalled €29.1 million.

Following Crédit Agricole S.A.'s transfer of CCI and CCA to SACAM Mutualisation on 1 August 2016, Crédit Agricole S.A. and the SACAM companies agreed on the tax consolidation agreement to be renewed in November 2020 and specifying, *inter alia,* the rules for sharing and reallocating certain tax savings achieved by the tax group.

With CAAS, CACF, Crédit Agricole CIB, CAGS, CAPS, CATS, LCL and FNCA

Persons concerned

Messrs Philippe Brassac and Xavier Musca, Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A., Mrs Véronique Flachaire, Françoise Gri, Catherine Pourre, and Messrs Dominique Lefebvre, Raphaël Appert, Daniel Epron, Jean-Pierre Gaillard, Jean-Paul Kerrien, Gérard Ouvrier-Buffet and Francois Thibaoult, directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. and interlocking directors or senior executives with the relevant entities.

a) Nature and purpose

Shareholders' agreement

Under the terms of the memorandum of understanding, some of the parties have agreed to set up a new company, Crédit Agricole Group Infrastructure Platform, which carries the project relating to the merger of certain infrastructure and IT production activities of Credit Agricole Group.

Crédit Agricole Group Infrastructure Platform was formed to acquire on 1 January 2019, SILCA and the IT production activities of CATS, Crédit Agricole CIB in France and CAAS. It is intended to accommodate the IT production activities of other Crédit Agricole Group entities. The associated parties together hold 100% of the company's share capital and voting rights. In this context, the parties wished, through this shareholders' agreement, to:

- complete the rules of governance of the company provided for in the Articles of Association;
- organize their relationships as shareholders;
- determine the conditions they intend to comply with in the event of a transfer of all or part of their stake in Crédit Agricole Group Infrastructure Platform's capital.

The shareholders' agreement relating to Crédit Agricole Group Infrastructure Platform sets out, in particular, the following specific governance rules for Crédit Agricole Group Infrastructure Platform: a Board of Directors made up 50/50 between the Regional Banks and their subsidiaries or production entities IT and the Crédit Agricole Group with a Chairman of the S.A.S., also Chairman of the Board of Directors appointed on the proposal of the Regional Banks and a Chief Executive Officer appointed on the proposal of the Crédit Agricole Group.

Noting, in addition to the presence of common Managers and Directors, that the governance rules described above do not reflect the planned capital distribution between the Regional Banks and their subsidiaries (36%) and the Crédit Agricole Group (64%), this Agreement was considered to constitute a regulated agreement within the meaning of the provisions of the French Commercial Code. It was authorized by the Board of Directors at its meeting on 14 May 2018.

Conditions

The shareholders' agreement specifies the governance rules of Crédit Agricole Group Infrastructure Platform, both as regards the management body in its executive functions and in its supervisory functions, as well as of the subsidiary to be set up provided for in the memorandum of understanding agreement. It organizes, in particular, the rules relating to the financing of Crédit Agricole Group Infrastructure Platform and the transfer of securities, as well as the possible conditions of exit of a shareholder and the conditions under which the services of the company will be provided.

The Shareholders' Agreement was signed on 8 June 2018.

Personnes concernées

Messrs Philippe Brassac and Xavier Musca, Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A., Mrs Françoise Gri, Catherine Pourre and Messrs Dominique Lefebvre, Raphaël Appert, Pierre Cambefort, Daniel Epron, Jean-Pierre Gaillard and Gérard Ouvrier-Buffet, directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. and interlocking directors or senior executives with the relevant entities.

b) Nature and purpose

Amendment to the Shareholder's agreement

Authorized by the Board of Directors held on 14 May 2018, the plan to create Crédit Agricole Group Infrastructure Platform was accompanied by two related party agreements authorized by the Board of Directors of your Company at the same meeting, one relating to the Memorandum of Understanding, the other on the Shareholders' Agreement.

Conditions

CAAS, CACF, Crédit Agricole CIB, CAGS, CAPS, CATS, LCL and FNCA signed the Shareholders' Agreement on 8 June 2018, which notably concerned Crédit Agricole Group Infrastructure Platform's governance rules.

The signatory partners and Crédit Agricole Group Infrastructure Platform have agreed to conclude a draft amendment to the Shareholders' Agreement in order to make changes to the rules of governance.

The following modifications were made to the Shareholders' Agreement:

- Article 1.1 – Defined terms;
- Article 2.4.1-(a) – Composition of the Board of Directors;
- Article 2.4.2-(c) – Vice-Chair of the Board of Directors;
- Article 2.4.6-(b) – The Board of Directors Quorum;
- Article 2.4.9.1-(c) – Composition of the Audit and Finance Committee;
- Article 2.4.9.1-(d) – Chairmanship of the Audit and Finance Committee;
- Article 2.4.9.2-(c) – Composition of the Risk and Safety Committee;
- Article 2.5 – Technical committees.

The proposed modifications facilitate the functioning of Crédit Agricole Group Infrastructure Platform's Board of Directors and the appointment of presidents of the specialized committees.

With SILCA

Persons concerned

Messrs Philippe Brassac and Xavier Musca, Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A., Mrs Véronique Flachaire, Françoise Gri, Catherine Pourre and Messrs Dominique Lefebvre, Raphaël Appert, Daniel Epron, Jean-Pierre Gaillard, Jean-Paul Kerrien, Gérard Ouvrier-Buffet and François Thibault, directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. and interlocking directors or senior executives with the relevant entities.

Nature and purpose

Guarantee agreement

At its meeting of 14 May 2018 during which it authorized the signing of the Memorandum, your Board of Directors was informed that the signatory parties would agree that the contracts for the contribution or sale of activities include guarantee clauses of assets and liabilities relating to management prior to the completion date and that, regarding SILCA, a particular mechanism must be studied insofar as this entity will be the subject of a merger-absorption before the expiry of the guarantees of liabilities.

The terms of this guarantee were presented to your Board of Directors, which authorized the signing of the related agreement at its meeting on 6 November 2018.

This agreement's purpose is to specify the declarations and guarantees granted by the guarantors for the benefit of Crédit Agricole Group Infrastructure Platform under the merger-absorption operation of SILCA by Crédit Agricole Group Infrastructure Platform, as well as the respective rights and obligations of the parties in the event of violation or inaccuracy of one or more of these statements.

Conditions

For a period of thirty-six months, from 1 January 2019, the guarantors undertake, each up to his share in the capital of SILCA on the completion date of the merger-absorption, to indemnify Crédit Agricole Group Infrastructure Platform:

- any increase in liabilities or any decrease in assets resulting from or originated in a fact or event prior to 1 January 2019;
- any damage suffered by Crédit Agricole Group Infrastructure Platform resulting from the inaccuracy or insincerity of a declaration relating to the assets transferred as part of the merger-absorption;
- any damage suffered by Crédit Agricole Group Infrastructure Platform following a third-party claim for acts attributable to SILCA and prior to 1 January 2019.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

The thirty-six-month period is replaced by the duration of the legal prescription with regard to any damage suffered by Crédit Agricole Group Infrastructure Platform resulting from the inaccuracy or insincerity of a declaration relating to SILCA. The indemnification commitment for damage suffered by Crédit Agricole Group Infrastructure Platform in tax matters will end after a period of ten working days from the statutory limitation period expiration.

A unit threshold of €10,000 is set for the consideration of a complaint. No overall ceiling has been set by the parties.

The guarantee agreement was entered into on 21 November 2018.

Crédit Agricole S.A. is no longer liable, since 1 January 2022. However, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s tax liability remains enforceable until the legal deadline expiration.

For the year 2022, no guarantee was activated.

