



CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A.

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31 DECEMBER
2025**

**Approved by the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. on 3 February 2026 and submitted
for approval by the Ordinary General Meeting of 20 May 2026**

UNAUDITED VERSION



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The consolidated financial statements consist of the general framework, the consolidated financial statements themselves and the notes to the financial statements

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.**

Since 1 July 2012, the address of the Company's registered office has been: 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 regulatory 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.

As Crédit Agricole S.A. is the corporate centre of the Crédit Agricole network (as it is so defined in Article R. 512-18 of the French Monetary and Financial Code), in accordance with the provisions of the French Monetary and Financial Code (Articles L. 511-31 and L. 511-32) Crédit Agricole S.A. is responsible for exercising administrative, technical and financial control over the credit institutions affiliated to it in order to maintain a cohesive network 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 "Debt 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, 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 "Debt 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.

50% of savings funds collected by the Regional Banks are transferred back to them in the form of so-called "mirror advances" (with maturities and interest rates precisely matching those of the savings funds received), which they are free to use at their discretion.

Since April 2020, the Regional Banks have had to refinance themselves in the form of advances, called "global advances", from Crédit Agricole S.A. for the remaining 50% of the savings funds they have collected.

Furthermore, the Regional Banks may be refinanced in the form of unsecured loans negotiated at market price 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 in current accounts, under "Loans and receivables due from credit institutions" or "Debt due to credit institutions" (depending on whether the current account open in the books of Crédit Agricole CIB is credit or debit – see above) or in term accounts, under "Crédit Agricole internal transactions".

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.

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 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 (now the French Financial Markets Authority – AMF) on 22 October 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) 2019/879 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 they consider 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 aim 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 (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.

In the event that the resolution authorities decide to put the Crédit Agricole Group in resolution, they will first write down the par value of 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 instruments¹ into equity securities. Then, if the resolution authorities decide to use the bail-in tool, the latter would be applied to

¹ Articles L. 613-48 and L. 613-48-3 of the CMF



debt instruments², 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 equity requirements at the consolidated level.

Investors must then 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 strength mechanism provided for 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.

² Articles L. 613-55 and L. 613-55-1 of the CMF



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 (i) 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 6.7 "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

The list of Crédit Agricole S.A. companies is presented in Note 12 "Scope of consolidation at 31 December 2025". Since, at year-end, the existing transactions and outstandings between the Group's fully consolidated companies are eliminated on consolidation, only transactions with equity-accounted companies affect the Group's consolidated financial statements.

The main corresponding outstandings and commitments in the consolidated balance sheet at 31 December 2025 relate to transactions with the equity-accounted entities for the following amounts:

- loans and receivables due from credit institutions: €254 million (€263 million at 31 December 2024);
- loans and receivables due from customers: €1,643 million (€2,527 million at 31 December 2024);
- debt due to credit institutions: €2,070 million (€2,338 million at 31 December 2024);
- debt due to customers: €1,230 million (€1,472 million at 31 December 2024);
- commitments given on financial instruments: €1,966 million (€1,881 million at 31 December 2024);
- commitments received on financial instruments: €6,391 million (€5,554 million at 31 December 2024).

The transactions entered into with these entities did not have a material effect on the income statement for the period.

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 "Compensation policy" section, Chapter 3 "Corporate governance".

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.



CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INCOME STATEMENT

(in millions of euros)	Notes	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Interest and similar income ¹	4.1	55,133	63,444
Interest and similar expenses ¹	4.1	(39,825)	(49,145)
Fee and commission income ¹	4.2	14,120	14,820
Fee and commission expenses ¹	4.2	(5,121)	(5,454)
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	4.3	15,327	12,929
Net gains (losses) on held for trading assets/liabilities		8,333	4,277
Net gains (losses) on other financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		6,994	8,652
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	4.4	(422)	(336)
Net gains (losses) on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		(713)	(506)
Remuneration of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (dividends)		291	170
Net gains (losses) arising from the derecognition of financial assets at amortised cost	4.5	(57)	(124)
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		-	-
Net insurance revenue ²	5.3	(11,756)	(9,293)
Insurance revenue		15,455	14,090
Insurance service expenses		(11,986)	(10,625)
Income or expenses related to reinsurance contracts held		(151)	(168)
Insurance finance income or expenses		(15,072)	(12,581)
Insurance finance income or expenses related to reinsurance contracts held		41	49
Credit cost of risk on insurance financial investments		(43)	(58)
Income on other activities	4.6	2,455	2,294
Expenses on other activities	4.6	(1,775)	(1,954)
Revenues		28,079	27,181
Operating expenses	4.7	(14,285)	(13,650)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	4.8	(1,343)	(1,245)
Gross operating income		12,451	12,286
Cost of risk	4.9	(1,973)	(1,850)
Operating income		10,478	10,436
Share of net income of equity-accounted entities		(527)	194
Net gains (losses) on other assets	4.10	451	(4)
Change in value of goodwill	6.14	-	-
Pre-tax income		10,402	10,626
Income tax charge	4.11	(2,349)	(2,472)
Net income from discontinued operations	6.11	-	-
Net income		8,053	8,154
Non-controlling interests	12.3	979	1,067
NET INCOME GROUP SHARE		7,074	7,087
Earnings per share (in euros) ³		6.17	2.180
Diluted earnings per share ³		6.17	2.180

¹ At 31 December 2024, fee and commission income included income of €1,448 million and an expense of -€801 million for the collection margin, which should have been classified respectively as "Income and similar income" and "Interest and similar expenses". This change in presentation has no effect on the revenues recognised at 31 December 2024.

² Net insurance financial result composed of Investment income net of expenses and Insurance finance income or expenses in Note 5.3 "Specific characteristics of insurance".

³ Corresponds to income excluding interest on deeply subordinated notes and including net income from discontinued or held-for-sale operations



NET INCOME AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(in millions of euros)	Notes	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Net income		8,053	8,154
Actuarial gains and losses on post-employment benefits	4.12	49	39
Other comprehensive income on financial liabilities attributable to changes in own credit risk	4.12	(234)	(365)
Other comprehensive income on equity instruments that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	4.12	276	117
Insurance finance income or expenses recognised in other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	4.12	(166)	(82)
Pre-tax other comprehensive income on items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss excluding equity-accounted entities	4.12	(76)	(291)
Pre-tax other comprehensive income on items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss on equity-accounted entities	4.12	354	1
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss excluding equity-accounted entities	4.12	24	48
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss on equity-accounted entities	4.12	-	-
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	302	(242)
Gains and losses on translation adjustments	4.12	(1,331)	488
Other comprehensive income on debt instruments that may be reclassified to profit or loss	4.12	(1,618)	(587)
Gains and losses on hedging derivative instruments	4.12	(105)	532
Insurance finance income or expenses recognised in other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		2,042	407
Insurance finance income or expenses related to reinsurance contracts held recognised in other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		(37)	(5)
Pre-tax other comprehensive income on items that may be reclassified to profit or loss excluding equity-accounted entities	4.12	(1,049)	835
Pre-tax other comprehensive income on items that may be reclassified to profit or loss on equity-accounted entities, Group Share	4.12	(225)	(31)
Income tax related to items that may be reclassified to profit or loss excluding equity-accounted entities	4.12	(85)	(83)
Income tax related to items that may be reclassified to profit or loss on equity-accounted entities	4.12	-	-
Other comprehensive income on items that may be reclassified to profit or loss from discontinued operations	4.12	-	-
Other comprehensive income on items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss net of income tax	4.12	(1,360)	722
Other comprehensive income net of income tax	4.12	(1,057)	480
NET INCOME AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		6,997	8,634
Of which Group share		6,049	7,552
Of which non-controlling interests		948	1082



BALANCE SHEET ASSETS

(in millions of euros)	Notes	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Cash, central banks	6.1	164,844	162,339
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3.1-3.2-6.2-6.6	643,557	600,919
Held for trading financial assets		396,317	371,156
Other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		247,240	229,763
Hedging derivative Instruments	3.3-3.5	16,360	19,194
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3.1-3.2-6.4-6.6	233,996	223,600
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss		227,981	217,494
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		6,015	6,106
Financial assets at amortised cost	3.1-3.2-3.4-6.5-6.6	1,220,678	1,202,475
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions		570,119	565,403
Loans and receivables due from customers		559,235	548,101
Debt securities		91,324	88,971
Revaluation adjustment on interest rate hedged portfolios		(3,352)	(242)
Current and deferred tax assets	6.9	5,445	5,032
Accrued income and other assets	6.10	44,465	51,934
Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	6.11	-	822
Insurance contracts issued that are assets	5.3	49	10
Reinsurance contracts held that are assets	5.3	1,155	1,021
Investments in equity-accounted entities	13.2	7,140	2,928
Investment property	6.12	9,838	10,363
Property, plant and equipment	6.13	10,311	9,712
Intangible assets	6.13	3,415	3,412
Goodwill	6.14	16,406	16,263
TOTAL ASSETS		2,374,307	2,309,782



BALANCE SHEET LIABILITIES

(in millions of euros)	Notes	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Central banks	6.1	227	1,389
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6.2	423,914	413,537
Held for trading financial liabilities		318,995	311,824
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		104,919	101,713
Hedging derivative Instruments	3.3-3.5	23,660	27,261
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		1,365,625	1,331,045
Due to credit institutions	3.4-6.7	186,012	178,418
Due to customers	3.1-3.4-6.7	894,540	868,115
Debt securities	3.4-6.7	285,073	284,512
Revaluation adjustment on interest rate hedged portfolios		(8,355)	(7,241)
Current and deferred tax liabilities	6.9	3,915	3,243
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	6.10	60,972	61,068
Liabilities associated with non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	6.11	-	194
Insurance contracts issued that are liabilities	5.3	388,355	362,862
Reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities	5.3	108	70
Provisions	6.15	3,851	3,770
Subordinated debt	3.4-6.16	26,171	29,273
Total Liabilities		2,288,443	2,226,471
Equity		85,864	83,311
Equity - Group share		77,662	74,710
Share capital and reserves		31,843	30,904
Consolidated reserves		41,740	38,688
Other comprehensive income		(2,995)	(1,969)
Other comprehensive income on discontinued operations		-	-
Net income (loss) for the year		7,074	7,087
Non-controlling interests		8,202	8,601
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		2,374,307	2,309,782



STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(in millions of euros)	Group share									Total equity	
	Share and capital reserves				Other comprehensive income						
	Share capital	Share premium and consolidated	Elimination of treasury shares	Other equity instruments	Total capital and consolidated reserves	Other comprehensive income on items that may be	Other comprehensive income on items that will not be	Total other comprehensive income	Net income		
Equity at 1 January 2024 published	9,159	57,518	(377)	7,220	73,520	(1,784)	(650)	(2,434)	-	71,086	
Impacts of new accounting standards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Equity at 1 January 2024	9,159	57,518	(377)	7,220	73,520	(1,784)	(650)	(2,434)	-	71,086	
Capital increase	(35)	(119)	-	-	(154)	-	-	-	-	(154)	
Changes in treasury shares held	-	-	49	-	49	-	-	-	-	49	
Issuance / redemption of equity instruments	-	(18)	-	(2)	(20)	-	-	-	-	(20)	
Remuneration of undated deeply subordinated notes	-	(445)	-	-	(445)	-	-	-	-	(445)	
Dividends paid in 2024	-	(3,177)	-	-	(3,177)	-	-	-	-	(3,177)	
Impact of acquisitions/disposals on non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Changes due to share-based payments	-	48	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	48	
Changes due to transactions with shareholders	(35)	(3,711)	49	(2)	(3,699)	-	-	-	-	(3,699)	
Changes in other comprehensive income	-	125	-	-	125	771	(288)	483	-	608	
Of which other comprehensive income on equity instruments that will not be reclassified to profit or loss reclassified to consolidated reserves	-	114	-	-	114	-	(114)	(114)	-	-	
Of which other comprehensive income attributable to changes in own credit risk reclassified to consolidated reserves	-	11	-	-	11	-	(11)	(11)	-	-	
Share of changes in equity-accounted entities	-	-	-	-	-	(19)	1	(18)	-	(18)	
Net income for 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,087	7,087	
Other changes	-	(354)	-	-	(354)	-	-	-	-	(354)	
Equity at December 2024	9,124	53,578	(328)	7,218	69,592	(1,032)	(937)	(1,969)	7,087	74,710	
Appropriation of 2024 net income	-	7,087	-	-	7,087	-	-	-	-	(7,087)	
Equity at 1 January 2025	9,124	60,665	(328)	7,218	76,678	(1,032)	(937)	(1,969)	-	74,710	
Impacts of new accounting standards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Equity at 1 January 2025 restated	9,124	60,665	(328)	7,218	76,678	(1,032)	(937)	(1,969)	-	74,710	
Capital increase	(45)	(244)	-	-	(289)	-	-	-	-	(289)	
Changes in treasury shares held	-	-	217	-	217	-	-	-	-	217	
Issuance / redemption of equity instruments	-	(30)	-	925	895	-	-	-	-	895	
Remuneration of undated deeply subordinated notes	-	(526)	-	-	(526)	-	-	-	-	(526)	
Dividends paid in 2025	-	(3,328)	-	-	(3,328)	-	-	-	-	(3,328)	
Impact of acquisitions/disposals on non-controlling interests	-	(169)	-	-	169	(30)	(3)	(33)	-	(202)	
Changes due to share-based payments	-	62	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	62	
Changes due to transactions with shareholders	(45)	(4,235)	217	925	(3,137)	(30)	(3)	(33)	-	(3,170)	
Changes in other comprehensive income	-	8	-	-	8	(1,091)	(80)	(1,170)	-	(1,163)	
Of which other comprehensive income on equity instruments that will not be reclassified to profit or loss reclassified to consolidated reserves	-	(7)	-	-	(7)	-	7	7	-	-	
Of which other comprehensive income attributable to changes in own credit risk reclassified to consolidated reserves	-	16	-	-	16	-	(16)	(16)	-	-	
Share of changes in equity-accounted entities	-	122	-	-	122	(176)	354	178	-	300	
Net income for 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,074	7,074	
Other changes	-	(88)	-	-	(88)	-	-	-	-	(88)	
EQUITY AT 31 DECEMBER 2025	9,078	56,472	(111)	8,144	73,583	(2,329)	(666)	(2,995)	7,074	77,662	

¹ Consolidated reserves before elimination of treasury shares.