Pursuant to the memorandum of understanding, the parties have agreed to have SILCA's shareholders sign this guarantee since SILCA will cease to exist once the merger is completed. The execution of this guarantee agreement will require SILCA's shareholders to assume liability for any loss that may arise from the previous management of SILCA's business, under the terms and conditions set out therein. as all Crédit Agricole Group Infrastructure Platform's shareholders are not SILCA's shareholders, it was deemed inappropriate that such losses be pooled together and assumed by all Crédit Agricole Group Infrastructure Platform's shareholders.

With the Crédit Agricole Regional Banks of Val de France, Aquitaine, Côtes d'Armor, Normandie, Languedoc, Sud Rhône-Alpes, Finistère, Loire Haute-Loire, Anjou et du Maine, Lorraine et Centre Loire

Persons concerned

Messrs Dominique Lefebvre, Jack Bouin, Roger Andrieu, Mr Daniel Epron, Mrs Véronique Flachaire, Mr Jean-Pierre Gaillard, Mr Jean-Paul Kerrien, Mr Gérard Ouvrier-Buffet, MrJean-Louis Roveyaz, Mrs Renée Talamona and Mr François Thibault, chairman or directors of your Company and chairmen or general managers of the above-mentioned entities.

Nature and purpose

Loan agreements

Your Board of Directors, at its meeting of 19 May 2016, authorized the signing of the loan contracts granted as part of the "Eureka" transaction between your Company and the Regional Banks, with the choice for them between different reimbursement options, it specified that, regardless of the option chosen by a Regional Bank, the average cost of its financing remained equal to 2.15% per annum under the following conditions:

- total loan of €11 billion at a fixed rate of 2.15% over ten years;
- semi-annual early repayment option from the fourth year, with a twelve-month notice.

At its meeting of 2 August 2017, your Board of Directors authorized the signing of amendments to these loan agreements. The amendments to the senior loan contracts modified the structure of the financing granted by your Company, which offered the Regional Banks to buy back the early repayment option, this buyback taking the form of a rate reduction in return of the setting by each Regional Bank of a firm repayment schedule.

Conditions

The refinancing schedule offered to the Regional Banks has been the subject of a fairness certificate from an external firm.

The Regional Banks had the option of keeping the initial financing structure or replacing it with one or more financing on the maturities of their choice from the table below (depending on the market conditions in force on 4 July 2017). The proposed yield drop was between 35 basis points and 56 basis points, corresponding to the estimated management cost of 50 basis points for your Company from the outset.

Loan maturity	Bullet fixed rate
03/08/2020	1.80
03/08/2021	1.64
03/08/2022	1.59
03/08/2023	1.60
03/08/2024	1.67
03/08/2025	1.75
03/08/2026	1.84

The amendments were signed on 10 October 2017. The total amount of financing offered to the Regional Banks concerned by the regulated nature of these agreements is €3.391 billion.

The nature of the early repayment option included in the senior loan agreements executed in 2016 significantly exposed Crédit Agricole S.A.'s interest rate gap to market interest rates, liquidity and volatility. Given its large nominal amount, this option required active management on the part of Crédit Agricole S.A., at an estimated annual cost of about €50 million.

For the Regional Banks, the early repayment option was not monetised and did not generate symmetrical income in their financial statements.

To eliminate the option risk and the cost of its management, Crédit Agricole S.A. and the Regional Banks decided to modify the structure of the financing granted by Crédit Agricole S.A., as described above.

With Crédit Agricole CIB

Persons concerned

Mrs Françoise Gri and Catherine Pourre, and Messrs Philippe Brassac, Chief Executive Officer or Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. and Chairman or Directors of Crédit Agricole CIB.

a) Nature and purpose

Agreement to assume the corporate tax liability of CA Indosuez relating to the merger of CA Indosuez Wealth Group

The tax consolidation agreement entered into on 30 June 2020 between your Company, Crédit Agricole CIB and CA Indosuez Wealth France (CAIWF) stipulates that CAIWF will bear a corporate income tax liability equal to that which it would have borne in the absence of tax consolidation and that it will pay its corporate income tax directly to your Company.

For the merger of CA Indosuez Wealth Group (CAIWG) into CA Indosuez Wealth France (now CA Indosuez), CA Indosuez (CAI) received, on 1 July 2021, all of the assets and liabilities of CAIWG, which, inter alia, respectively included the securities of CAI Suisse (CAIS) and Azqore denominated in CHF, and a loan in CHF. Unlike CAIWG, CAI is a credit institution and must, pursuant to the provisions of Article 38-4 paragraph 2 of the French General Tax Code, include in its taxable profit the translation differences on securities and loans in foreign currency and the financial income and expenses on hedging derivatives. When the merged entity reaches its “cruising speed” this situation should result in tax neutrality. However, for fiscal 2021 CAI will have to include in its taxable income a large initial currency translation gain on the securities of CAIS and Azqore.

Conditions

As the head of the tax consolidation sub-group, Crédit Agricole CIB has, in its relationship with your Company, benefited from the “tax gain” resulting from CAIWG’s tax losses and accordingly, agrees that it is now fair that it assumes the cost of the corporate tax on the Initial Difference to the extent of its tax saving from which it previously benefited in respect of the following:

- currency translation losses on the CHF loan, and
- the net financial expenses on the hedging derivatives, as it would be unfair to have CAI bear this tax cost. Thus, the agreement is intended to have Crédit Agricole CIB, instead of CAI, assume the burden of the Tax on the Initial Difference.

b) Nature and purpose

Tax consolidation agreement

The Board of Directors at its meeting of 10 February 2021, renewed the tax consolidation agreement concluded in 1996 between your Company and Crédit Agricole CIB, the purpose of which is to determine the relationships between your Company, on the one hand, and Crédit Agricole CIB and its integrated subsidiaries, on the other hand, and in particular the distribution of the corporate tax charge. This tax consolidation agreement is renewed for the period from 2020 to 2024 and renews the relationship between your Company and Crédit Agricole CIB and its consolidated subsidiaries from 1 January 2020.

The tax consolidation agreement allowed Crédit Agricole CIB to collect the tax savings made by Crédit Agricole Group up to its individual tax loss result actually charged by the Group. The Board of Directors, in its meeting of 15 November 2016, authorized the signing of the amendment to the tax consolidation agreement between your Company and Crédit Agricole CIB in order to provide for the extension of monetization for the benefit of Crédit Agricole CIB, of the entire deficit of the sub-group charged by your Company as the head of the Group.

The provisional amount of the tax savings for 2022 is zero, as Crédit Agricole CIB sub-group made a taxable profit. The final amount of the tax savings for the previous year was also zero, as Crédit Agricole CIB sub-group made a taxable profit.

c) Nature and purpose

MSI activity transfer agreement

Crédit Agricole CIB and your Company have come together in order to negotiate and decide on the terms and conditions of the sale of the business transferred under the terms of an agreement (hereinafter referred to as the “Sale of Business Agreement”).

Conditions

The transfer of ownership of the business transferred as well as the rights, risks and enjoyment resulting therefrom would be effective on 1 January 2018 (hereinafter referred to as the “Transfer Date”). However, for operational reasons, and in particular for IT migration, Crédit Agricole CIB would not be able, on the transfer date, to open accounts for DSB’s customers. Consequently, the accounts opened by customers would be maintained at your Company during a transitional period and opened at Crédit Agricole CIB, during and at the end of this transitional period, according to a schedule which would depend on the progress of the works to be carried out at Crédit Agricole CIB and which should end no later than 31 December 2020. During this transitional period, your Company would retrocede to Crédit Agricole CIB the income from the activities of the business transferred that your Company would have received from DSB customers. At the same time, all charges, costs and liabilities incurred by your Company in respect of the business transferred would be borne by Crédit Agricole CIB. As of the transfer date, Crédit Agricole CIB would operate the business transferred with the human and material resources that would have been transferred to it.

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

d) Nature and purpose

Addendum No. 1 to the Business Transfer Agreement on 1 January 2018

Crédit Agricole CIB and Crédit Agricole S.A. have discussed and agreed on the terms and conditions of these modifications in an addendum to the Business Transfer Agreement.

Conditions

The Business Transfer Agreement was to be partially cancelled, with retroactive effect to 1 January 2018, in order to expressly exclude the Business Maintained from the scope of the transfer, along with the rights and obligations attached thereto as of the Transfer Date, and to include it in the Excluded Business with retroactive effect to the Transfer Date.

The partial cancellation of the Businesses Transfer Agreement would not entail the reimbursement by Crédit Agricole S.A. to Crédit Agricole CIB of a portion of the transfer price corresponding to the Business Maintained, since the latter was assigned a value of zero when the transfer price was determined.

The deadline of the transitional period would be extended to a date to be mutually agreed between Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB upon the completion of the IT migration and the removal of all other operational constraints, and no later than 31 December 2022. Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB may also agree to modify the deadline at any time during the transitional period.

e) Nature and purpose

Agreement relating to the strengthening of equity capital

Following the merger of the corporate and investment banking activities of Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Lyonnais groups, a partial transfer of assets from Crédit Lyonnais to Crédit Agricole Indosuez (now Calyon then Crédit Agricole CIB) was achieved.

Conditions

Within the framework of this authorization, your Company notably subscribed in 2004 to an issue of super-subordinated securities, for an amount of $1,730 million. During fiscal year 2014, one of the issues amounting to $1,260 million was prepaid on 28 February 2014.

The second issue for an amount of $470 million was partially reimbursed in early 2019 (up to $270 million) and the outstanding notional in 2022 amounting $200 million was fully repaid in February 2022. The coupon amounts for financial year 2022 holding period to $455,556 and was also paid in February. There is no longer any highly subordinated debt between Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB.

f) Nature and purpose

Shared fine agreement

On 7 December 2016, the European Commission condemned your Company and Crédit Agricole CIB jointly and to a fine of €114.654 million following a Commission investigation concluding that there was an agreement between seven banking institutions on interest rate derivatives in euros by agreeing on the determination of the reference interest rate that is EURIBOR.

The charges allegedly took place between September 2005 and May 2008.

As soon as the Commission's decision was delivered, your Company announced that it would appeal to the General Court of the European Union. The motion to quash was filed on 17 February 2017.

As the appeal was not suspensive, your Company had to pay the full amount of the fine before 5 March 2017.

Under the terms of an agreement concluded with Crédit Agricole CIB, your Company has agreed to pay the entire penalty on behalf of the two jointly condemned institutions and deferring the distribution between the two companies of the fine payment to the decision of the judicial authorities of the European Union.

Conditions

At its meeting of 20 January 2017, your Board of Directors authorized the draft agreement between your Company and Crédit Agricole CIB under the terms of which:

- pending a decision having the authority of *res judicata* in the last instance, your Company assumed and paid the sum of €114,654,000 for the penalty;
- the distribution final terms of the final amount of the possible penalty to be agreed at a later date by mutual agreement between your Company and Crédit Agricole CIB, once a decision having the force of *res judicata* in the last instance has been adopted.

The agreement was authorized in identical terms by the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole CIB on 10 February 2017. It constitutes a formal measure to organize the distribution of the joint and several sentences, without prejudging the results of the appeals initiated.

In accordance with the delegation granted by their respective Boards, it was signed on 27 February 2017 by the Chief Executive Officer of your Company and the Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole CIB. The penalty was settled within the legal deadlines, i.e., before 5 March 2017. No decision having been taken on the appeal initiated by Crédit Agricole S.A., the situation between your Company and Crédit Agricole CIB is identical to that observed at the end of 2017.

g) Nature and purpose

Billing and collection agreement

Your Board of Directors, in its meeting of 19 December 2017, authorized the transfer of the IT activities of your Company (MSI) to Global IT (GIT), which performs the same missions within the scope of Crédit Agricole CIB.

The transfer of activity in itself does not constitute a regulated agreement but, within the framework of this operation, your Company and Crédit Agricole CIB have set up an invoicing and collection mandate which falls within the scope of the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article L. 225-38 of the French Commercial Code relating to regulated agreements. As such, this mandate was authorized by your Board of Directors at its meeting of 19 December 2017, separately from the overall authorization for the transfer of activity.

Conditions

Some Crédit Agricole Group's entities benefit from MSI's services, through signed quotes. Invoicing and recovery services are carried out by your Company within the framework of the invoicing and recovery mandate which includes, in particular, the guarantee of your Company to Crédit Agricole CIB relating to recovery, from the entities benefiting from these services, sums invoiced by your Company in the name and on behalf of Crédit Agricole CIB.

With FNSEA

Person concerned

Mrs Christiane Lambert, director of your Company and President of FNSEA.

Nature and purpose

Framework Agreement related to Social Project

On 1 December 2021, Crédit Agricole Group announced that its Social Project would include the launching of a programme for environmental and social action consisting of ten commitments and three pillars: preventing climate change and promoting the transition to a low-carbon economy; strengthening social cohesion and inclusion; and furthering the agricultural and agri-food transitions.

As France's leading bank for agriculture and agribusiness, your Group aims to support these sectors in their efforts to combat climate change. To assist it in planning, preparing and deploying this programme, your Company, in its capacity as the central body of the Crédit Agricole Group, is considering using the expertise, skills and know-how of FNSEA, France's largest agricultural trade association.

Conditions

The purpose of the Framework Agreement is to set forth the general principles for the provision of the following services by the FNSEA on behalf of your Company and the entities of Crédit Agricole Group:

- conducting and providing studies and consulting services on employment in the agricultural sector (€250 thousand);
- subscription to a comprehensive legal consulting service (€130 thousand);
- subscription to a document database of expertise on agricultural issues (€160 thousand);
- subscription to the Actuagri document database (€150 thousand);
- communication partnership services (€250 thousand).

Neuilly-sur-Seine and Paris-La Défense, 27 March 2023

The Statutory Auditors

French original signed by

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit	Ernst & Young et Autres
Agnès Hussherr	Olivier Durand

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Person responsible for the Universal Registration Document of Crédit Agricole S.A.

Mr Philippe Brassac, Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A.

STATEMENT BY THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE

I hereby certify that, to my knowledge, the information contained in this Universal Registration Document is true and accurate and contains no omission likely to affect the import thereof.

I hereby certify that, to my knowledge, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and results of the Company and all entities included in the consolidated Group, and that the management report, made up of the sections indicated in the cross-reference table at the end of this document, provides a true and fair view of the development and performance of the business, profit or loss and financial position of the Company and all the entities included in the consolidated Group, and that it describes the principal risks and uncertainties that they face.

Montrouge, 27 March 2023
Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A.
Philippe Brassac

STATUTORY AUDITORS

Statutory Auditors

Ernst & Young et Autres	PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit
Company represented by Olivier Durand	Company represented by Agnès Hussherr
1-2, place des Saisons 92400 Courbevoie, Paris – La Défense 1	63, rue de Villiers 92208 Neuilly-sur-Seine
Statutory Auditors, Member, Compagnie Régionale des Commissaires aux Comptes de Versailles et du Centre	Statutory Auditors, Member, Compagnie Régionale des Commissaires aux Comptes de Versailles et du Centre

Ernst & Young et Autres was appointed Statutory Auditor under the name Barbier Frinault et Autres by the Ordinary General Meeting of 31 May 1994. This term of office was renewed for a further six years at the Combined General Meeting of 16 May 2018.

Ernst & Young et Autres is represented by Olivier Durand.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit was appointed Statutory Auditor by the Ordinary General Meeting of 19 May 2004. This term of office was renewed for a further six years at the Combined General Meeting of 16 May 2018.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit is represented by Agnès Hussherr.