² Corresponds to the effects of Santander's acquisition of a stake in CACEIS (see Note 2).



(in millions of euros)	Non-controlling interests				Total equity	Total consolidated equity		
	Other comprehensive income							
	Capital, associated reserves and income	Other comprehensive income on items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	Other comprehensive income on items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	Total other comprehensive income				
Equity at 1 January 2024 published	9,041	(192)	(16)	(208)	8,833	79,919		
Impacts of new accounting standards	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Equity at 1 January 2024	9,041	(192)	(16)	(208)	8,833	79,919		
Capital increase	-	-	-	-	-	(154)		
Changes in treasury shares held	-	-	-	-	-	49		
Issuance / redemption of equity instruments	(786)	-	-	-	(786)	(806)		
Remuneration of undated deeply subordinated notes	(127)	-	-	-	(127)	(572)		
Dividends paid in 2024	(581)	-	-	-	(581)	(3,758)		
Impact of acquisitions/disposals on non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Changes due to share-based payments	12	-	-	-	12	60		
Changes due to transactions with shareholders	(1,482)	-	-	-	(1,482)	(5,181)		
Changes in other comprehensive income	3	(19)	45	26	29	637		
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	-	(12)	-	(12)	(12)	(30)		
Net income for 2024	1,067	-	-	-	1,067	8,154		
Other changes	166	-	-	-	166	(188)		
Equity at December 2024	8,794	(223)	29	(194)	8,601	83,311		
Appropriation of 2024 net income	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Equity at 1 January 2025	8,794	(223)	29	(194)	8,601	83,311		
Impacts of new accounting standards	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Equity at 1 January 2025 restated	8,794	(223)	29	(194)	8,601	83,311		
Capital increase	-	-	-	-	-	(289)		
Changes in treasury shares held	-	-	-	-	-	217		
Issuance / redemption of equity instruments	291	-	-	-	291	1,186		
Remuneration of undated deeply subordinated notes	(57)	-	-	-	(57)	(582)		
Dividends paid in 2025	(590)	-	-	-	(590)	(3,918)		
Impact of acquisitions/disposals on non-controlling interests ¹	(1,203)	30	3	33	(1,170)	(1,372)		
Changes due to share-based payments	10	-	-	-	10	72		
Changes due to transactions with shareholders	(1,549)	30	3	33	(1,516)	(4,687)		
Changes in other comprehensive income	(2)	(45)	28	(16)	(18)	(1,181)		
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	-	(48)	-	(48)	(48)	252		
Net income for 2025	979	-	-	-	979	8,053		
Other changes ²	205	-	-	-	205	117		
EQUITY AT 31 DECEMBER 2025	8,427	(286)	60	(225)	8,202	85,864		

¹ Corresponds to the effects of Santander's acquisition of a stake in CACEIS (see Note 2).



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 disposal 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 that will not be reclassified to profit or loss".

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.



(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Pre-tax income	10,402	10,626
Net depreciation and impairment of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	1,343	1,245
Impairment of goodwill and other fixed assets	-	-
Net addition to provisions	29,440	17,225
Share of net income (loss) of equity-accounted entities	527	(194)
Net income (loss) from investment activities	(451)	4
Net income (loss) from financing activities	5,441	5,081
Other movements	930	(1,354)
Total Non-cash and other adjustment items included in pre-tax income	37,230	22,008
Change in interbank items	4,048	(30,360)
Change in customer items	18,938	(74)
Change in financial assets and liabilities	(52,507)	(27,147)
Change in non-financial assets and liabilities	2,570	10,170
Dividends received from equity-accounted entities	250	54
Taxes paid	(1,918)	(1,187)
Net change in assets and liabilities used in operating activities	(28,619)	(48,543)
Cash provided (used) by discontinued operations	-	-
Total Net cash flows from (used by) operating activities (A)	19,013	(15,909)
Change in equity investments	(3,285)	(712)
Change in property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	(1,117)	(1,070)
Cash provided (used) by discontinued operations	-	-
Total Net cash flows from (used by) investing activities (B)	(4,402)	(1,782)
Cash received from (paid to) shareholders	(3,524)	(5,141)
Other cash provided (used) by financing activities	(967)	14,589
Cash provided (used) by discontinued operations	-	-
Total Net cash flows from (used by) financing activities (C)	(4,491)	9,447
Impact of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalent (D)	(7,484)	(1,195)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT (A + B + C + D)	2,636	(9,438)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	133,144	142,584
Net cash accounts and accounts with central banks * *	160,913	177,002
Net demand loans and deposits with credit institutions ** **	(27,769)	(34,418)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	135,779	133,146
Net cash accounts and accounts with central banks * *	164,553	160,914
Net demand loans and deposits with credit institutions ** **	(28,774)	(27,768)
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2,635	(9,438)

* 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).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 Group accounting policies and principles, assessments and estimates applied

1.1 Applicable standards and comparability

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts in this financial report are expressed in euros and shown in millions, with no decimal places. Rounding amounts to the nearest million euros may occasionally result in negligible differences in the totals and subtotals shown in the tables.

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 2025 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 2024.

They have been supplemented by the IFRS standards as adopted by the European Union at 31 December 2025 and for which application is mandatory for the first time during financial year 2025.

These cover the following:

Standards, Amendments or Interpretations	Date of first-time application: financial years from	Potential material impact for the Group
Amendment to IAS 21/IFRS 1 Lack of exchangeability	1 January 2025	No

ANC Regulation No. 2025-01 dated 7 February 2025, amending ANC Regulation No. 2016-09 and ANC Regulation No. 2020-01, dated 9 October 2020, should also be noted. This regulation covers the specific information to be provided by companies in the notes to their financial statements, from the 2025 financial year onwards, regarding certification fees for sustainability information.

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.

STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ADOPTED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION AT 31 DECEMBER 2025 NOT YET APPLIED BY THE GROUP

▪ IFRS 9/IFRS 7 – Classification and measurement of financial instruments

The amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, adopted on 27 May 2025 and applicable to financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2026, clarify in particular the classification of financial assets with conditional characteristics, such as environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) characteristics, through the SPPI test. Although this amendment is retroactive, the Group does not expect instruments with ESG clauses that existed before 1 January 2026 to fail the SPPI test.

These amendments will require additional information about financial instruments with contingent features as of the date of application.



STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET ADOPTED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

The standards and interpretations published by the IASB at 31 December 2025 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 2025.

▪ IFRS 18 – Presentation and disclosure in financial statements

IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements" published in April 2024 will replace IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" and will apply to financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2027, subject to adoption by the European Union. The Group will not apply this new standard in advance.

IFRS 18 will introduce a new structure for the income statement and the mandatory subtotals with classification of income and expenses into three categories: "operating", "investing" and "financing" in the income statement.

IFRS 18 will also require entities to provide a description in the notes to the financial statements of the performance measures defined by Management and used in public communications outside IFRS financial statements.

It also includes new requirements for how financial information is aggregated and disaggregated based on the identified roles of the primary financial statements and the notes.

Work is currently ongoing to analyse and prepare for its implementation within the Group.

IFRS IC DECISIONS, FINALISED AND APPROVED BY THE IASB, THAT MAY IMPACT THE GROUP

Standards, Amendments or Interpretations	Publication date	Potential material impact for the Group
IAS 7 Classification of the cash flows related to variation margin calls "Collateralised-to-Market" contracts	4 December 2024	No
IAS 38 Recognition of intangible assets resulting from climate-related commitments	20 March 2025	No
IFRS 9/IFRS 17/IFRS 15/IAS 37 Guarantees issued on obligations of other entities	20 March 2025	No
IFRS 15 Recognition of revenues from tuition fees	20 March 2025	No
IAS 29 Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies	11/07/2025	No

1.2 Accounting policies and principles

USE OF ASSESSMENTS AND ESTIMATES TO PREPARE THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Given their nature, estimates made to draw up the financial statements are 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;
- policyholder behaviour;
- demographic changes.

This list is not exhaustive.

Despite the particularly tense international environment, the global economy has resisted well. In the United States, the slowdown was less pronounced than anticipated. The inflationary impact of tariffs was more contained than expected, but inflation remained significantly above the Fed's target. The labour market has shown clear signs of a slowdown since the summer, which led the Fed, after nine months of status quo, to make three rate cuts at the end of the year.

In the eurozone, despite foreign trade being undermined by tariffs, the strength of the euro and Asian competition, the good health of private agents and the resilience of domestic demand caused accelerated growth. Inflation returned to its target level, leaving the ECB comfortably able to keep its rates unchanged from June 2025, after the decrease recorded in the first half of 2025.

The differences in the timing of the monetary policies of the Fed and the ECB, as well as slowing activity in the United States and something of an acceleration in the eurozone, caused a divergence in the evolution of interest rates on both sides of the Atlantic in 2025: overall, decreasing in the United States and rising in the eurozone. European sovereign spreads narrowed, particularly the Italian spread, which, adversely affected by the political and budgetary situation, fell slightly below the French spread. These various elements may have had an impact on the main accounting estimates at 31 December 2025.

Accounting estimates based on assumptions are principally used in the following assessments:

- financial instruments measured at fair value (including non-consolidated equity investments);
- insurance contract assets and liabilities;
- reinsurance contract assets and liabilities;
- liabilities under investment contracts without discretionary participation features;
- 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.

The procedures for the use of assessments or estimates are described in the relevant sections below.

In particular, the measurement of insurance contracts under IFRS 17 requires important judgements to be made. The main matters requiring judgement in the Group's application of IFRS 17 are as follows, and information about them is provided in the sections and notes referred to below:

- the estimation of future cash flows, in particular the projection of these cash flows and the determination of the contract boundary: in the sections "Measurement of insurance contracts/Estimation of future cash flows" and "Measurement of insurance contracts/Contract boundary";
- the technique used to determine the adjustment for non-financial risk: in the section "Measurement of insurance contracts/Adjustment for non-financial risk";
- the approach used to determine discount rates: in the section entitled "Measurement of insurance contracts/Discount rates";
- the definition of hedging units and the determination of the amount of CSM allocated to profit or loss in each period to reflect the services provided under insurance contracts; in the section entitled "Recognition of the contractual service margin in profit or loss";
- the determination of transitional amounts relating to groups of contracts existing at the transition date: in Note 5.3 "Specific characteristics of insurance", section "Insurance contracts – Transitional amounts".

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.

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 and borrowings used to finance environmental projects and the environmental transition. It should be noted that not all financial instruments with these qualifications necessarily have a remuneration that varies depending on the achievement of ESG targets. 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. In particular, loans whose indexation of the ESG factor compensation does not introduce leverage or is considered immaterial in terms of variability of the cash flows of the instrument are not considered as failing the SPPI test (analysis of contractual clauses) on the basis of this single factor.

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.

The effective interest rate (EIR) is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to obtain the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

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 recyclable equity, the amount may be adjusted if necessary in order to correct for impairment (see the paragraph on “Provisions for credit risk”).

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 equity (recyclable for debt instruments; non-recyclable 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 (SPPI test) 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. group for managing its financial assets in order to achieve its targets. 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.

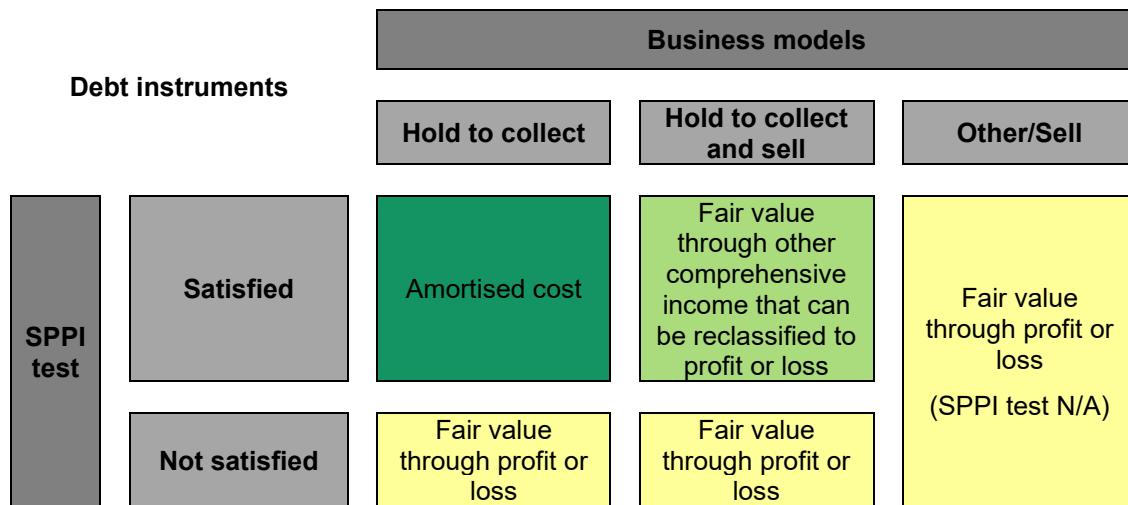
If the difference between the cash flows of the financial asset and the benchmark asset is considered immaterial, the asset is deemed to be simple financing.

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 at amortised cost

Initially measured at fair value, debt instruments are subsequently 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 that can be reclassified to profit or loss

Initially measured at fair value, debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value through recyclable equity if they are eligible for the "Hold to 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 that can be reclassified to profit or loss and offset against the outstandings account (excluding accrued interest recognised in profit or loss according to the effective interest rate method).

In the case of disposal of the securities, 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 carrying amount).

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 aim is disposal;

Financial assets held for trading are assets acquired or managed 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.

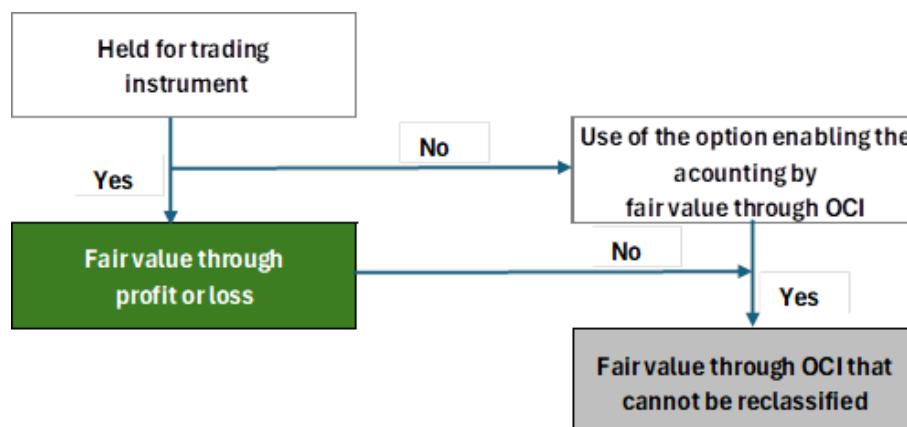
Debt instruments measured by definition at fair value through profit or loss whose business model is "Other/Sell" are recorded at the settlement/delivery date.

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 that cannot be reclassified to profit or loss, 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.

Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified to profit or loss (irrevocable option)

The irrevocable option to recognise equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified to profit or loss 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 that cannot be reclassified to profit or loss. 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 of the transferer. 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. Continuing involvement pertains to the portion of the asset that remains exposed to changes in the value of the transferred 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 S.A. 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.

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 that cannot be reclassified to profit or loss 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.

Home purchase savings schemes and home purchase savings accounts (HPSPs) as set out in Note 6.15 "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 compensation representing a residual interest in a corporate after deduction of all its financial liabilities (net assets) and which is not qualified as a debt instrument.

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 that can be reclassified to profit or loss (loans and receivables, debt securities);
- financing commitments which are not measured at fair value through profit or loss;
- financial 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 that cannot be reclassified to profit or loss) 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 the chapter entitled "Risks factors and risk management" of the 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 two 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 (90 days) that makes it possible that the debtor is no longer in default (assessment by the Risk Management Department).

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 Risk 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 define the scope of 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 among others 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 specific characteristics 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 (PD) 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 or at the contractual rate (when the EIR is not available) 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 quantitative criteria and rules as well as qualitative Group criteria that apply to all Group entities (central forward looking);
- 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, sub-portfolio or third party from 12-month ECL 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. Low credit risk exemption:

In accordance with current standards, the Group has opted to apply the "low credit risk" exemption to investment-grade debt securities (see IFRS 9.B5.5.23) and loan agreements with a probability of default below a given threshold (i.e. 0.30%).

2. Quantitative indicators:

The Crédit Agricole Group has selected several quantitative criteria to classify a Stage 2 deterioration. It should be noted that any of these criteria is sufficient for a Stage 2 deterioration. The types of criteria are as follows:

- a. A relative criterion that measures, at the contract level, the change in the associated risk since the initial recognition date. It measures the difference (as a ratio) between the default risk on the reporting date of a counterparty and the default risk assessed at the initial recognition date.
- b. Three absolute criteria. The Group has defined:
 - An absolute threshold criterion based on the Basel probabilities of default to capture an absolute deterioration not correlated with economic conditions. In practice, it captures the last two grades before the default regarded as risky, and therefore with a Stage 2 classification for the calculation of ECL.
 - An absolute threshold criterion based on the probability of default at one year (forward looking) at the reporting date, capturing an absolute significant deterioration correlated with the economic situation.
 - An absolute threshold criterion based on the number of days past due exceeding 30 days for a Stage 2 classification.

3. Qualitative indicators:

The Group uses a set of qualitative indicators allowing for a Stage 2 deterioration. These indicators may be at contract, counterparty or portfolio level and make it possible to identify exposures that have seen a significant deterioration in credit risk.

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 the 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, in the case of loans secured only by collateral 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 corporates, corporate loans etc.).

The grouping of financial instruments for the purposes of credit risk assessment on a homogeneous portfolio basis 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 and risk management – Risk management" 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 difficult financial position (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 that can be reclassified to profit or loss, 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.

For their initial recognition, 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 recyclable equity 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 and at fair value through recyclable equity 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 recyclable comprehensive income 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 account in recyclable equity 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 that can be reclassified to profit or loss, 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 items, 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.

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 IFRS 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 would 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 determining 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 Crédit Agricole S.A. uses the standard models and 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 disposals 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 equity, this item notably includes the following income statement elements:

- dividends from equity instruments classified as financial assets at fair value through non-recyclable equity;
- gains and losses on disposals and income associated with the termination of hedging relationships on debt instruments classified as financial assets at fair value through recyclable equity;
- net income on disposals or associated with the termination of fair value hedging instruments of financial assets at fair value through equity when the hedged item is disposed of.

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 (INCLUDING 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 schemes 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 6.15 "Provisions".

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (IAS 19)

In accordance with IAS 19, employee benefits are recorded in four categories:

- short-term employee benefits;
- 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.

SHORT-TERM BENEFITS

Short-term benefits are those granted to employees during their working lives, and which would be expected to be paid in full within the 12 months following the financial year in which the services were rendered. These include salaries, premiums, paid annual leave, related social security costs and tax charges, and employee profit-sharing and incentive plans. These benefits are recognised as expenses for the financial year in which the services were provided by employees.

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.

Calculations of 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. recorded 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 cost of past services, incurred when a plan is amended or curtailed, is immediately recognised in profit or loss when the plan is amended or curtailed.

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 an insurance 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 Crédit Agricole S.A.'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 S.A. 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 financial 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 which constitute financial year expenses.

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.

SEVERANCE PAYMENTS

"Severance payments" arise either from the decision of Credit Agricole S.A. group to terminate the employee's employment before the standard retirement age, or a decision by the latter to accept the indemnities offered by the entity in exchange for termination of their employment (offer made to employees intended to encourage voluntary redundancies).

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 schemes are also subject to the IFRS 2 standard. Shares may be offered to employees with a discount. 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 at the date of granting and the purchase price paid by the employee on the subscription date multiplied by the number of shares subscribed. If there is no vesting period, the expense is recognised immediately. This benefit does not take into account the lock-up discount.

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".

The cost of share-based payments settled in cash is recognised in the financial statements of entities that employ the plan beneficiaries in compensation expenses and spread on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, with a liability recorded in employee expenses. This liability is subject to periodical revaluation through profit or loss until the settlement date. This recognition principle applies in particular to variable compensation plans settled in cash indexed to the share price.

INCOME TAX CHARGE (IAS 12)

In accordance with IAS 12, the income tax charge includes all income taxes, whether current or deferred.

As a reminder, IAS 12 states that current and deferred tax assets and liabilities shall be valued using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates. In France, a text is substantively enacted after receiving the favourable vote of the National Assembly and the Senate and after approval by the Constitutional Council or once the deadline for referral to the Constitutional Council has expired.

It is thus appropriate to consider the corporate tax rate in France as remaining at 25.83% for the valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities at 31 December 2025.

Current tax liability

IAS 12 defines current tax liability as "the amount of income tax payable (recoverable) in respect of the taxable profit (tax loss) for a period". 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 financial 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 financial year and previous years exceeds the amount due for these years, the surplus must be recognised under assets.

When tax credits on revenues from securities portfolios and amounts receivable are effectively used to pay corporate income tax due for the financial 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.

Deferred tax

Certain transactions carried out by Crédit Agricole S.A. may generate income taxes that are payable or recoverable in future periods. 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.

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.

Current and deferred tax liability 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 financial year or during another financial year, in which case it is directly debited or credited to equity;
- or a business combination.

Capital gains on securities

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.

Leases (IFRS 16)

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.

Tax risks

Tax risks relating to income tax result in the recognition of a 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 income tax positions they have adopted. It also provides details of how to estimate them:

- the analysis must be based on a full 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)

Crédit Agricole S.A. applies component accounting for all of its property, plant & 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.

Operating buildings, 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 Crédit Agricole Group applies component accounting for property, plant & equipment. The components and depreciation periods are adjusted according to the type of asset and location, and are defined as follows:

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

In the same way, for example, the following periods generally applied for the different types of intangible assets are used:

Intangible asset class	Depreciation period
Patents, licences	5 years
Software	3 to 5 years

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS (IAS 21)

At the end of the reporting period, assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to euros, the Crédit Agricole Group's functional 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 recyclable equity, only the translation adjustments calculated on amortised cost are taken to the income statement; the balance is recorded in recyclable equity;
- foreign exchange impact on elements designated as cash flow hedges or forming part of a net investment in a foreign entity is recognised in recyclable equity for the effective portion;
- for financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, foreign exchange impact related to value changes attributable to own credit risk are recognised in non-recyclable equity.

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 non-recyclable equity if the gain or loss on the non-monetary item is recorded in non-recyclable equity.

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 form an integral part of the yield on a financial instrument are recognised as an adjustment to the compensation 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 (fee and commission income 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

DEFINITION AND CLASSIFICATION OF CONTRACTS

Contracts issued by the Group fall into the following categories:

- insurance contracts (including reinsurance contracts) issued, which fall within the scope of IFRS 17; and
- investment contracts, which are subject to either IFRS 17 or IFRS 9 depending on whether or not they include discretionary participation features.

Reinsurance contracts held by the Group are also subject to IFRS 17.

Any reference below to insurance contracts also includes investment contracts with discretionary participation features and reinsurance contracts held, except where these are explicitly mentioned.

Insurance contracts

An insurance contract is a contract under which one party (the issuer) accepts a significant insurance risk for another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder.

In the Group, for each portfolio of similar contracts, the insurance risk is analysed on the basis of a representative individual contract. The existence of a scenario (of commercial substance) in which the insurer would be required to indemnify the holder for a significant amount, i.e. for an amount that would significantly exceed the amount that would be paid if no insured event occurred, represents a significant insurance risk for all contracts in the portfolio, regardless of the probability of this scenario occurring. The Group has adopted a significance level of 5%. Insurance risk can therefore be significant, while the principle of risk pooling within a portfolio limits the likelihood of a significant loss compared to the result of the portfolio as a whole.

The main insurance risks relate to mortality (guarantees in the event of death), longevity (guarantees in the event of survival, e.g. life annuities), morbidity (guarantees in the event of disability), incapacity, health (medical cover) or unemployment of individuals, as well as civil liability and property damage.

In application of the principles of IFRS 17, insurance contracts may be insurance contracts with direct participation features or insurance contracts without direct participation features.

Insurance contracts with direct participation features are insurance contracts that are, in substance, investment-related service contracts under which the entity promises a return based on underlying items. They are 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.

Other insurance contracts issued and all reinsurance contracts (issued as well as held) constitute insurance contracts without direct participation features.

Investment contracts

Contracts that do not expose the insurer to significant insurance risk are known as investment contracts. They include investment contracts with discretionary participation features and investment contracts without discretionary participation features.

An investment contract with discretionary participation features is defined as a financial instrument that confers on a given investor the contractual right to receive additional sums over and above a sum that is not at the discretion of the issuer:

- which are likely to represent a significant portion of the total contractual benefits;
- the timing or amount of which is contractually at the issuer's discretion; and
- which are contractually based on:
 - returns from a specified pool of contracts or a specified type of contract;
 - realised and/or unrealised investment returns on a specified pool of assets held by the issuer; or
 - the profit or loss of the entity or fund that issues the contract.

Investment contracts with discretionary participation features mainly cover savings contracts in euros. In the case of a multi-support contract, where the policyholder has the option to transfer all or part of its savings to a euro fund with discretionary profit sharing at any time (under conditions that do not hinder such transfers), the Group considers that, in the absence of a minimum guarantee transferring a significant insurance risk, the contract as a whole is a contract with discretionary participation features, whether or not this option has been exercised by the policyholder. In the case of a minimum guarantee transferring a significant insurance risk, the contract constitutes an insurance contract with discretionary participation features.

Investment contracts that do not meet the above definition are investment contracts without discretionary participation features and fall within the scope of IFRS 9.

RECOGNITION OF INSURANCE CONTRACTS

Separation of the components of an insurance contract

At inception, the Group separates embedded derivatives, distinct investment components and any promise to provide the policyholder with distinct goods or services other than insurance contract services, and accounts for them as stand-alone components in accordance with the applicable IFRS standards.

Once the distinct stand-alone components have been separated where appropriate, the Group applies IFRS 17 to account for all the remaining components of the insurance contract.

Level of aggregation of insurance contracts

Based on the requirements of the standard regarding the level of aggregation, contracts must be grouped into portfolios of contracts, which are then divided into three groups and must not contain contracts issued more than one year apart (annual cohort principle).

A portfolio of insurance contracts comprises insurance contracts subject to similar risks and managed together.

Each portfolio must be divided into at least the following three groups according to the expected profitability of the contracts at the time of initial recognition:

- onerous contracts;
- contracts that have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently; and
- remaining contracts.

These groups represent the level of aggregation at which insurance contracts are initially measured and recognised.

In order to apply the general principles of the standard concerning the identification of portfolios, the Group carried out various analyses based on the guarantees identified and the way in which the contracts are managed (for example, according to the financial portfolios to which they relate for retirement savings products, according to the grid used for the prospective assessment of risks and solvency for risk products, or according to business lines for property and casualty insurance products). 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, Crédit Agricole S.A. intends to use the exemption from the standard's annual cohort requirement for intergenerationally mutualised contracts. This accounting policy choice is applied to the portfolios relating to the Group's savings and retirement activities eligible for exemption.

The Group does not apply the provisions of the standard which allow these contracts to be classified in the same group if contracts in the same portfolio fall into different groups solely because legal or regulatory provisions limit the entity's practical ability to set a price or benefit level that differs according to the characteristics of the policyholders.

Recognition date for insurance contracts

A group of insurance contracts issued must be recognised from the earliest of the following dates:

- the start date of the coverage period of the group of contracts;
- the date when the first payment from a policyholder becomes due or, if there is no due date, the date when that first payment is received; and
- for a group of onerous contracts, the date when the group becomes onerous.

Insurance acquisition cash flows

Insurance acquisition cost cash flows are cash flows arising from the costs of selling, underwriting and starting a group of insurance contracts (issued or expected to be issued) that are directly attributable to the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs. These cash flows are allocated to the groups of contracts in a systematic and rational manner.

With the exception of certain groups of contracts measured using the premium-allocation approach, where the decision has been made to recognise them directly as expenses, insurance acquisition cost cash flows paid prior to the recognition of the corresponding group of insurance contracts are recognised as an asset. This insurance acquisition cost cash flows asset is derecognised, in whole or in part, when the insurance acquisition cost cash flows are included in the measurement of the corresponding group of insurance contracts.

At the end of each reporting period, the Group assesses whether an insurance acquisition cost cash flow asset is recoverable if facts and circumstances indicate that the asset may be impaired. At 31 December 2025, the insurance acquisition cost cash flow assets identified by the Group were fully impaired and their carrying amount was therefore zero.