Alternate Statutory Auditors

Picarle et Associés	Jean-Baptiste Deschryver
Company represented by Béatrice Delaunay	
1-2, place des Saisons 92400 Courbevoie, Paris – La Défense 1	63, rue de Villiers 92208 Neuilly-sur-Seine
Statutory Auditors, Member, Compagnie Régionale des Commissaires aux Comptes de Versailles et du Centre	Statutory Auditors, Member, Compagnie Régionale des Commissaires aux Comptes de Versailles et du Centre

Picarle et Associés was appointed Alternate Statutory Auditor for Ernst & Young et Autres by the Combined General Meeting of 17 May 2006. This term of office was renewed for a further six years at the Combined General Meeting of 16 May 2018.

Jean-Baptiste Deschryver was appointed Alternate Statutory Auditor for PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit for a term of six financial years by the Combined General Meeting of 16 May 2018.

Glossary

ACRONYMS

ACPR
French Regulatory and Resolution Supervisory Authority.

AFEP/MEDEF
French Business and Employers' Associations.

AMF
French financial markets authority.

CSR
Corporate and Social Responsibility.

EBA
European Banking Authority.

ECB
European Central Bank.

ESG
Environment, Social, Governance.

GOI
Gross Operating Income.

IEA
International Energy Agency

IFRS
International Financial Reporting Standards.

MSE
Medium-sized Enterprise.

MTP
Medium-Term Plan.

NZAM
Net Asset Managers Initiative

NZAOA
Net Asset Owner Alliance

NZBA
Net-Zero Banking Alliance

NZE
Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario

NZIA
Net-Zero Insurance Alliance

SME
Small and Medium-sized Companies.

SREP
Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process.

VSB
Very Small Business.

DEFINITIONS

Accretion
A transaction is described as "accretive" when it increases the portion of net asset value (e.g. net book value per share) or earnings (e.g. earnings per share) attributable to each share in the company.

Aligned Assets
Eligible assets become aligned (and therefore sustainable) assets if they meet the following criteria:
- contribute substantially to one or more of the environmental targets;
- do not cause significant harm to any of the other environmental targets;
- respect certain minimum social guarantees;
- comply with technical criteria (setting environmental performance thresholds).

ALM *Asset and Liability Management*
Management of the financial risks borne by an institution's balance sheet (interest rate, currency, liquidity) and its refinancing policy in order to protect the bank's asset value and/or its future profitability.

APM indicator *Alternative performance indicator*
APM indicators are financial indicators not presented in the financial statements or defined in accounting standards but used in the context of financial communications, like the underlying Net Income Group Share or the Return on Tangible Equity, as per exemple. They are used to develop a better understanding of the Company's actual performance. Each APM indicator is defined in relation to accounting data.

Asset encumbrance
Asset encumbrance corresponds to assets used to secure, collateralise or back up a credit facility for any type of transaction.

Asset management
Management of negotiable or other assets, for the manager's own account or for third-party (institutional or retail) investors. In third-party asset management, assets are managed in funds or in the framework of management mandates. Specialised products are offered to meet the range of customer expectations in terms of geographical and sector diversification, short-term or long-term investing and the desired level of risk.

Assets under management
Operating activity indicator not reflected in the Group's consolidated financial statements, reflecting the assets marketed by the Group, whether they are managed, advised or delegated to an external fund manager. Assets under management are measured for each fund by multiplying the net asset value per unit (as calculated by an external appraiser in line with the applicable regulations in force) by the number of units/shares outstanding. Amundi fully consolidates all the assets under management by its joint ventures.

AT1 *Additional Tier 1 capital*
Additional Tier 1 capital eligible under Basel 3 made up of perpetual debt instruments without any redemption incentive or obligation. It is subject to a loss absorption mechanism where the CET1 ratio falls below a given threshold, fixed in their prospectus.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Basel 3

Regulatory standards for banks, which replace the previous Basel 2 agreements by increasing the quality and quantity of the minimum capital that banks are required to hold against the risk they take. It also introduces minimum standards for liquidity risk management (quantitative ratios), defines measures attempting to curb the financial system's pro-cyclicality (capital buffers varying according to the economic cycle) and tightens the requirements on institutions considered as systemically important. In the European Union, these regulatory standards were introduced under Directive 2013/36/EU (CRD 4 – Capital Requirements Directive) and regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 (CRR – Capital Requirements Regulation).

Basis point (bp)

A basis point is equal to 0.01% or 1/10,000.

CCA *Cooperative Associate Certificate – Certificat coopératif d'associés*

Unlisted securities, which may be traded over the counter and may be issued only by cooperative companies. They may be subscribed by members of the issuing Regional Banks and affiliated Local Banks. A CCA does not carry voting rights but gives its holders rights to a share of the net assets and to receive dividends.

CCI *Cooperative Investment Certificate – Certificat coopératif d'investissement*

Securities quoted on the stock exchange that do not carry voting rights and may be issued only by cooperative companies. A CCI gives its holders rights to a share of the net assets and to receive a dividend payment.

Central bank policy rate

Interest rate set by a country's or currency zone's central bank to regulate economic activity. Principal tool in a central bank's arsenal for fulfilling its role of regulating economic activity: inflation in the case of the European Central Bank (ECB); inflation and growth stimulation in the case of the US Federal Reserve (Fed).

Collateral

A transferable asset or a guarantee that provides security for the repayment of a loan, should the recipient of the loan fail to meet their repayment obligations.

Corporate governance

Any mechanism that can be implemented to achieve transparency, equality between shareholders and a balance of powers between management and shareholders. These mechanisms encompass the methods used to formulate and implement strategy, the operation of the Board of Directors, the organisation framework between different governing bodies and the compensation policy for executives and executive managers.

Cost of risk

The cost of risk reflects additions to and reversals from provisions for credit and counterparty risk (loans, securities, and off-balance sheet commitments).

Cost of risk/outstandings [(1)]

Calculated by dividing the cost of credit risk (over four quarters on a rolling basis) by outstandings (over an average of the past four quarters, beginning of the period). Can also be calculated by dividing the annualised cost of credit risk for the quarter by outstandings at the beginning of the quarter. Similarly, the cost of risk for the period can be annualised and divided by the average outstandings at the beginning of the period.

Since the first quarter of 2019, the outstandings taken into account are the customer outstandings, before allocations to provisions.

The calculation method for the indicator is specified each time the indicator is used.

Cost/income ratio

The cost/income ratio is calculated by dividing operating expenses by revenues, indicating the proportion of revenues needed to cover operating expenses.

Crédit Agricole Group

This includes Crédit Agricole S.A., Regional Banks and Local Banks.

Crédit Agricole S.A.

Listed company of Credit Agricole Group. Its parent company is "Crédit Agricole S.A. Parent Company". Its consolidation scope perimeter includes subsidiaries, joint ventures and associated companies that it holds directly or indirectly.

Crédit Agricole S.A. Parent Company

Legal entity that acts as corporate centre and head of Crédit Agricole network and that guarantees the financial unity of the Group.

Credit rating

Measurement of credit quality in the form of an opinion issued by a rating agency (Standard & Poor's, Moody's, Fitch Ratings, etc.). The rating may apply to a specific issuer (business, government, public-sector authority) and/or specific issues (bonds, securitised notes, secured bonds, etc.). The credit rating may influence an issuer's borrowing terms (interest rate it pays, its access to funding) and its market image (see Rating agency).

Credit spread

Actuarial margin (difference between a bond's yield to maturity and that on a risk-free borrowing with an identical maturity).

CVA *Credit Valuation Adjustment*

Expected loss arising from the risk of a counterparty default which aims at building in the possibility that the full positive market value of instruments may not be recovered. The methodology used to determine the CVA is based largely on the same type of market parameters that market participants use.