Measurement of insurance contracts

Contracts falling within the scope of application of IFRS 17 can be measured using three models:

- the general model, or BBA (Building Block Approach) model, which is the default valuation model;
- the VFA (Variable Fee Approach) model, which is mandatory for insurance contracts with direct participation features;
- the PAA (Premium Allocation Approach) model, a simplified model that is optional when certain criteria are met.

The Group measures its contracts using these three models.

The general model is mainly used for the Group's borrower, long-term care, death & disability, sick leave, term life and certain healthcare activities.

The Group analysed compliance with the three conditions needing to be met in order to be classified as an insurance contract with direct participation features (see section on contract classification above), in order to determine which of its contracts met these criteria. Therefore, the Group's savings, retirement and funeral business activities are valued using the VFA model.

The Group chose to apply the PAA model to its property and casualty insurance activities (insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held).

Measurement of contracts using the standard model and the VFA model

Initial recognition

On initial recognition, the Group measures a group of insurance contracts at the total of:

- the fulfilment cash flows, which comprise:
 - estimates of future cash flows;
 - an adjustment to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to the future cash flows, to the extent that the financial risks are not included in the estimates of the future cash flows;
 - an adjustment for non-financial risk.
- the Contractual Service Margin (CSM).

Estimation of future cash flows

The purpose of estimating future cash flows is to determine the expected value of a set of scenarios that reflects the full range of possible outcomes. The cash flows of each scenario are discounted and weighted by the estimated probability of the corresponding outcome to obtain the expected present value.

The estimates of future cash flows incorporate, in an unbiased way, all reasonable and supportable information available without undue cost or effort about the amount, timing and uncertainty of those future cash flows at the end of the reporting period. This information includes historical internal and external data on claims and other features of insurance contracts, updated to reflect conditions prevailing at the valuation date, including assumptions at that date about the future.

The estimates of future cash flows reflect the Group's view of current conditions at the end of the reporting period, provided that the estimates of the relevant market variables are consistent with observable market prices. The estimation of market variables is determined by maximising the use of observable market parameters.

In life insurance, the projection of future cash flows incorporates assumptions about policyholder behaviour and management decisions. These assumptions relate in particular to surrenders, the policyholders' profit-sharing policy and the asset allocation policy.

The estimation of the expected present value includes the impact of financial options and guarantees where these are material. Stochastic simulation methods are used for this estimation. Stochastic modelling involves projecting future cash flows under a large number of possible economic scenarios for market variables such as interest rates and equity returns.

The main options valued by the Group are the surrender option in savings or retirement contracts, guaranteed minimum rates and technical rates, contractual profit-sharing clauses and the minimum guaranteed benefit in respect of unit-linked contracts.

Modelled policyholders' profit sharing complies with local and contractual regulatory constraints and is subject to strategic assumptions reviewed by the entities' management.

Where contracts include a significant mortality (or longevity) risk, projections are also estimated by reference to regulatory mortality tables or experience tables, as applicable.

Where a minimum guaranteed benefit in the event of death is included in a unit-linked contract, in order to ensure that the beneficiary of the contract receives at least the initial capital invested irrespective of changes in the value of the units of account, this is determined using an economic method (stochastic scenarios).

In non-life insurance, the Group estimates the ultimate cost of settling claims incurred but unpaid at the end of the reporting period and the value of expected recoveries by reviewing individual claims reported and making allowance for claims incurred but not yet reported. They are determined by applying deterministic statistical methods based on historical data and by using actuarial assumptions based on expert judgement to estimate the ultimate cost. Changes in the parameters used are likely to have a significant impact on the value of these estimates at the end of the reporting period, particularly for long-tail liability claims across insurance lines, where the uncertainty inherent in the realisation of forecasts is generally greater. These parameters relate in particular to the uncertainty surrounding the classification and quantification of losses, the scales (table and rates) that will be applied at the time of compensation and the

probability of annuitisation of bodily injury claims. For the Group, the insurance lines concerned are motor liability, general liability, personal accident cover and professional medical liability.

Contract boundary

The measurement of a group of contracts includes all future cash flows included in the scope (the "boundary") of each of the group's contracts, i.e. all future cash flows that arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the Group can compel the policyholder to pay premiums or in which it has a substantive obligation to provide the policyholder with services under the insurance contract.

A substantive obligation of this kind ceases in particular when the Group has the practical ability to reassess the risks posed specifically by the policyholder and may therefore set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects these reassessed risks.

The determination of the contract 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.

Cash flows taken into account in measuring contracts

The cash flows within the insurance contract boundary are those that are directly linked to the performance of the contract. In particular, they include premiums paid by the policyholder, payments to the policyholder, insurance acquisition cost cash flows allocated to the portfolio to which the contract belongs, claims management costs, costs related to the provision of investment-related services and allocations of fixed or variable overheads that are directly attributable to the fulfilment of insurance contracts.

Cash flows are allocated by function (acquisition activities, other activities related to the performance of insurance contracts, and other activities) at the level of each legal entity using activity-based cost allocation methods.

Insurance acquisition and fulfilment cash flows are allocated to groups of contracts using systematic and rational methods applied uniformly to all costs with similar characteristics. They include both direct costs and an allocation of fixed and variable overheads.

The Group did not identify any insurance contracts without direct participation features that give it discretion over the cash flows it will pay to policyholders.

Accounting for premium receivables from intermediaries

In October 2023, the IFRIC published a decision concerning the measurement of premium receivables from intermediaries, in response to a question on the application by the insurer of the provisions of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 to such receivables when the policyholder has paid the premiums to the intermediary (thus discharging the policyholder's obligation under the insurance contract) but the intermediary, acting on behalf of the insurer, has not yet paid the premiums to the insurer (the insurer being nevertheless obliged to provide insurance contract services to the policyholder). In its decision, the IFRIC observed among other things that IFRS 17 does not state at what moment cash flows within the boundary of an insurance contract are removed from the measurement of a group of insurance contracts. Therefore, an entity must establish an accounting policy in application of IAS 8 to determine when cash flows are removed from the measurement of a group of insurance contracts: either when the cash flows are recovered or settled in cash – in which case the IFRS 17 provisions in terms of measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements apply to premiums receivable from an intermediary (View 1), or when the policyholder's obligation under the insurance contract is discharged – in which case the provisions of IFRS 9 apply to those same premiums receivable (View 2). In application of this decision, the Group has opted for the accounting policy that treats premiums receivable from intermediaries in accordance with IFRS 9 in this case.

Discount rates

The Group adjusts the estimates of future cash flows to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to the future cash flows, to the extent that the financial risks were not included in the cash flow estimates.

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 (see section on subsequent measurement below).

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 according to an approach similar to that prescribed by EIOPA under the Solvency 2 regulatory regime. Thus, the risk-free yield curve is determined 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. Illiquidity premiums for bond assets are determined by comparing bond portfolio spreads with credit risk compensation. The illiquidity premiums for non-bond assets are obtained using a method derived from the Sharpe ratio, which quantifies the excess return attributable to illiquidity in these asset classes. The illiquidity premiums calculated in this way for the assets in the reference portfolio are then used to calculate the illiquidity premiums for the corresponding insurance liabilities, using a coefficient based on the comparison between the respective maturities of the assets and liabilities in order to reflect the increase in illiquidity premiums with the maturity.

The table below shows the yield curves used to discount the cash flows of insurance contracts:

	31/12/2025						31/12/2024					
	1 year		5 years		10 years		15 years		20 years		30 years	
	1 year	5 years	10 years	15 years	20 years	30 years	1 year	5 years	10 years	15 years	20 years	30 years
Life France												
EUR	3.16%	3.56%	3.95%	4.20%	4.30%	4.16%	3.54%	3.45%	3.57%	3.64%	3.56%	3.39%
Property and casualty France												
EUR	2.65%	3.05%	3.44%	3.69%	3.79%	3.72%	2.98%	2.89%	3.01%	3.08%	3.01%	2.91%
International												
EUR	2.75%	3.16%	3.54%	3.79%	3.89%	3.81%	3.26%	3.16%	3.29%	3.35%	3.28%	3.15%
USD	4.64%	4.38%	4.69%	4.96%	5.07%	4.98%	4.19%	4.02%	4.07%	4.13%	4.10%	3.83%
JPY	0.94%	1.36%	1.68%	2.07%	2.42%	2.82%	0.52%	0.77%	1.05%	1.39%	1.69%	1.98%

The level of illiquidity premiums used is the following:

	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
	1 year	1 year	1 year	1 year
Life France				
EUR	106		128	
Property and casualty France				
EUR	56		73	
International				
EUR	66		100	
USD	-		-	

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The estimate of the present value of future cash flows is subject to an explicit adjustment for non-financial risk in order to reflect the compensation required by the Group for the uncertainty about the amount and timing of cash flows that arises from non-financial risk.

The Group makes use of the confidence level technique for determining the risk adjustment for all of its contracts. The Group's valuation metric is VaR (Value at Risk), with a quantile of 80% for life insurance activities and 85% for non-life insurance activities, and an ultimate term (approximated by the maturity of liabilities for life insurance activities). This adjustment reflects the benefits of risk diversification at the entity level, determined using a correlation matrix. Diversification between entities is also taken into account.

Contractual service margin

The CSM of a group of contracts represents the unearned profit that the Group will recognise as it provides insurance contract services in the future.

On initial recognition of a group of contracts, if the aggregate of the fulfilment cash flows measured at the date of initial recognition, any cash flows arising at that date, and any amount arising from the derecognition at that date of any asset or liability previously recognised in respect of the cash flows relating to that group (including any insurance acquisition cost cash flow asset) is a net cash inflow, then the group of contracts is profitable. In this case, the CSM is measured as the equal and opposite amount of this net cash inflow, with the result that there is no income or expense on initial recognition.

If the total calculated above is a net cash outflow, then the group of contracts is onerous. In this case, the net cash outflow is immediately recognised as a loss in profit or loss, such that the carrying amount of the liability relating to the group is equal to the fulfilment cash flows and the group's contractual service margin is therefore zero. A loss element of the liability for remaining coverage is then established to represent the losses thus recognised.

Subsequent measurement

The carrying amount of a group of contracts at the end of each reporting period is the sum of the Liability for Remaining Coverage (LRC) and the Liability for Incurred Claims (LIC).

The liability for remaining coverage comprises the fulfilment cash flows relating to future services allocated to the Group at that date and the Group's contractual service margin at that date.

The liability for incurred claims comprises the fulfilment cash flows for claims incurred and other related expenses that have not yet been paid, including claims incurred but not yet reported.

The fulfilment cash flows of groups of contracts are measured at the end of the reporting period using the discounted estimates of the value of future cash flows, current discount rates and the discounted estimates of the adjustment for non-financial risks. Changes in fulfilment cash flows are recognised as follows:

Changes relating to future service	Recognised against the CSM (or recognised as insurance service result if the group is onerous)
Changes relating to current or past services	Recognised in insurance service result
Effect of the time value of money, financial risk and changes therein on future cash flows	Recognised in insurance finance income or expenses

The CSM of each group of contracts is calculated at the end of each reporting period as follows, depending on whether the contracts are those without direct participation features (standard model) or those with direct participation features (VFA model).

Insurance contracts without direct participation features measured using the general model

For insurance contracts without direct participation features, the carrying amount of the contractual service margin of a group of contracts at the end of the reporting period equals the carrying amount at the start of the reporting period adjusted for:

- the effect of any new contracts added to the group during the period;
- interest accrued on the carrying amount of the contractual service margin during the reporting period, measured at the discount rates at initial recognition;
- the changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to future service, except to the extent that they relate to a loss component;
- the effect of any foreign exchange impact on the contractual service margin; and

- the amount recognised in insurance revenue as a result of the provision of insurance contract services during the period, determined after all the other adjustments described above (see "Recognition of the contractual services margin in profit or loss" below).

Changes in fulfilment cash flows that relate to future service and that adjust the CSM include:

- experience adjustments arising from premiums received in the period that relate to future service, and related cash flows such as insurance acquisition cost cash flows and premium-based taxes, measured at the discount rates determined at initial recognition;
- changes in estimates of the present value of the future cash flows in the liability for remaining coverage, measured using discount rates determined at initial recognition, except those resulting from the effects of the time value of money, financial risk and changes therein;
- differences between investment components and loans granted to policyholders;
- changes in the adjustment for non-financial risk that relate to future service, measured using discount rates determined at initial recognition.

Insurance contracts with direct participation features measured using the VFA model

The variable fee approach (VFA model) reflects the specific nature of the services rendered by insurance contracts with direct participation features (contracts under which the entity promises a return based on underlying items).

The underlying items are those that determine a portion of the amounts to be paid to policyholders. Within the Group, they mainly comprise financial asset portfolios and, in the case of French savings contracts denominated in euros, the technical result of these contracts. The Group's policy is to hold the underlying financial assets. The composition and fair value of these assets are detailed in Note 5.3.

Insurance contracts with direct participation features are contracts under which the Group's obligation to the policyholder is the net of:

- the obligation to pay the policyholder an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying items; and
- a variable fee in exchange for the future services provided by the insurance contract, which corresponds to the difference between the amount of the entity's share of the fair value of the underlying items and the fulfilment cash flows that do not vary based on the returns on the underlying items.

Changes in the obligation to pay the policyholder an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying items are not related to future service and therefore do not result in an adjustment to the CSM: they are recognised in profit or loss.

Changes in the amount equal to the entity's share of the fair value of the underlying items are related to future service and result in an adjustment to the CSM.

The carrying amount of the CSM of a group of insurance contracts with direct participation features at the end of the reporting period is therefore the carrying amount at the opening of the period, adjusted for the following items:

- the effect of any new contracts added to the group during the period;
- the change in the amount equal to the entity's share of the fair value of the underlying items and changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to future service, except to the extent that:
 - the risk mitigation option is applied to exclude changes in the effect of the time value of money and financial risk on the amount of its share of the underlying items or in fulfilment cash flows from the CSM (option not applied by the Group);
 - the change in the amount equal to the entity's share of the fair value of the underlying items, or in fulfilment cash flows relating to future services, are related to a loss component; or
- the effect of any foreign exchange impact on the contractual service margin; and
- the amount recognised in insurance revenue as a result of the provision of insurance contract services during the period, determined after all the other adjustments described above (see "Recognition of the contractual services margin in profit or loss" below).

The changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to future service that adjust the CSM include the changes specified above for insurance contracts without direct participation features (valued at current discount rates) and changes in the effect of the time value of money and financial risks that do not result from the underlying items, for example, the effect of financial guarantees.

Loss component

For contracts measured using the standard model and the VFA model, the Group establishes a loss element of the liability for remaining coverage for onerous groups of contracts. It is on the basis of this loss element that the amounts subsequently presented in profit or loss as reversals of losses on onerous groups of contracts are determined, and which are consequently excluded from insurance revenue (see section on presentation below).

When fulfilment cash flows are incurred, they are allocated between the loss component and the liability for remaining coverage excluding the loss component on a systematic basis.

Any subsequent decrease in fulfilment cash flows relating to future service, and any subsequent increase in the amount of the Group share of the fair value of the underlying items, for contracts with direct participation features, are allocated solely to the loss component.

If the loss component is reduced to zero, then any excess over the amount allocated to the loss component constitutes a new CSM for the group of contracts in question.

Measurement of contracts using the PAA model

The premium allocation approach (PAA model) is an optional measurement model that makes it possible to measure the liability for remaining coverage of a group of insurance contracts in a simplified manner if one of the following two eligibility criteria is met at the date the group is established:

- the Group reasonably expects that the measurement of the liability for remaining coverage of the group obtained using this simplified method will not differ materially from that which would be obtained by applying the provisions of the standard model; or
- the coverage period of each of the contracts in the group of contracts does not exceed one year.

The Group opted to apply this approach to its property and casualty insurance activities (insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held). 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.

On initial recognition of a group of insurance contracts, the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage is measured at the amount of premiums received at the date of initial recognition minus any insurance acquisition cost cash flows allocated to the group at that date and plus or minus any amount arising from the derecognition at that date of any asset or liability previously recognised for cash flows relating to the group of contracts (including any insurance acquisition cost cash flow asset).

For a group of contracts measured under the PAA, the Group may opt for the accounting policy whereby insurance acquisition cost cash flows, if any, are recognised as expenses at the time these costs are incurred, provided that the coverage period for each of the contracts in the group at initial recognition is no more than one year. The Group opted not to use this option for the measurement of groups of contracts measured using the PAA model.

Upon subsequent measurement, the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage is increased by premiums received in the period plus any amounts relating to the amortisation of insurance acquisition cost cash flows recognised as an expense, minus the amount recognised as insurance revenue for insurance services provided in that period and insurance acquisition cost cash flows paid in that period.

On initial recognition of each group of contracts, the Group expects that the time between the provision of the services and the due date of the related premium will not exceed one year. Accordingly, the Group opted not to adjust the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage to reflect the time value of money and the effect of financial risk.

If, at any time during the coverage period, facts and circumstances indicate that a group of insurance contracts measured using the PAA model is onerous, the Group recognises a loss in profit or loss and increases the liability for remaining coverage to the extent that current estimates of fulfilment cash flows relating to the remaining coverage of the group exceed the carrying amount of the liability for that coverage. The fulfilment cash flows for these groups of contracts are discounted (at current rates) to the extent that the liability for incurred claims is also discounted.

For contracts measured using the PAA model, the loss component arising in the event of an onerous group of contracts is allocated to the liability for remaining coverage; reversals of this loss component cannot result in a liability for remaining coverage that is less than that which would be determined in the absence of the loss component.

The Group measures the liability for incurred claims of a group of insurance contracts measured using the PAA model as the amount of fulfilment cash flows relating to incurred claims, in accordance with the applicable provisions of the standard model. However, it is not required to adjust future cash flows for the time value of money and the effect of financial risk if the payment or receipt of these cash flows is expected within a period not exceeding one year from

the date of the claim. The Group did not make use of this option. Future cash flows are therefore discounted (at current rates).

RECOGNITION OF REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD

A reinsurance contract is an insurance contract issued by one entity (the reinsurer) to compensate another entity for claims arising from one or more insurance contracts issued by that other entity (underlying contracts).

No reinsurance contract within the Group has characteristics (such as the absence of risk transfer) that would lead to its qualification as a financial instrument under IFRS 9.

For the application of IFRS 17, reinsurance contracts cannot be insurance contracts with direct participation features and therefore cannot be measured using the VFA model.

Reinsurance contracts held are accounted for in accordance with the provisions applicable to insurance contracts without direct participation features presented above, modified to take account of their specific characteristics.

Level of aggregation

Portfolios of reinsurance contracts held are divided in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 17 applicable to insurance contracts issued. However, since reinsurance contracts held cannot be onerous, the Group considers, for the purposes of applying these provisions to reinsurance contracts held, that any reference to onerous contracts refers to reinsurance contracts held giving rise to a net gain on initial recognition.

Recognition date

A group of reinsurance contracts held is recognised at the beginning of the coverage period of the group. As an exception to this principle, for a group of reinsurance contracts held that provide proportional coverage, the Group defers the recognition date until the initial recognition date of any underlying insurance contract, if this date is later than the beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts held.

However, if the Group recognises an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts at an earlier date and the corresponding reinsurance contract was entered into on or before that earlier date, the group of reinsurance contracts held is recognised at that earlier date.

Contract boundary

The application of the contract boundary provisions set out above for insurance contracts issued to reinsurance contracts held implies that cash flows are included within the boundary of a group of reinsurance contracts held if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the ceding company is obliged to pay amounts to the reinsurer or in which the ceding company has a substantive right to receive services from the reinsurer.

The cash flows within the boundary of the reinsurance contracts held are thus determined as those arising from the underlying contracts issued or expected to be issued and ceded by the Group under the reinsurance contract until the earliest possible termination date of the reinsurance contract.

Measurement

The Group measures estimates of the present value of future cash flows of a group of reinsurance contracts held using assumptions consistent with those used to measure estimates of the present value of future cash flows of the underlying group or groups of insurance contracts, with an adjustment to reflect the non-performance risk on the part of the reinsurer, including the effect of guarantees and losses arising from litigation.

The adjustment for non-financial risk corresponds to the amount of risk transferred by the ceding company to the reinsurer.

If the reinsurance contract held is entered into on or before the recognition of the onerous underlying contracts, when the Group recognises a loss on the initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or on the addition of onerous underlying insurance contracts to an existing group, the Group adjusts the CSM of the group to which the onerous reinsurance contract belongs, and recognises income accordingly. This adjustment constitutes a loss-recovery component of the asset for remaining coverage for the group of reinsurance contracts held, depicting the recovery of losses on the onerous underlying insurance contracts. This component is adjusted to reflect changes in the loss element of the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts. The loss-recovery component determines the

amounts that are presented in profit or loss as reversals of recoveries of losses from reinsurance contracts held and are consequently excluded from the allocation of premiums paid.

DERECOGNITION AND MODIFICATION OF CONTACTS

The Group derecognises an insurance contract:

- when it is no longer in force, i.e. when the obligation specified therein expires, or is discharged, or cancelled;
- when it is transferred to a third party;
- if its terms are modified in a way that would have substantially changed the accounting for the contract if the new terms had always existed (e.g. different classification, or different measurement model), in which case a new contract based on the modified terms is recognised.

EFFECT OF ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES MADE IN THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Group prepares interim financial statements in accordance with IAS 34. It opted to modify the treatment of accounting estimates made in its previous interim financial statements when applying IFRS 17 in its subsequent interim financial statements and in its annual financial statements.

PRESENTATION

Presentation in the balance sheet

The Group presents the carrying amount for the following items separately in the balance sheet:

- 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.

Assets and liabilities recognised for cash flows arising prior to the recognition of the related group of contracts (including insurance acquisition cost cash flows) are included in the carrying amount of the related portfolios of contracts.

Presentation in the income statement and the statement of other comprehensive income

The Group recognises income and expenses relating to contracts within the scope of application of IFRS 17 under the following income statement items:

- insurance revenue related to insurance contracts issued;
- insurance service expenses related to insurance contracts issued;
- income and expenses relating to reinsurance contracts held;
- insurance finance income or expenses;
- insurance finance income or expense related to reinsurance contracts held.

Income and expenses relating to reinsurance contracts held are presented separately from income and expenses relating to insurance contracts issued.

The Group opted to present income and expenses from reinsurance contracts held, other than insurance finance income or expenses, as a single amount within insurance service result.

The Group chose to allocate changes in the adjustment for non-financial risk between insurance service result and insurance finance income or expenses for insurance contracts without direct participation features, and to include these changes in full in insurance service result for insurance contracts with direct participation features.

Insurance revenue and insurance service expenses exclude investment components.

Amounts recognised in comprehensive income**Insurance revenue – Contracts measured using the general model and the VFA model**

Insurance revenue recognised in the period reflects the provision of services relating to a group of insurance contracts by an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for these services.

This includes:

- amounts relating to changes in the liability for remaining coverage related to the provision of services in exchange for which the Group expects to receive consideration:
 - insurance service expenses incurred during the period (measured at the amounts expected at the beginning of the reporting period), excluding any amounts allocated to the loss element of the liability for remaining coverage, investment component reimbursements, amounts relating to transactional taxes collected on behalf of third parties, acquisition costs and the amount relating to the adjustment for non-financial risk;
 - changes in the adjustment for non-financial risk, excluding changes included in insurance finance income or expenses, changes related to future service, and amounts allocated to the loss component of the liability for remaining coverage;
 - the amount of the contractual service margin recognised in profit or loss as a result of the provision of insurance contract services during the period;
 - other amounts, where appropriate, for example experience adjustments arising from premium receipts other than those related to future service;
- the amount of the portion of premiums allocated to the recovery of insurance acquisition cost cash flows.

The Group allocates the portion of premiums allocated to the recovery of insurance acquisition cost cash flows to each period in a systematic manner that reflects the passage of time. The Group adopted a straight-line allocation method without taking into account the capitalisation of interest. The same amount is recognised as insurance service expenses.

Recognition of the contractual service margin in profit or loss

The amount of the contractual service margin for a group of insurance contracts, which is recognised in each period in insurance revenue to reflect the insurance contract services provided in respect of that group during the period, is determined by identifying the coverage units in the group, allocating the CSM at the reporting period (before recognition in profit or loss) equally to each coverage unit provided in the current period and expected to be provided in the future, and recognising in profit or loss the amount allocated to coverage units provided in the current period.

The number of coverage units in the group of contracts corresponds to the volume of insurance contract services provided by the contracts in the group, determined by taking into account, for each contract, the volume of benefits provided and the expected period of coverage. Coverage units are reviewed and updated at the end of each reporting period.

Insurance contract services include coverage in respect of an insured event (insurance coverage) as well as, in the case of insurance contracts with direct participation features, the management of the underlying items on behalf of the policyholder (investment-related services) and, in the case of insurance contracts without direct participation features, the generation of an investment return for the policyholder (investment-return services), where applicable.

The period over which the investment-return or investment-related services are provided ends no later than the date on which all amounts due to existing policyholders in respect of those services have been paid.

The Group's contracts measured using the general model do not include investment-return services.

For insurance contracts with direct participation features that include both types of services, the coverage units used reflect both insurance services and investment-related services.

The standard does not specify the appropriate indicator to be used to reflect the volume of services provided in the period, and judgement is therefore required in this regard. 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 is adapted to the characteristics of the relevant contracts.

For insurance contracts measured under the general model, the coverage units have been defined based on various indicators adapted to the type of guarantee (such as all-cause death benefit for term life insurance contracts,

outstanding principal due on loan contracts in the event of death, capital equipment and the annual annuity at risk for long-term care contracts).

For insurance contracts measured under the VFA, 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. The coverage units used for this type of contract (average mathematical provisions) are thus adjusted in order to correct the impact of the difference between the risk-neutral projected returns of the underlying items and the expected returns when applying "real-world" assumptions, on the rate at which the CSM is recognised in the income statement (correction of the so-called bow-wave effect).

The "real-world" assumptions used are based on market data at the end of the reporting period for the starting point of the trajectory, on data reported by Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Economic Research Division in the context of budget financial years over the first five years and, beyond this horizon, over a long-term extrapolation beyond that (40-year horizon projection).

The main "real-world" assumptions used are presented below:

Assumptions at 31 December 2025		
	N+1	N+5
EUR 10-year swap rate	2.85%	3.00%
CAC 40 (incl. dividends)	7.10%	6.00%
S&P 500 (incl. dividends)	8.60%	9.00%
Real estate (incl. rents)	0.89%	2.16%

Assumptions at 31 December 2024		
	N+1	N+5
EUR 10-year swap rate	2.50%	2.75%
CAC 40 (incl. dividends)	5.02%	5.00%
S&P 500 (incl. dividends)	3.54%	5.00%
Real estate (incl. rents)	4.47%	5.35%

A breakdown of the expected pace at which the remaining CSM at the end of the reporting period will be recognised in profit or loss is provided in Note 5.3 below.

Insurance revenue – Contracts measured using the PAA model

For groups of contracts measured using the PAA model, insurance revenue for the period is the amount of expected premium receipts allocated to the period (excluding investment components).

The Group allocates the amount of these expected premium receipts to the insurance contract services periods on the basis of the passage of time for all its contracts measured using the PAA model.

Insurance service expenses

Insurance service expenses arising from insurance contracts issued are generally recognised in profit or loss as incurred. They exclude reimbursements of investment components and include the following items:

- claims expenses (excluding investment components) and other insurance service expenses incurred;
- amortisation of insurance acquisition cost cash flows;
- losses on onerous groups of contracts and reversals of such losses;

- changes in the liability for incurred claims that do not arise from the effects of the time value of money, financial risk and changes therein;
- impairment losses on insurance acquisition cost cash flow assets and reversals of such impairment losses.

Income and expenses related to reinsurance contracts held

Income and expenses related to reinsurance contracts held include:

- the allocation of premiums paid, which includes amounts relating to changes in the asset for remaining coverage related to the provision of services for which the Group expects to pay a consideration;
- amounts recovered from the reinsurer;
- the effect of changes in the non-fulfilment risk on the part of the issuer of reinsurance contracts held.

Insurance finance income or expenses

Insurance finance income or expenses consist of changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance and reinsurance contracts resulting from the effects of the time value of money, financial risk and changes therein.

For groups of insurance contracts measured using the VFA model, these changes exclude changes allocated to the loss element (which are included in insurance service expenses) and include changes in the measurement of groups of contracts attributable to changes in the value of the underlying items (excluding additions and withdrawals).