Dilution

A transaction is described as "dilutive" when it reduces the portion of net asset value (e.g. net book value per share) or earnings (e.g. earnings per share) attributable to each share in the company.

Dividend

Portion of net income or reserves paid out to shareholders. The Board of Directors proposes the dividend to be voted on by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting, after the financial statements for the year ended have been approved.

Doubtful loan

A doubtful loan is a defaulting loan. The debtor is considered to be in default when at least one of the following conditions has been met:

- a payment generally more than ninety days past due, unless specific circumstances point to the fact that the delay is due to reasons independent of the debtor's financial situation;
- the entity believes that the debtor is unlikely to settle its credit obligations unless it avails itself of certain measures such as enforcement of collateral security right.

DVA *Debit Valuation Adjustment*

Symmetrical to the CVA and represents the expected loss from the counterparty's perspective on passive valuations of financial instruments. It reflects the impact of the entity's own credit risk on the valuation of these instruments.

(1) APM indicator.

EAD *Exposure At Default*

Exposure at default: this is the Group's exposure should the counterparty default. The EAD includes on- and off-balance sheet exposures. Off-balance sheet exposures are converted into balance sheet equivalents using internal or regulatory conversion factors (draw-down scenarios).

EL *Expected Loss*

Loss likely to be incurred depending on the quality of the counterparty in view of the structure of the transaction and any risk mitigation measures, such as collateral. It is computed by multiplying the exposure at default (EAD) by the probability of default (PD) and by the loss given default (LGD).

"Eligible" and "non-eligible" assets

Assets listed in the Climate Delegated Act as being able to meet at least one of the two environmental targets or not (climate change mitigation and adaptation).

EPS *Earnings Per Share* (1)

This is the net income Group share, from which the AT1 coupon has been deducted, divided by the average number of shares in issue excluding treasury shares. It indicates the portion of profit attributable to each share (not the portion of earnings paid out to each shareholder, which is the dividend). It may decrease, assuming the net income Group share remains unchanged, if the number of shares increases (see Dilution).

FCP *Fonds commun de placement – mutual fund*

Type of UCITS that issues units and does not have legal personality. By acquiring units, investors gain co-ownership of the securities, but do not have any voting rights. They are not shareholders. An FCP mutual fund is represented and managed from an administrative, financial and accounting perspective by a single management company, which may delegate these tasks.

FCPE *Fonds commun de placement d'entreprise – employee mutual fund*

Employee savings vehicle used by companies offering this type of arrangement to their employees. Savers hold units in FCP mutual funds that are allotted in return for their payments and any top-up payments made by their employer (employer contribution).

FinTech *Finance, Technology*

A FinTech is a non-banking company that uses information and communication technologies to deliver financial services.

FReD *Fides, Respect, Demeter*

Initiative to implement, manage and measure the progress made by the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programme. FReD has three pillars with 19 commitments that aim to bolster trust (Fides), grow individuals and the corporate ecosystem (Respect) and protect the environment (Demeter). Every year since 2011, the FReD index has provided a measure of the progress made by the CSR programme being pursued by Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries. PricewaterhouseCoopers conducts an annual audit of this index.

Free float

Percentage of a listed company's share capital held by non-core shareholders. Non-core shareholders means any shareholders likely to buy or sell the shares at any time without having to worry about the effects of their decision on the control of the business and not bound by a contract limiting their right of disposal (e.g. shareholders' agreement). Shares held by retail investors (including employees) and by institutional investors (SICAV and FCP mutual funds, pension funds, and insurance companies) are included in the free float. In contrast, the investment held by a majority shareholder is not included in the free float.

FSB *Financial Stability Board*

The Financial Stability Board's remit is to identify vulnerabilities in the global financial system and establish principles serving as a basis for the regulation and oversight of financial stability. It is made up of the governors, finance ministers and supervisors of G20 countries. Its primary objective is to coordinate at international level the work of the national financial authorities and of the international standard-setters in the regulation and supervision of financial institutions. Founded at the G20 meeting in London in April 2009, the FSB is the successor to the Financial Stability Forum set up by the G7 in 1999.

GAR *Green Asset Ratio*

Proportion of assets invested in sustainable economic activities (according to the classification of the European Green Taxonomy).

GOI *Gross Operating Income*

Calculated as revenues less operating expenses (operating expenses, such as employee expenses and other administrative expenses, depreciation and amortisation).

Goodwill

Amount by which the acquisition cost of a business exceeds the value of the net assets revalued at the time of acquisition. Every year, goodwill has to be tested for impairment, and any reduction in its value is recognised in the income statement.

Green bonds

Bonds issued by an approved entity (business, local authority or international organisation) to finance an eco-friendly and/or sustainability-driven project or activity. These instruments are often used in connection with the financing of sustainable agriculture, the protection of ecosystems, renewable energy and organic farming.

HPSP *Home Purchase Saving Plans*

The Home Purchase Saving Plan provision represents the provision set up for payment into housing savings plans that benefit from an attractive interest rate and may be closed in the short term by their holders.

HQLA *High-Quality Liquid Assets*

Assets are categorised as High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA), as defined by Capital Requirements Directive (CRD) IV, if they can be converted into cash quickly and easily without – or with minimum – loss of value, and, in general, if they can be mobilised in the central bank to obtain financing. The main characteristics of High-Quality Liquid Assets are: 1) low risk and volatility, 2) ability to be valued with ease and certainty, 3) low correlation with higher-risk assets, and 4) listed on a recognised and sizeable developed market. The High-Quality Liquid Assets that are not already being used as collateral form the numerator of the one-month Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) for stress scenarios, according to the same regulation.

IFRIC 21 adjustment

The IFRIC 21 adjustment allows expenses recognised in the accounts to be deferred in their entirety as soon as they become due (the obligating event being determined by accounting standards) so that only the portion relating to the current quarter is recognised, that is, one quarter of the total for a quarter.

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Impaired loan

Loan which has been provisioned due to a risk of non-repayment.

Impaired (or non-performing) loan coverage ratio

This ratio divides the outstanding provisions by the impaired gross customer outstandings.

Impaired (or non-performing) loan ratio

This ratio divides the gross customer outstandings depreciated on an individual basis, before provisions, by the total gross customer outstandings.

Institutional investors

Businesses, public-sector bodies and insurance companies involved in securities investment, for example, investing in the shares of listed companies. Pension funds and asset management and insurance companies come under this heading.

Issuer spread

Actuarial margin representing the difference between the actuarial rate of return at which the Group can borrow and that of a risk-free loan of identical duration.

LCR *Liquidity Coverage Ratio – 1 month Liquidity Ratio*

This one-month ratio aims to enhance the short-term resilience of a bank's liquidity risk profile. The LCR obliges banks to hold sufficient risk-free, highly liquid assets (see HQLA) to cover outflows, net of inflows, assessed under stressed assumptions, to see it through a crisis period of 30 days without relying on any support from Central banks.

Leverage ratio

A voluntarily simple ratio that is intended to control the size of banks' total assets. The leverage ratio establishes a link between Tier 1 regulatory capital and on-/off-balance sheet assets, after restatement of given items.

LGD *Loss Given Default*

Ratio between the loss experienced on an exposure on a counterparty at default and the size of the exposure at default.

Loan Book Hedges *(Credit Portfolio Management – CPM)*

The impact of loan portfolio hedges of the Large Customer Division is based on market movements in credit risk hedging and the level of reserves linked to the market movements.

MREL *Minimum Requirement for own funds and Eligible Liabilities*

Ratio defined in the European Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive indicating the minimum requirement for capital and eligible liabilities that have to be available to absorb losses in the event of resolution (see Chapter 5 on Risks and Pillar 3/Regulatory indicators and ratios).

Mutual shareholders

Holders of mutual shares, which make up the capital of the Local Banks. The Local Banks own the share capital of the Regional Bank with which they are affiliated. They receive returns in respect of their mutual shares, the interest rate of which is capped by law. The members come together once a year at the Annual General Meeting at which they approve the financial statements of the Local Banks and elect its directors. Each individual member has one vote at these General Meetings, irrespective of the number of mutual shares that she/he owns.

Mutual shares

Portion of the capital of a Local Bank or Regional Bank. Mutual shares receive an annual interest payment. units are reimbursed at their par value and give no right to reserves or to liquidation proceeds. Ownership

NBV *Net Book Value not revalued*[1]

The Net Book Value not revalued corresponds to the equity Group share from which the amount of the AT1 issues, the unrealised gains and/or losses on OCI Group share and the pay out assumption on annual results have been deducted.

NBV per share *Net Book Value per share* / NTBV per share *Net Tangible Book Value per share* [1]

One of the methods for calculating the value of a share. This represents the Net Book Value (see below) divided by the number of shares in issue at end of period, excluding treasury shares.

Net Tangible Book Value per share represents the Net Book Value after deduction of intangible assets and goodwill, divided by the number of shares in issue at end of period, excluding treasury shares

Net income Group share *NIGS*

Net income/(loss) for the financial year (after corporate income tax). Equal to net income less the share attributable to non-controlling interests in fully consolidated subsidiaries.

Net income Group share *attributable to ordinary shares*[1]

The net income Group share attributable to ordinary shares represents the net income Group share from which the AT1 coupon has been deducted, including issuance costs before tax.

Net interest Margin

Net interest margin, sometimes referred to as net interest income, is the difference between the income generated by assets bearing interest and the cost of liability managment.

Non-financial rating agency

Organisation specialised in qualitatively and quantitatively assessing corporates according to social and environmental criteria, following specifications related to sustainable development and using a specific form of rating.

NPS *Net Promoter Score*

Index measuring how likely customers are to recommend their bank to their family and friends. Based on polling conducted every quarter, this index reflects the number of customers who are critical of, neutral on or willing to promote the bank.

NSFR *Net Stable Funding Ratio – 1 year Liquidity Ratio*

Ratio intended to promote longer-term resilience through the introduction of additional incentives for banks to fund their activities using more stable resources of finance (namely with longer maturities). This structural liquidity ratio covering a one-year period has been designed to limit the funding of long-term assets by short term resources.

Operating income

Calculated as gross operating income less the cost of risk.

P/E ratio *Price/Earnings ratio*

Ratio of the share price to earnings per share. For shareholders, it represents the number of years' earnings needed to recoup their initial investment. It is an indicator used to compare the value of different stocks, for example, within the same business sector. A high P/E rating reflects expectations of strong earnings growth or a situation where a company's value is not fully reflected in its earnings (e.g. it may have substantial cash holdings). If a company has a P/E of 15x, it is said to capitalise its earnings 15 times.

(1) APM indicator.

Raison d'Être

Crédit Agricole Group's Raison d'Être, adopted as a permanent measure within the framework of the Group's project finalised in 2019, engages and permeates all Group activities and businesses. It does not fall within the scope of Article 1835 of the French Civil Code according to which "the articles of association may specify a Raison d'Être, consisting of the principles which the Company adopts and for the respect of which it intends to allocate resources in carrying out its activity".

Rating agency

Organisation specialised in assessing the solvency of issuers of debt securities, i.e. their ability to honour their repayment obligations (principal repayments and interest payments over the contractual period).

Resolution

Shortened form of "resolution of crises and bank failures". In practice, two types of plan need to be drawn up for every European bank: 1) a preventative recovery plan prepared by the bank's senior managers, and 2) a preventative resolution plan put in place by the competent supervisory authority. Resolution occurs before bankruptcy of the bank, to plan its ordered dismantling and avoid systemic risk.

Revenues

Difference between banking income (interest income, fee and commission income, capital gains from market activities and other income from banking operations) and banking expenses (interest paid by the bank on its funding sources, fee and commission expenses, capital losses arising on market activities and other expenses incurred by banking.

Risk appetite

Level of risk that the Group is willing to assume in pursuit of its strategic targets. It is determined by type of risk and by business line. It may be stated using either quantitative or qualitative criteria. Establishing the risk appetite is one of the strategic management tools available to the Group's decision-making bodies.

RoTE *Return on Tangible Equity*[1]

The RoTE (Return on Tangible Equity) measures the return on tangible equity by dividing the net income Group share by the group's NBV (see above) net of intangible assets and goodwill. Annualised net income Group share corresponds to the annualisation of net income Group share (first quarter multiplied by four; first half multiplied by two; first nine months multiplied by 4/3) excluding impairment of intangible assets and restating each period for IFRIC 21 adjustments (see above) to spread them over the full year.

RWA *Risk-Weighted Assets*

Assets and risk commitments (loans, etc.) held by a bank weighted by a prudential factor and based on the risk of loss and used, when added together, as the denominator for major solvency ratios.

SDG *Sustainable Development Goals*

The UN Sustainable Development Goals are a list of 17 targets for 2030.

SICAV *(Société d'investissement à capital variable) – open-ended investment company*

A type of UCITS which enables investors to invest in a portfolio of financial assets without holding them directly and to diversify their investments. It manages a portfolio of stocks or other assets and may specialise in a specific market, an asset class, an investment profile, or a specific sector. From a tax perspective, a SICAV unit is like a share.

Social bonds

Bonds issued by an approved entity (business, local authority or international organisation) to finance a social or society-driven project or activity. These instruments are often used in connection with the financing of projects relating to regional economic development, social inclusion and autonomy, and access to healthcare services.

Solvency

Measures the ability of a business or an individual to repay its debt over the medium to long term. For a bank, solvency reflects its ability to cope with the losses that its risk profile is likely to trigger. Solvency analysis is not the same as liquidity analysis. The liquidity of a business is its ability to honour its payments in the normal course of its business, to find new funding sources and to achieve a balance at all times between its incomings and outgoings. For banks, solvency is governed by the CRD 4 Directive and CRR regulation. For an insurance company, solvency is covered by the Solvency 2 Directive (see Solvency 2).

Solvency 2

European directive on insurance and reinsurance undertakings intended to ensure that they comply at all times with their commitments towards policyholders in view of the specific risks incurred by such businesses. It aims to achieve an economic and prospective assessment of solvency based on three pillars – quantitative requirements (Pillar 1), qualitative requirements (Pillar 2) and information for the public and the supervisor (Pillar 3). Adopted in 2014, it was transposed into national law in 2015 and came into force on 1 January 2016.

SRI *Socially Responsible Investment*

Systematic and clearly documented incorporation of environmental, social and governance criteria in investment decisions.

Stress tests

Exercise to study the ramifications on banks' balance sheets, profit and loss and solvency in order to measure their ability to withstand these kinds of situations.

Subordinated notes

Issues made by a company, the returns on and/or redemption of which are contingent upon an event (conditional upon payment of a dividend or achievement of an outcome).

Systemically important bank

Crédit Agricole Group, but not Crédit Agricole S.A., appears on the list of the 30 global systemically important banks (G-SIBs) published by the Financial Stability Board (FSB) in November 2012 and updated in November 2022. A systemically important bank has to put in place a basic capital buffer of between 1% and 3.5% in relation to Basel 3 requirements.

TCFD *Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures*

The TCFD was created by the G20 at COP21 and defines 11 recommendations concerning the financial transparency of companies in terms of managing climate risk.

TLAC *Total Loss Absorbing Capacity*

Designed at the G20's request by the Financial Stability Board. It aims to provide an indication of the loss-absorbing capacity and of the ability to raise additional capital of the systemically important banks (G-SIBs) (see Chapter 5 on Risks and Pillar 3/Regulatory indicators and ratios).