Insurance financial income or expense for the period may be presented either in full in the income statement or broken down between the income statement and other comprehensive income ("OCI option").

For insurance contracts other than insurance contracts with direct participation features for which the entity holds the underlying items, the amount presented in profit or loss is determined by systematic allocation of the total expected insurance finance income or expense over the duration of the group of contracts:

- for groups of insurance contracts measured using the general model for which changes in financial risk assumptions do not have a material impact on the amounts paid to policyholders: using the discount rates determined at the date of initial recognition of the group of contracts;
- for groups of contracts measured using the PAA model: using the discount rates determined at the date of the occurrence of the claim.

For insurance contracts with direct participation features, for which the Group holds the underlying items, the amount recognised in profit or loss is the amount that eliminates accounting mismatches with the income or expenses included in profit or loss on the underlying items held. Under this option, the Group recognises income or expenses in profit or loss that correspond exactly to the income or expenses recognised in profit or loss for the underlying items, with the result that the sum of the items presented separately is zero.

For most of its insurance portfolios, the Group chose to apply the accounting method ("OCI option") which allows insurance finance income or expenses for the period to be allocated between profit and loss and other comprehensive income. For insurance contracts with direct participation features for which the entity holds the underlying items, application of this option results in the presentation in profit or loss of an amount that eliminates accounting mismatches with the income or expenses recognised in profit or loss on the underlying items held; for other contracts, the impact of changes in discount rates on the value of the contracts is presented in other comprehensive income.

Investment components

The provisions of the standard require the identification of investment components, which are defined as the amounts the Group must repay to the insured under all circumstances, whether or not the insured event occurs; they should not be recognised in insurance revenue or insurance service expenses.

The main investment components identified by the Group relate to savings and retirement contracts with an explicit surrender or transfer value.

Internal margin

IFRS 17 requires an estimate of future costs when measuring insurance liabilities on the balance sheet. The income statement shows the actual costs and the release of the estimated costs for the period.

Crédit Agricole's banking network markets insurance contracts issued and managed by the Group's insurance entities. These entities remunerate the banking network through fee and commission income.

The Group adjusts the insurance liabilities and the income statement for the amount of the internal margin contained in intragroup commissions. Overheads incurred by the banking network when distributing insurance contracts are shown as insurance service expenses. The affected items are:

- on the balance sheet: insurance liabilities for the VFA and BBA models;
- on the income statement: recognition of the CSM for the VFA and BBA models, and actual costs for all models.

The Group uses its banking networks' normalised management data to determine the margin on distributed insurance contracts.

These restatements are included in the Corporate Centre operating segment, Note 5.

LEASES (IFRS 16)

The Group may be the lessor or lessee of a lease.

Leases for which the group is the lessor

Leases are classified either as a finance lease if the lease contract transfers almost all of the risks and benefits inherent in ownership of the underlying asset or as an operating lease if most of the risks and benefits of the leased asset are not transferred to the lessee.

In the case of finance leases, they are considered equivalent to a fixed asset sale to the lessee financed by a credit granted to the latter by the lessor. The lessor thus records a financial debt for the lessee under "financial assets at amortised cost" for a value equal to the present value at the contract's implicit rate of the lease payments due, plus any non-guaranteed residual value owed to the lessor.

The lease payments received break down between the interest recorded in the income statement under "Interest and similar income" and the capital amortisation, so that the net income represents a constant rate of return on the residual outstanding amount.

For finance leases, Crédit Agricole S.A. applies the general approach for the impairment of financial assets at amortised cost under IFRS 9.

- 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 depreciates them on a straight-line basis over their useful life excluding the residual value. Lease payments received are also recognised in profit or loss on a linear basis over the length of the leases.

Lease income and depreciation amortisation are recognised in the income statement under "income from other activities" and "expenses on other activities".

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.

For "3/6/9" commercial leases, the Group principle will be applied to French commercial leases on the lease commencement date and the initial term will therefore generally be estimated at six years, except in specific situations (for example, when the lessee is reasonably certain that it will exercise the exit option after three years). The main exception will be in the case of a lease where intermediate exit options have been waived (for example, in return for a rent reduction); in this case, an initial lease term of nine years will be used in application of the Group principle.

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".

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 "Debt associated with non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations".

A non-current asset (or group of assets) classified as held for sale is measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. In case of unrealised losses, impairment is recognised in the income statement. Moreover, non-current assets corresponding to depreciable fixed assets are no longer depreciated after they are declassified.

For equity-accounted investments, the share of earnings equal to the percentage held for sale is no longer booked. If the fair value of a group of assets held for sale less its costs to sell 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.

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:

- net income from discontinued operations;
- the gain or loss recognised on the disposal or on measurement to fair value less costs to sell 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 IFRS, 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 solely on the basis of the percentage of voting rights which, by their nature, have no impact on the entity's returns. The analysis of control takes into account contractual arrangements and risks incurred by Crédit Agricole S.A., as well as Crédit Agricole S.A.'s involvement and decisions at the time of the entity's creation, 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 corporate's financial and operational policies, whether this control is exclusive or joint. Crédit Agricole S.A. is presumed to exercise 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 accounting 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 corporates are recognised as a separate item on the balance sheet under "Investments in equity-accounted entities". The equity accounting method consists of substituting, for the value of shares, the Group's proportional share of the equity and income of the companies concerned.

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.

In the consolidating entity's financial statements, gains or losses arising from intra-group asset transfers are eliminated; the presence of any losses for the transferor may result in recognition of an impairment of the asset transferred in this internal disposal.

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:

- 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 carried out as if the information had been recognised initially in the functional currency (same conversion principles as for the aforementioned foreign currency transactions);
- 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 the 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

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.

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.

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 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 ("partial goodwill" method).

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.

GOODWILL

▪ Valuation and recognition of goodwill

The difference between the sum of the transferred consideration 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". Any goodwill 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, goodwill is calculated once on the entire interest held after taking control, using the fair value at the date of acquisition of the 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 tests, 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 costs to sell 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 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 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 control declines, the difference between the disposal 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 financial year 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 financial year 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.



BUSINESS COMBINATIONS UNDER COMMON CONTROL

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 normalisation bodies. Accordingly, the Group has elected to apply US standard ASC 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.



NOTE 2 Major structural transactions and material events during the period

2.1 Major structural transactions

2.1.1 Crédit Agricole S.A. completes the acquisition of Santander's 30.5% stake in CACEIS and now brings its ownership to 100%

Following the agreement announced on 19 December 2024, and after receiving all required authorisations, Crédit Agricole S.A. announced on 4 July 2025 that it had completed the acquisition of Santander's 30.5% stake in CACEIS, its asset servicing subsidiary. Following this transaction, Crédit Agricole S.A. now controls 100% of the share capital of CACEIS.

2.1.2 Amundi and Victory Capital become strategic partners

In accordance with the memorandum of understanding announced on 16 April 2024 and after signing a definitive agreement with Victory Capital on 9 July 2024, Amundi announced the closing of the transaction on 1 April 2025: Amundi's activities in the United States have been merged with Victory Capital.

In exchange, Amundi has become a strategic shareholder of Victory Capital, and reciprocal distribution and services agreements have been set up for a period of 15 years. Following the post-closing adjustments, Amundi's stake in Victory Capital reached 26%³.

In the financial statements at 31 December 2025, a gain on disposal of €452.4 million, or €302.1 million in net income Group share, has been recognised, corresponding to the impact of the disposal of Amundi's assets and liabilities in the United States to Victory Capital.

Victory Capital is consolidated using the equity method. At 31 December 2025, its share of income from equity-accounted entities was €66.1 million and its equity-accounted value on the Group's balance sheet was €1,035 million.

2.1.3 First consolidation using the equity method of Banco BPM S.p.A. ("Banco BPM")

On 3 April 2025, after obtaining the authorisation of the European Central Bank ("ECB"), Crédit Agricole S.A. crossed the threshold of 10% of the capital of Banco BPM by exercising its right to physical delivery of all Banco BPM shares underlying the position in derivatives entered into in the fourth quarter of 2024 and the first quarter of 2025. Crédit Agricole S.A. thus increased its stake in Banco BPM from 9.9% at 31 December 2024 to 19.8% at 30 June 2025.

On 30 July 2025, Crédit Agricole S.A. entered into a derivative position on an additional 0.3% of Banco BPM.

In the second half of 2025, Crédit Agricole S.A. requested authorisation from the European Central Bank to cross the threshold of 20% of the capital of Banco BPM. After completing its investigation of the case, the Bank of Italy, which is responsible for assessing the compliance of the transaction with Italian and European legislation, approved the transaction and forwarded its findings to the ECB on 11 December 2025. No notice of objection to the Bank of Italy's decision was received by Crédit Agricole S.A. before 31 December 2025.

On 9 January 2026, the ECB notified Crédit Agricole S.A. of its authorisation to cross the threshold of 20% of the capital of Banco BPM, thus confirming the position of the Bank of Italy. Crédit Agricole S.A. then exercised its right to physical delivery of Banco BPM shares, increasing its aggregate position in Banco BPM to 20.1%.

At 31 December 2025, Banco BPM was equity-accounted, applying the cost method. An initial consolidation effect resulted, recorded under "Share of income from equity-accounted entities" for -€607 million.

It comprises:

- The cancellation of historical fair value revaluations of Banco BPM securities and derivative instruments since their acquisition, amounting to -€1,971 million,
- Goodwill of €995 million. In application of IFRS, Crédit Agricole S.A. must finalise the initial allocation of the purchase price within a period of 12 months maximum from the acquisition date,
- And the catching-up through profit or loss of the share of net assets since the first acquisition of Banco BPM securities for €369 million.

The initial equity-accounted value in the Group's balance sheet was €3 billion and Banco BPM's share of income since the first consolidation is €21 million.

Banco BPM is a listed company that publishes its financial statements after those of Crédit Agricole S.A. Therefore, given the unavailability of financial information during the preparation of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s financial statements,

³ 4.8% of voting rights



the share of quarterly income recognised in the equity-accounted value for Banco BPM corresponds to an estimate based on the last quarter published by the latter, i.e. the income for the previous quarter.

2.1.4 Crédit Agricole Personal Finance & Mobility takes a stake in GAC Leasing

On 27 January 2025, Crédit Agricole Personal Finance & Mobility announced that it had completed the acquisition of 50% of the securities of GAC Finance Leasing Co. Ltd (GAC Leasing), now Guangzhou GAC-Sofinco Finance Leasing Co. Ltd. This transaction consolidates the partnership that has existed since 2009 between CA Personal Finance & Mobility and the GAC Group.

The new joint venture offers financial and operating leasing solutions in the Chinese market, promoting the roll-out of electric vehicles in China. It operates alongside GAC-Sofinco AFC, a long-standing joint venture that offers automotive financing and services throughout China.

GAC-Sofinco Finance Leasing is consolidated using the equity method. At 31 December 2025, its share of income from equity-accounted entities was -€5.4 million and its equity-accounted value on the Group's balance sheet was €258 million.

2.1.5 Indosuez Wealth Management finalises the acquisition of Banque Thaler

Following approval from the relevant authorities, Indosuez Wealth Management, the wealth management subsidiary of the Crédit Agricole Group, announced on 1 September 2025 that it had finalised the acquisition of Thaler Bank, of which it now controls 100% of the capital.

The Bank was consolidated on 31 December 2025 using the full consolidation method. This acquisition led to the recognition of goodwill in the amount of €100 million at 31 December 2025. In application of IFRS 3, the acquirer must finalise the recognition of goodwill within a period of 12 months maximum from the acquisition date.

Thaler Bank was merged with CA Indosuez (Suisse) S.A. on 15 December 2025 with retroactive effect to 31 August 2025.

2.1.6 First consolidation of the entities PiùVera Assicurazioni and PiùVera Protezione

Following their acquisition in December 2023 by Crédit Agricole Assurances, the entities PiùVera Assicurazioni and PiùVera Protezione are consolidated in the financial statements at 31 December 2025 according to the full consolidation method. This acquisition led to the recognition of goodwill in the amount of €72 million.

The scope of consolidation and changes to the scope of consolidation at 31 December 2025 are presented in detail at the end of the notes to the financial statements in Note 12 "Scope of consolidation at 31 December 2025".

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 Deputy 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 factors and risk management – Risk management – Credit risk")

CREDIT RISK MEASUREMENT

In the context of economic and geopolitical uncertainties, the Group continues to regularly review its forward-looking macroeconomic forecasts to determine the estimate of credit risk.

Information on the macroeconomic scenarios used at 31 December 2025

The Group used four scenarios for calculating IFRS 9 provisioning parameters in production on December 2025 with projections going up to 2028.

These scenarios, which were created in October 2025, are based on various assumptions about changes in the international environment. These include changes in inflation rates, prompting separate monetary policy responses from central banks, and contrasting impacts on economic growth projections.

Weightings are assigned to each of these scenarios. A weighting of more than 50% is assigned to the central scenario, reflecting its robustness, but always significant risks and uncertainties have resulted in a relatively high weighting being assigned to the adverse scenarios.

First scenario: "Central" scenario (weighted at 55%)

Resilience of growth

In an international environment that is always stressful, there are still many uncertainties. We can nevertheless assume that the uncertainties caused by US economic policy are waning, and that tariffs are at least stabilising.

For the United States, the main lines of the scenario are based on a slowdown in 2025, due to the aggressive increase in customs duties, the anti-immigration policy and persisting inflation, followed by a slight upturn, thanks to the support for budgetary policy provided by the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, and also to deregulation. This scenario assumes an average annual growth of 1.7% for 2025, down significantly from the 2.8% recorded in 2024, followed by an acceleration to around 2%. The current deceleration is accompanied by a weakening of the labour market, with a moderate increase in unemployment. The customs duties, at their point of maximum impact, would add nearly 0.8 points to the increase in prices over a year. This effect would be largely temporary, but would take inflation to around 3% at the end of 2025, before gradually falling in 2026 but remaining above the Fed's target ("federal Reserve Bank"). In the eurozone, despite sluggish consumption and a weaker external environment, the recovery continues. The impact of tariffs is currently less brutal than previously feared, and the trade agreement between the EU and the US, entered into in July 2025, offers more visibility. The growth achieved in early 2025 makes it possible to expect a "decent" GDP increase of around 1.3% in 2025 and 2026. The resilience of the economy is driven by domestic demand: this has weakened, but remains at a level slightly higher than its long-term trend, and investment in particular has withstood uncertainty. Our scenario is based, above all, on investment, driven by European funds, defence spending and the German recovery plan.