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

Treasury shares

Shares held by a company in its own capital. Shares held in treasury do not carry a voting right and are not used in EPS or NBV per share calculations as they receive no dividend and have no right to reserves.

TSDI *Undated subordinated notes*

Undated subordinated notes have no specified maturity date, with redemption being at the behest of the issuer beyond a certain date.

TSS *Deeply subordinated notes*

Undated subordinated issue giving rise to perpetual returns. Their perpetual maturity arises from the fact that they do not have a contractual redemption date, with redemption taking place at the option of the issuer. Should the issuer be liquidated, these notes are redeemed after all the other creditors have been repaid.

UCITS *Undertakings for the Collective Investment in Transferable Securities*

A UCITS is a portfolio of negotiable securities (equities, bonds, etc.) managed by professionals (asset management companies) and held collectively by retail or institutional investors. There are two types of UCITS – SICAVs (open-ended investment companies) and FCPs (mutual investment funds).

Underlying Net Income Group Share [(1)]

The underlying net income Group share represents the stated net income Group share from which specific items have been deducted (i.e. non-recurring or exceptional items) to develop a better understanding of the Company's actual performance.

VaR *Value-at-Risk*

Synthetic indicator used to track on a day-to-day basis the market risks taken by the Group, particularly in its trading activities (VaR is calculated using a 99% on 10 days-confidence interval, over one day, in line with the regulatory internal model). Reflects the largest exposure obtained after eliminating 1% of the most unfavourable occurrences over a one-year history.

Cross-reference tables

CROSS-REFERENCE TABLE OF THE ANNUAL REGISTRATION DOCUMENT

This cross-reference table contains the headings provided for in Annex 1 (as referred to in Annex 2) of Delegated Act (EU) 2019/980 of the Commission of 14 March 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) No. 809/2004 (Annex I), in application of the “Prospectus Directive”. It refers to the pages of this Universal registration document where the information relating to each of these headings is mentioned.

 Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

		Page number of the Universal Registration Document
8.4	Restrictions on the use of capital	378-384; 673
8.5	Expected sources of financing	758
Section 9	**Regulatory environment**	
	Description of the regulatory environment that could impact the Company's business activities	321-322; 545; 567; 568-569
Section 10	**Trend information**	
10.1	Description of the main trends and any material change in the Group's financial performance since the end of the financial year	301-303; 759
10.2	Events that could materially impact the outlook	301-303; 759
Section 11	**Profit projections or estimates**	
11.1	Profit projections or estimates reported	N/A
11.2	Statement describing the main assumptions for projections	N/A
11.3	Declaration of comparability with the historical financial information and compliance of the accounting methods	N/A
Section 12	**Administrative, management, supervisory and executive management bodies**	
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14.3	Information on Audit and Compensation Committees	174-179
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Section 16	**Major shareholders**	
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16.3	Direct or indirect control	7; 34-35
16.4	Agreements that if implemented could result in a change of control	N/A
Section 17	**Transactions with related parties**	**532-533; 635-638; 703-706; 734**
Section 18	**Financial information concerning the Company's assets and liabilities, financial position and profits and losses**	
18.1	Historical financial information	
18.1.1.	Audited historical financial information for the past three financial years and audit report	309; 528-696; 698-746
18.1.2.	Change of accounting reference date	N/A
18.1.3.	Accounting standards	545-567; 707-709
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18.1.5.	Balance sheet, income statement, changes in equity, cash flow, accounting methods and explanatory notes	11; 700-742
18.1.6.	Consolidated financial statements	528-688
18.1.7.	Age of financial information	536-543; 700-701
18.2	Interim and other financial information (audit or review reports, as applicable)	N/A
18.3	Audit of historical annual financial information	
18.3.1.	Independent audit of historical annual financial information	689-696
18.3.2.	Other audited information	N/A
18.3.3.	Unaudited financial information	N/A
18.4	Pro forma financial information	N/A

		Page number of the Universal Registration Document
18.5	Dividend policy	
18.5.1.	Description of the dividend distribution policy and any applicable restriction	36
18.5.2.	Amount of the dividend per share	2; 10; 36; 298; 309; 322; 651
18.6	Administrative, legal and arbitration proceedings	370-373; 632; 644-648; 727-731
18.7	Significant change in financial position.	N/A
Section 19	**Additional information**	
19.1	Information on share capital	
19.1.1.	Amount of capital subscribed, number of shares issued and fully paid up and par value per share, number of shares authorised	34-37; 650; 733; 734; 750-752
19.1.2.	Information on non-equity shares	N/A
19.1.3.	Number, carrying amount and par value of the shares held by the Company	34-35; 38-39
19.1.4.	Convertible or exchangeable securities or securities with subscription warrants attached	N/A
19.1.5.	Conditions governing any acquisition rights and/or any obligation attached to the capital subscribed, but not paid up, or on any undertaking to increase the capital	N/A
19.1.6.	Option or conditional or unconditional agreement of any member of the Group	N/A
19.1.7.	History of share capital	34-35
19.2	Memorandum and Articles of Association	
19.2.1.	Register and Company purpose	750-757
19.2.2.	Rights, privileges and restrictions attached to each class of shares	N/A
19.2.3.	Provisions with the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control	35; 750-757
Section 20	**Material contracts**	**759**
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N/A: not applicable.

In accordance with Annex I of European Regulation 2017/1129, the following are incorporated by reference:

- the annual and consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020 and the corresponding Statutory Auditors' reports, as well as the Group's management report, appearing respectively on pages 594 to 646 and 408 to 591, on pages 644 to 647 and 585 to 592 and on pages 226 to 253 of the Crédit Agricole S.A. 2020 Registration Document filed with the AMF on 24 March 2021 under number D.21-0184. The information is available via the following link: https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/pdfPreview/187401;
- the annual and consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2021 and the corresponding Statutory Auditors' reports, as well as the Group's management report, appearing respectively on pages 638 to 685 and 448 to 628, on pages 686 to 689 and 629 to 636 and on pages 246 to 273 of the Crédit Agricole S.A. 2021 Registration Document filed with the AMF on 24 March 2022 under number D.22-0142. The information is available via the following link: https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/pdfPreview/192553.

The sections of the Registration documents number D.21-0184 and number D.22-0142 not referred to above are either not applicable to investors or are covered in another part of this Universal registration document.

All these documents incorporated by reference in this Universal registration document have been filed with the French Financial Markets Authority *(Autorité des marchés financiers)* and can be obtained on request free of charge during the usual office opening hours at the registered office of the issuer as indicated at the end of this Universal registration document. These documents are available on the website of the issuer (https://www.credit-agricole.com/en/finance/financial-publications) and on the website of the AMF (www.amf-france.org).

The information incorporated by reference has to be read according to the above cross-reference table. Any information not indicated in the cross-reference table but included in the documents incorporated by reference is only given for information.

THE FOLLOWING THEMATIC TABLE IDENTIFIES THE REGULATED INFORMATION WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE AMF GENERAL REGULATION CONTAINED IN THIS UNIVERSAL REGISTRATION DOCUMENT

This Universal registration document, which is published in the form of an annual report, includes all components of the 2020 Annual Financial Report referred to in Article L. 451-1-2 of the French Monetary and Financial Code as well as in Article 222-3 of the AMF's General Regulations and Order No. 2017-1162 of 12 July 2017 (Sapin 2 law):

— Cross-reference table with the management report[1]

Reference texts	Elements required	Pages
1. POSITION AND BUSINESS ACTIVITY OF THE COMPANY		
French Commercial Code, articles L. 225-100-1-I-1°, L. 232-1-II., L. 233-6 and L. 233-26	Position of the Company and objective and exhaustive analysis of changes in the business, results and financial position of the Company, including its debt in terms of the volume and complexity of the business	14-29; 282-309
French Commercial Code, article L. 225-100-1-I-2°	Key indicators of financial performance	9-11; 14-15; 281; 699
French Commercial Code, article L. 225-100-1-I-2°	Key indicators of non-financial performance relating to the specific activity of the Company	13; 45-46; 124-133
French Commercial Code, articles L. 232-1-II and L. 233-26	Material events that have occurred between the reporting period of the financial year and the date of the Management Report	759
French Commercial Code, article L. 232-1-II	Existing branches	676-684
French Commercial Code, article L. 233-6-1	Acquisition of a stake in a company with its registered office in France on French territory	N/A
French Commercial Code, articles L. 233-29, L. 233-30 and R. 233-19	Alienation of cross holdings	N/A
French Commercial Code, articles L. 232-1-II and L. 233-26	Predictable change in the Company's position and future outlook	301-307
French Commercial Code, articles L. 232-1-II and L. 233-26	Research and development activities	N/A
French Commercial Code, article R. 225-102	Table showing the results of the Company for each of the last five financial years	309
French Commercial Code, article L. 441-4 and D. 441-6	Information on payment times of suppliers and customers	759
French Monetary and Financial Code, articles L. 511-6 paragraph 2 and R. 511-2-1-3	Amount of inter-company loans made and Statutory Auditor's statement	N/A
2. INTERNAL CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT		
French Commercial Code, article L. 225-100-1-I-3°	Main risks and uncertainties facing the Company	312-326
French Commercial Code, article L. 22-10-35-1°	Financial risks related to the effects of climate change and presentation of the measures taken to reduce them	49-53; 64-80; 324; 487-490; 498; 512-526
French Commercial Code, article L. 22-10-35-2°	Main features of the internal control and risk management procedures for the preparation and processing of accounting and financial information	327-338
French Commercial Code, article L. 225-100-1-I-4°	Targets and policy for hedging each transaction category and the Company's exposure to price, credit, liquidity and cash risks. The information includes the Company's use of financial instruments	312-317; 338-359; 402; 405-406; 410; 419-457; 477-487; 523; 570-607; 704; 707-709; 713-714
French Commercial Code, article L. 225-102-4	Vigilance plan and report on its effective implementation	180-191

(1) Information related to the events after the Board of Directors dated 8 February 2023 is not part of the management report.

Reference texts	Elements required	Pages
3. SHAREHOLDERS AND CAPITAL		
French Commercial Code, article L. 233-13	Structure, change in the Company's share capital and threshold declarations	34-35; 650
French Commercial Code, articles L. 225-211 and L. 225-160	Acquisition and sale by the Company of treasury shares	38-39; 569; 705; 724
French Commercial Code, article L. 225-102 paragraph 1	Statement of employee profit-sharing	34; 102
French Commercial Code, articles R. 228-90 and R. 228-91	Indication of any adjustments for securities giving rights to capital in the event of share buybacks or financial transactions	N/A
French Monetary and Financial Code, articles L. 621-18-2 and R. 621-43-1, AMF Regulation, article 223-26	Information on transactions in the Company's securities made by executives and related persons	223
French General Tax Code, article 243 *bis*	Dividends paid for the past three financial years	36; 309; 651
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French Commercial Code, articles L. 225-102-1 and R. 225-105	Business model	12-13; 47
French Commercial Code, articles L. 225-102-1 and R. 225-105-I-1°	Description of the main risks relating to the Company's business	47-53
French Commercial Code, articles L. 225-102-1-III, L. 22-10-36, R. 225-105-I-2° and R. 22-10-29	Information on the manner in which the Company takes into consideration the social and environmental consequences of its business, as well as the effects of this business with regard to human rights, the fight against corruption and tax evasion (description of the policies applied by the Company)	54-109
French Commercial Code, articles L. 225-102-1 and R. 225-105-I-3°	Results of the policies applied by the Company or Group, including key performance indicators	126-138
French Commercial Code, articles L. 225-102-1 and R. 225-105-II-A-1°	Social information (employment, organisation of the work, health and safety, labour relations, training, equality of treatment)	90-103; 125-126; 134-136; 499-500
French Commercial Code, articles L. 225-102-1 and R. 225-105-II-A-2°	Environmental information (general environmental policy, pollution, circular economy, climate change)	64-80; 115-123; 126-133; 487-498
French Commercial Code, articles L. 225-102-1 and R. 225-105-II-A-3°	Societal information (societal sustainability commitments, subcontracting and suppliers, fair practices)	63; 80-89; 105-107; 140
French Commercial Code, articles L. 225-102-1; L. 22-10-36; R. 22-10-29 and R. 225-105-II-B-1°	Information on the fight against corruption and tax evasion and actions taken to prevent corruption	498-499 ; 501-503; 104-105; 180-191; 375-377
French Commercial Code, articles L. 225-102-1; L. 22-10-36; R. 22-10-29 and R. 225-105-II-B-2°	Information on actions to promote human rights	19; 180-193; 278-279
French Commercial Code, article L. 225-102-2	Specific information on Seveso facilities	N/A
French Commercial Code, articles L. 225-102-1-III and R. 225-105-2	Independent third-party declaration	144-151
Taxonomy regulation 2020/852 Article 8 and delegated act of 6 July 2021	Publication of the total revenues, capital expenditures (CAPEX), operating expenditures (OPEX) that are associated with economic activities eligible under the European Taxonomy	126-131
5. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE MANAGEMENT REPORT		
French Commercial Code, article L. 464-2	Injunctions or financial sanctions for anti-competitive practices	644-648

Refer to glossary on page 772 for the definition of technical terms

CROSS-REFERENCE TABLE WITH THE REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Reference texts		Pages
1. INFORMATION ON COMPENSATION		
French Commercial Code, article L. 22-10-8-I paragraph 2 and R. 22-10-14	Compensation policy for the corporate officers	162; 224-233; 238-248
French Commercial Code, article L. 22-10-9-I and R. 22-10-15	Compensation and benefits of any kind paid to corporate officers	238-267; 532; 715
French Commercial Code, article L. 225-185 and L. 22-10-57	Award to and holding of options by corporate officers	N/A
French Commercial Code, article L. 225-197-1 and L. 22-10-59	Award to and holding of bonus shares by executive corporate officers	244-245; 248-255; 263-267
2. INFORMATION ON GOVERNANCE		
French Commercial Code, article L. 225-37-4-1°	List of all offices and positions held by each corporate officer during the financial year	194-220
French Commercial Code, article L. 225-37-4-2°	Agreements between an executive or a major shareholder and a subsidiary	168; 532; 761
French Commercial Code, article L. 225-37-4-3°	Table summarising authorisations in force granted by the General Meeting of Shareholders concerning a capital increase	36-37
French Commercial Code, article L. 225-37-4-4°	Methods for exercising Executive Management	158-191; 221-222; 271-279
French Commercial Code, article L. 22-10-10-1°	Composition and conditions for the preparation and organisation of the work of the Board	157-179; 192-193
French Commercial Code, article L. 22-10-10-2°	Policy on diversity and application of the principle of balanced representation of women and men on the Board	162; 165-166
French Commercial Code, article L. 22-10-10-3°	Restrictions, if any, imposed by the Board of Directors on the powers of the Chief Executive Officer	168; 273; 755
French Commercial Code, article L. 22-10-10-4°	Reference to a corporate governance code and application of the “comply or explain” principle	169
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	Agreement entered into by the Company which are modified or end in the event of a change in control of the Company, unless this disclosure, excluding cases where there is a legal disclosure obligation, would seriously damage its interests	N/A
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Design and production: côté corp.
Tel.: +33 (0)1 55 32 29 74
Photo credits: Getty images
Cover design and chapter introductions: Lonsdale

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