Monetary policies: a long pause

On the monetary policy front, it is not time to relax. In the US, the resilience of inflation does not favour rapid, large-scale monetary easing: a final decrease in 2025 reduced the upper bound of the federal fund (Fed fund) rate to 4%, followed by a long pause. In the eurozone, inflation around target and a recovery – albeit modest – in the economy also suggest stable central bank policy rates, followed by a tightening, but not before 2027.

Long-term interest rates: upward pressure

Interest rates would experience moderate upward pressure. In the United States, the possible resurgence of inflationary concerns and disappointed hopes of large-scale monetary easing could result in a slight rise in interest rates coupled with a flattening of the curve.

This movement would spread to the eurozone, driven by European growth that is more resilient than expected, and then supported by fiscal expansion in Germany. The reorganisation of the hierarchy among eurozone sovereign issuers is expected to continue.

Second scenario: "Moderate adverse" scenario (weighted at 25%)

Sudden materialisation of several risks

This scenario involves a reappraisal of US risk, in the wake of the events of Liberation Day, with a rise in 10-year Treasury yields and a widening of the swap spread, as well as a certain "disenchantment" with the dollar. Moreover, the stressful nature of the environment creates a crisis of confidence; risk aversion specifically affects the equity markets, as well as the less robust sovereign rates in the eurozone, particularly French rates. International tensions and another increase in gas prices adversely affect the European Union. France is also experiencing a stalemate in its political situation, depriving it of all credibility in terms of its trajectory of reducing imbalances in public finances.

The area is experiencing a resurgence of inflation, especially in countries that are highly exposed to gas (Italy and Germany). The GDP declines in 2026 in the eurozone as a whole, as well as in the major countries of the area. In France, by comparison with the central scenario, inflation is 0.3 percentage points higher in 2026, while growth is 1.5 percentage points lower. There is some normalisation thereafter, thanks in particular to a significant drop in inflation, but growth remains lower in 2027 than expected in the central scenario.

Response from Central Banks and long-term rates

This scenario is assumed that the central banks do not react. They do not ease monetary policy in response to the wave of risk aversion in 2026 due to concerns about inflation; therefore, the central bank policy rates therefore remain stable throughout the period. In the interbank market, indiscriminate mistrust creates tensions over rates (rise in Euribor).

With regard to long-term risk-free rates (eurozone swap rates), This scenario assume that the markets will anticipate a rapid return to "normal", with US risk dissipating and confidence recovering, as well as a recovery in the equity markets after the major shock of 2026. The markets tend to underestimate the magnitude and duration of the downward impact on growth and focus on the risk of inflation. Tensions are concentrated on the short end (two-year rates) in 2026. In contrast, rates on long-term maturities are lower than in the central scenario, with the curve inverted. In addition, spreads vis-a-vis the 10-year swap widen markedly in 2026.

Third scenario: "Favourable" scenario (weighted at 5%)

A boost in growth thanks to the German "bazooka"

This scenario assumes that the German investment plan will be implemented more quickly and efficiently. The Bundestag very quickly approves the recovery plan and the KfW (German public investment bank) is actively mobilised. The plan provides for €500 billion of investment over 12 years, or 1% of GDP per year, dedicated to energy, transport, education and digital infrastructure. The debt brake is relaxed, excluding spending related to Ukraine and defence. The German regions can borrow up to 0.35% of their GDP to invest in infrastructure renovation and security. The fiscal stimulus provided by the German plan and these fiscal easements stimulate many industrial sectors in Germany but also in Europe; the ripple effect on European Union members is significant.

With the proliferation of investment projects, particularly in Germany, Italy and France, European industry experiences a significant turnaround. Investment is dynamic and the business climate and consumer confidence strengthen; the growth outlook is clearly improving. The growth surplus for the eurozone as a whole is 0.4 percentage points per year on average in the period 2025–2028.

The public deficits in Germany, Italy and France increase but there is no large-scale deterioration in public debt-to-GDP ratios.

Slight monetary tightening and a narrowing of spreads

As growth is driven more by investment spending than by consumption, the rise in inflation is marginal (+0.1 point on average per year). As a result, the ECB raises its interest rates a little more than in the central scenario, leading to a long term higher rates. In the meantime, French and Italian spreads tighten.

Fourth scenario: "Severe adverse" scenario (weighted at 15%)

Worsening of trade and geopolitical tensions

We assume that the American government launches a new tariff offensive. Following a ruling of the US Court of International Trade, the American government favours a significant increase in tariffs on key sectors, including steel, aluminium, automobiles, pharmaceuticals, semiconductors and chips. He also has Congress approve a universal tariff (NB: he can make use of a legislative text that has never been applied, namely Section 122 of the Trade Act of 1974, which allows temporary tariffs of up to 15% on all imports to cover external deficits). The tariff applied is around 20%. The main partners respond by controlling their exports (retention of strategic exports from China) or by imposing tariffs in turn (China and the EU). The EU refuses to commit to importing more LNG from the US, to which the American government responds by imposing a limit on volumes of LNG exported.

Due to the higher volumes in play, the total blockade of US LNG exports would result in an increase in natural gas prices well above that of 2022. Here we assume a partial embargo that leads to a doubling of the gas price for half a year (H1 2026), the time needed to negotiate.

The trade war and geopolitical tensions lead to a partial blockage of certain key shipping routes (Panama, Malacca Strait, Suez Canal), resulting in increased delivery times and occasional disruptions of supply chains.

The shocks related to the trade war, the resurgence of inflation and the rise in financing costs lead to a crisis of confidence, resulting in an increase in savings and a decrease in investment. Growth is seriously affected.

High inflation and monetary tightening

Inflation rises rapidly. Fears of second-round effects are very present, due in particular to the relatively good performance of the labour markets when the shock occurs, despite the anticipated deceleration of growth. In response to this inflation and these risks, the Fed and the ECB implement rapid and "oversized" monetary tightening. Ten-year swap rates rise, as do sovereign rates, affected by fears over the fiscal situations. However, the curve is inverted.

The equity markets fall sharply

Focus on the changes in the main macroeconomic variables in the four scenarios:

	Ref.	Central scenario					Moderate adverse				Favourable				Severe adverse			
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2025	2026	2027	2028	2025	2026	2027	2028	2025	2026	2027	2028
Eurozone																		
Real GDP – annual average change	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.1	-0.5	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.0	0.9	-2.0	-1.8	1.5	
Unemployment rate – annual average	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.3	7.0	7.9	7.8	
Inflation (IPCH) – annual average	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.7	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.1	4.7	3.1	2.6	
France																		
Real GDP – annual average change	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.6	-0.3	0.7	1.3	0.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	0.6	-1.2	-1.5	1.8	
Unemployment rate – annual average	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.6	8.1	8.0	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.1	7.6	8.3	8.9	8.7	
Inflation (IPC) – annual average	2.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.8	0.9	3.1	2.1	2.0	
10-year OAT rates – year end	3.19	3.55	3.88	3.90	4.00	3.80	4.40	3.85	3.85	3.55	3.88	3.75	3.85	3.40	5.20	4.20	4.00	

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

Variation of ECL in passage to 100% of the scenario (Crédit Agricole S.A. scope)			
Central scenario	Moderate adverse	Severe adverse	Favourable scenario
-11.8%	+6.0%	+39.5%	-15.1%

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.

Regarding all scenarios:

To take account of specific local situations (related to geography or certain business lines), some Group entities supplement the macroeconomic scenarios defined at the central level with specific assumptions (local forward-looking).

At the end of December 2025, taking into account local economic assumptions, provisions for performing and impaired loans (Stage 1/Stage 2) accounted for 34% of the total provisions of the Group, while provisions for default (Stage 3) accounted for 66%.

The share of the cost of risk attributable to Stage 1 and Stage 2 exposures was -5%, while that relating to Stage 3 (including risks & charges) was 105%.

3.1.1 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

(in millions of euros)	Performing assets				Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)		Total		
	Assets subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)		Assets subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)						
	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 2024	88,424	(95)	185	(12)	501	(33)	89,110	(139)	88,971
Transfers between stages during the period	(27)	-	27	3	-	-	-	3	-
Transfers from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(1,017)	-	1,017	(2)	-	-	-	(2)	-
Return to Stage 2 from Stage 1	990	-	(990)	5	-	-	-	5	-
Transfers to Stage 3 ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Return from Stage 3 to Stage 2 / Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total after transfers	88,397	(95)	212	(9)	501	(33)	89,110	(136)	88,975
Changes in carrying amounts and loss allowances	2,393	5	107	(3)	(21)	(1)	2,480	1	-
New financial production : purchase, granting, origination... ²	46,916	(27)	197	(11)	-	-	47,113	(37)	-
Derecognition : disposal, repayment, maturity...	(41,594)	30	(76)	6	(19)	-	(41,689)	35	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes of cash flows resulting in restructuring due to financial difficulties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in models' credit risk parameters during the period	-	(3)	-	2	-	(2)	-	(2)	-
Changes in model / methodology	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-
Changes in scope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other ³	(2,929)	6	(14)	-	(1)	1	(2,944)	7	-
Total	90,790	(90)	319	(11)	481	(33)	91,590	(135)	91,455
Changes in carrying amount due to specific accounting assessment methods (with no significant impact on loss allowance) ⁴	(129)	-	(2)	-	-	-	(131)	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2025	90,661	(90)	317	(11)	481	(33)	91,459	(135)	91,324
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 Origination in Stage 2 concern 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)



FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST: LOANS AND RECEIVABLES DUE FROM CREDIT INSTITUTIONS (EXCLUDING CRÉDIT AGRICOLE INTERNAL TRANSACTIONS)

(in millions of euros)	Performing assets						Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)		Total	
	Assets subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)		Assets subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)		Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)					
	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)	Net carrying amount (a) + (b)
Balance at 31 December 2024	149,272	(65)	230	(6)	469	(420)	149,970	(491)	149,479	149,479
Transfers between stages during the period	(118)	-	118	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)	-
Transfers from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(118)	-	118	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)	-
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	149,154	(65)	347	(7)	469	(420)	149,970	(492)	149,479	149,479
Changes in carrying amounts and loss allowances	8,231	47	31	(2)	(72)	56	8,189	101	-	-
New financial production : purchase, granting, origination,...	51,595	(14)	412	(33)	-	-	52,007	(46)	-	-
Derecognition : disposal, repayment, maturity...	(43,347)	30	(383)	35	(31)	25	(43,762)	90	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes of cash flows resulting in restructuring due to financial difficulties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in models' credit risk parameters during the period	-	31	-	-	-	(4)	-	27	-	-
Changes in model / methodology	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	-	(3)	-	-
Changes in scope	84	-	-	-	-	-	84	-	-	-
Other ³	(101)	1	2	(1)	(41)	35	(140)	35	-	-
Total	157,385	(17)	378	(9)	397	(364)	158,160	(390)	157,769	157,769
Changes in carrying amount due to specific accounting assessment methods (with no significant impact on loss allowance) ⁴	33	-	-	-	4	-	37	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2025	157,418	(17)	378	(9)	401	(364)	158,197	(390)	157,806	157,806
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 concern 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 accrued interests.

FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST: LOANS AND RECEIVABLES DUE FROM CUSTOMERS

(in millions of euros)	Performing assets						Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)		Total	
	Assets subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)			Assets subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)						
	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 2024	478,828	(1,009)	65,923	(2,426)	12,935	(6,151)	557,686	(9,585)	548,101	
Transfers between stages during the period	(3,444)	(86)	121	298	3,322	(1,117)	-	(906)		
Transfers from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(28,028)	82	28,028	(535)					(454)	
Return to Stage 2 from Stage 1	26,029	(194)	(26,029)	534					340	
Transfers to Stage 3 ¹	(1,615)	28	(2,462)	337	4,077	(1,290)			(925)	
Return from Stage 3 to Stage 2 / Stage 1	170	(2)	584	(38)	(754)	173			133	
Total after transfers	475,385	(1,095)	66,045	(2,128)	16,257	(7,268)	557,686	(10,491)	547,195	
Changes in carrying amounts and loss allowances	20,950	87	(6,980)	(165)	(4,376)	958	9,594	881		
New financial production : purchase, granting, origination, ... ²	226,260	(794)	18,756	(2,245)			245,016		(3,039)	
Derecognition : disposal, repayment, maturity...	(197,727)	648	(24,461)	2,139	(2,602)	815	(224,790)		3,601	
Write-offs					(1,607)	1,502	(1,607)		1,502	
Changes of cash flows resulting in restructuring due to financial difficulties	-	-	(11)	1	(9)	2	(19)		3	
Changes in models' credit risk parameters during the period ⁴ ³		200		(148)		(1,616)			(1,563)	
Changes in model / methodology		1		34					35	
Changes in scope	601	(3)	2	-	30	(2)	634		(5)	
Other ⁴	(8,185)	36	(1,266)	55	(189)	257	(9,639)		347	
Total	496,335	(1,008)	59,064	(2,293)	11,881	(6,310)	567,280	(9,610)	557,670	
Changes in carrying amount due to specific accounting assessment methods (with no significant impact on loss allowance) ⁵	(114)		119		1,560		1,565			
Balance at 31 December 2025 ⁶	496,221	(1,008)	59,184	(2,293)	13,441	(6,310)	568,845	(9,610)	559,235	
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 concern some originated loans in Stage 1 reclassified in Stage 2 during the period.

³ Concerning Stage 3 – this line corresponds to the change in the assessment of the credit risk on files already in default.

⁴ The items in the "Others" line are mainly translation adjustments as well as, to a lesser extent, changes in value which could not be broken down.

⁵ 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 accrued interests.

⁶ At 31 December 2025, Stage 3 integrated the impaired assets of Crédit Agricole Italia acquired from Credito Valtellinese for a gross carrying amount of €231 million and a value correction for losses of €127 million, i.e. a net carrying amount of €104 million.

FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME: DEBT SECURITIES

(in millions of euros)	Performing assets				Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)		Total	
	Assets subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)		Assets subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)		Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)			
	Carrying amount	Loss allowance	Carrying amount	Loss allowance	Carrying amount	Loss allowance	Carrying amount	Loss allowance
Balance at 31 December 2024	214,600	(184)	2,894	(24)	-	(1)	217,495	(209)
Transfers between stages during the period	(1,346)	-	1,342	(3)	-	-	(4)	(4)
Transfers from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(1,455)	1	1,451	(5)	-	-	(5)	(5)
Return to Stage 2 from Stage 1	109	(1)	(108)	2	-	-	1	1
Transfers to Stage 3 ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Return from Stage 3 to Stage 2 / Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total after transfers	213,254	(184)	4,237	(28)	-	(1)	217,491	(213)
Changes in carrying amounts and loss allowances	7,884	(19)	1,115	(8)	-	-	8,999	(27)
Fair value revaluation during the period	(2,353)	(51)	-	-	-	-	(2,405)	(2)
New financial production : purchase, granting, origination... ²	50,086	(47)	1,944	(17)	-	-	52,030	(64)
Derecognition : disposal, repayment, maturity...	(39,337)	31	(727)	6	-	-	(40,063)	37
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes of cash flows resulting in restructuring due to financial difficulties	1	1	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-
Changes in models' credit risk parameters during the period	-	(5)	3	-	-	-	-	(2)
Changes in model / methodology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in scope	1,268	-	3	-	-	-	1,271	-
Other ³	(1,781)	-	(53)	1	-	-	(1,834)	1
Total	221,138	(203)	5,352	(36)	-	(1)	226,490	(240)
Changes in carrying amount due to specific accounting assessment methods (with no significant impact on loss allowance) ⁴	1,462	30	-	-	-	-	1,492	(2)
Balance at 31 December 2025	222,600	(203)	5,381	(36)	-	(1)	227,981	(240)
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 concern 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 impacts of the use of the EIR method (notably the amortisation of premiums/discounts).

FINANCING COMMITMENTS (EXCLUDING CRÉDIT AGRICOLE INTERNAL OPERATIONS)

(in millions of euros)	Performing commitments				Provisioned commitments (Stage 3)		Total		
	Commitments subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)		Commitments subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)						
	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 2024	193,206	(192)	13,727	(331)	569	(82)	207,502	(605)	206,897
Transfers between stages during the period	(7,286)	(5)	7,198	(45)	89	(15)	-	(65)	
Transfers from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(11,538)	16	11,538	(99)			-	(83)	
Return to Stage 2 from Stage 1	4,262	(22)	(4,262)	47			-	26	
Transfers to Stage 3 ¹	(12)	-	(80)	8	93	(15)	-	(7)	
Return from Stage 3 to Stage 2 / Stage 1	2	-	2	-	(4)	-	-	-	
Total after transfers	185,920	(197)	20,924	(376)	657	(97)	207,502	(669)	206,832
Changes in commitments and loss allowances	10,341	31	(3,275)	48	(266)	66	6,800	145	
New commitments given ²	142,962	(920)	7,140	(621)			150,102	(1,541)	
End of commitments	(125,980)	673	(9,761)	859	(459)	76	(136,200)	1,609	
Write-offs							-	-	
Changes of cash flows resulting in restructuring due to financial difficulties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Changes in models' credit risk parameters during the period		274		(287)		(12)		(24)	
Changes in model / methodology		1		75		-		76	
Changes in scope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other ³	(6,641)	3	(653)	21	193	1	(7,102)	25	
Balance at 31 december 2025	196,261	(166)	17,650	(327)	391	(31)	214,302	(524)	213,778

¹ Transfers to Stage 3 correspond to commitments 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 concern some originations in Stage 1 reclassified in Stage 2 during the period.³ The items in the "Others" line are mainly translation adjustments.

GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS (EXCLUDING CRÉDIT AGRICOLE INTERNAL OPERATIONS)

(in millions of euros)	Performing commitments				Provisioned commitments (Stage 3)			Total		
	Commitments subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)		Commitments subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)							
	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 2024	207,371	(78)	8,260	(175)	906	(320)	216,538	(573)	215,965	
Transfers between stages during the period	(1,194)	(15)	1,124	18	70	(10)	-	(8)	-	
Transfers from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(4,570)	7	4,570	(17)					(10)	
Return to Stage 2 from Stage 1	3,380	(22)	(3,380)	30					8	
Transfers to Stage 3 ¹	(5)	-	(78)	5	82	(15)	-	-	(9)	
Return from Stage 3 to Stage 2 / Stage 1	-	-	12	-	(12)	4	-	-	4	
Total after transfers	206,177	(93)	9,384	(157)	977	(330)	216,538	(580)	215,957	
Changes in commitments and loss allowances	10,364	32	(182)	(22)	(186)	30	9,996	40	-	
New commitments given ²	461,577	(155)	3,899	(136)			465,476	(291)		
End of commitments	(430,920)	145	(3,890)	129	(168)	24	(434,977)	299		
Write-offs					(7)	8	(7)	8		
Changes of cash flows resulting in restructuring due to financial difficulties	-	-	-	(2)	-	(3)	-	(5)		
Changes in models' credit risk parameters during the period		42		(17)		(16)	-	8		
Changes in model / methodology		-	3		-	-	-	3		
Changes in scope	149	-	-	-	-	-	149	-		
Other ³	(20,443)	-	(191)	1	(11)	17	(20,645)	18		
Balance at 31 december 2025	216,541	(61)	9,202	(180)	791	(300)	226,534	(540)	225,994	

¹ Transfers to Stage 3 correspond to commitments 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 concern some originations in Stage 1 reclassified in Stage 2 during the period.

³ The items in the "Others" line are mainly translation adjustments.



3.1.2 Maximum exposure to credit risk

The 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)

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025					
	Maximum exposure to credit risk	Credit risk mitigation			Other credit enhancement	
		Collateral held as security	Financial instruments provided as collateral	Mortgages	Pledged securities	Financial guarantees
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (excluding equity securities and assets backing unit-linked contracts)	439,384	184,917	449	237	238	-
Held for trading financial assets	354,997	184,917	449	237	238	-
Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions of the "SPPI" test	84,388	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hedging derivative Instruments	16,360	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	455,744	184,917	449	237	238	-

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2024					
	Maximum exposure to credit risk	Credit risk mitigation			Other credit enhancement	
		Collateral held as security	Financial instruments provided as collateral	Mortgages	Pledged securities	Financial guarantees
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (excluding equity securities and assets backing unit-linked contracts)	419,849	167,439	243	234	348	-
Held for trading financial assets	342,490	167,439	243	234	348	-
Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions of the "SPPI" test	77,360	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hedging derivative Instruments	19,194	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	439,043	167,439	243	234	348	-



FINANCIAL ASSETS SUBJECT TO IMPAIRMENT REQUIREMENTS

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025					
	Maximum exposure to credit risk	Credit risk mitigation				
		Collateral held as security		Other credit enhancement		
		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	227,981	-	-	-	-	-
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	227,981	-	-	-	-	-
of which impaired assets at the reporting date	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost	808,365	39,335	73,375	61,022	170,358	687
of which impaired assets at the reporting date	7,615	610	949	385	1,692	-
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions (excluding Crédit Agricole internal transactions)	157,806	19,789	-	17,386	1,757	-
of which impaired assets at the reporting date	37	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	559,235	19,546	73,358	41,500	168,566	687
of which impaired assets at the reporting date	7,131	610	949	385	1,692	-
Debt securities	91,324	-	17	2,136	35	-
of which impaired assets at the reporting date	447	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1,036,347	39,335	73,375	61,022	170,358	687
of which impaired assets at the reporting date	7,615	610	949	385	1,692	-



(in millions of euros)	Maximum exposure to credit risk	31/12/2024				
		Credit risk mitigation				
		Collateral held as security			Other credit enhancement	
		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	217,494	-	-	-	-	-
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	217,494	-	-	-	-	-
of which impaired assets at the reporting date	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost	786,552	35,373	69,738	56,894	166,611	471
of which impaired assets at the reporting date	7,302	647	905	465	1,396	-
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions (excluding Crédit Agricole internal transactions)	149,479	16,097	-	14,574	1,373	-
of which impaired assets at the reporting date	49	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	548,101	19,276	69,723	42,218	164,923	471
of which impaired assets at the reporting date	6,784	647	905	465	1,396	-
Debt securities	88,971	-	16	102	315	-
of which impaired assets at the reporting date	469	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1,004,045	35,373	69,738	56,894	166,611	471
of which impaired assets at the reporting date	7,302	647	905	465	1,396	-

OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS SUBJECT TO PROVISION REQUIREMENTS

(in millions of euros)	Maximum exposure to credit risk	31/12/2025				
		Credit risk mitigation				
		Collateral held as security			Other credit enhancement	
		Financial instruments provided as collateral	Mortgages	Pledged securities	Financial guarantees	Credit derivatives
Guarantee commitments (excluding Crédit Agricole internal transactions)	225,994	5,199	189	1,559	13,115	112
of which provisioned commitments at the reporting date	491	1	1	158	6	-
Financing commitments (excluding Crédit Agricole internal transactions)	213,778	1,537	1,948	10,733	60,182	632
of which provisioned commitments at the reporting date	360	6	5	53	7	-
TOTAL	439,772	6,736	2,137	12,292	73,297	745
of which provisioned commitments at the reporting date	851	7	6	212	12	-



(in millions of euros)	Maximum exposure to credit risk	31/12/2024				
		Credit risk mitigation				
		Collateral held as security			Other credit enhancement	
		Financial instruments provided as collateral	Mortgages	Pledged securities	Financial guarantees	Credit derivatives
Guarantee commitments (excluding Crédit Agricole internal transactions)	215,965	4,915	88	809	13,071	502
of which provisioned commitments at the reporting date	586	1	2	165	13	-
Financing commitments (excluding Crédit Agricole internal transactions)	206,897	1,478	1,713	6,953	56,847	2,135
of which provisioned commitments at the reporting date	487	5	8	21	16	-
TOTAL	422,863	6,393	1,801	7,761	69,918	2,636
of which provisioned commitments at the reporting date	1,073	6	10	186	30	-

A description of the assets held as collateral is provided in Note 9 "Financing and guarantee commitments and other guarantees".

3.1.3 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			Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)
	Assets subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Assets subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)		
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	-	-	-	-
Net gains (losses) resulting from the modification	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	-	1,291	604	
Gross carrying amount	-	1,302	613	
Net gains (losses) resulting from the modification	-	(11)	(9)	
Debt securities	-	-	-	
Gross carrying amount	-	-	-	
Net gains (losses) resulting from the modification	-	-	-	

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 12-month 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	4
Debt securities	-
Total	4

3.1.4 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 factors and risk management".

Given the credit risk management practices of the Crédit Agricole Group, the one-year default probability threshold for retail customers decreased from 20% to 15% at 31 December 2025.

Financial assets at amortised cost (excluding Crédit Agricole internal transactions)

(in millions of euros)	At 31 december 2025						
	Credit risk rating grades	Carrying amount				Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)	
		Performing assets	Assets subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Impairment of assets at amortised cost (Stage 1)	Assets subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Impairment of assets at amortised cost (Stage 2)	Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)
Retail customers	PD ≤ 0,5%	139,356	(132)	1,696	(88)	-	-
	0,5% < PD ≤ 2%	58,655	(171)	3,487	(107)	-	-
	2% < PD ≤ 15%	16,899	(151)	5,259	(312)	-	-
	15% < PD < 100%	-	-	3,973	(273)	-	-
	PD = 100%	-	-	-	-	5,947	(2,667)
Total Retail customers		214,910	(455)	14,416	(779)	5,947	(2,667)
Non-retail customers	PD ≤ 0,6%	463,276	(257)	11,593	(95)	-	-
	0,6% < PD < 12%	66,114	(404)	27,028	(741)	-	-
	12% ≤ PD < 100%	-	-	6,842	(697)	-	-
	PD = 100% ¹	-	-	-	-	8,375	(4,040)
Total Non-retail customers		529,389	(661)	45,463	(1,534)	8,375	(4,040)
TOTAL		744,299	(1,116)	59,879	(2,313)	14,322	(6,707)
							808,365

¹ At 31 December 2025, Stage 3 integrates the impaired assets of Crédit Agricole Italia acquired from Credito Valtellinese for a gross carrying amount of €231 million and a value correction for losses of €127 million, i.e. a net carrying amount of €104 million.



		At 31 December 2024						
		Carrying amount						
		Performing assets			Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)			
	Credit risk rating grades	Assets subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Impairment of assets at amortised cost (Stage 1)	Assets subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Impairment of assets at amortised cost (Stage 2)	Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)	Impairment of assets at amortised cost (Stage 3)	Total
Retail customers	PD ≤ 0,5%	137,190	(97)	2,846	(88)	-	-	139,851
	0,5% < PD ≤ 2%	60,709	(215)	6,834	(181)	-	-	67,147
	2% < PD ≤ 20%	11,875	(137)	10,777	(427)	-	-	22,089
	20% < PD < 100%	-	-	3,341	(193)	-	-	3,148
	PD = 100%	-	-	-	-	6,051	(2,807)	3,244
Total Retail customers		209,774	(448)	23,799	(890)	6,051	(2,807)	235,479
Non-retail customers	PD ≤ 0,6%	448,488	(302)	11,988	(110)	-	-	460,063
	0,6% < PD < 12%	58,262	(418)	23,648	(587)	-	-	80,905
	12% ≤ PD < 100%	-	-	6,904	(857)	-	-	6,047
	PD = 100% ¹	-	-	-	-	7,854	(3,796)	4,058
Total Non-retail customers		506,750	(720)	42,539	(1,554)	7,854	(3,796)	551,073
TOTAL		716,525	(1,168)	66,337	(2,444)	13,905	(6,603)	786,552

¹ At 31 December 2024, Stage 3 integrates the impaired assets of Crédit Agricole Italia acquired from Credito Valtellinese for a gross carrying amount of €464 million and a value correction for losses of €233 million, i.e. a net carrying amount of €231 million.



Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income that can be reclassified to profit or loss

(in millions of euros)	Credit risk rating grades	At 31 december 2025								
		Carrying amount				Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)				
		Performing assets		Assets subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Impairment of assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Stage 1)	Assets subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Impairment of assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Stage 2)	Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)	Impairment of assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Stage 3)	Total
Retail customers	PD ≤ 0,5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0,5% < PD ≤ 2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2% < PD ≤ 15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15% < PD < 100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PD = 100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Retail customers		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-retail customers	PD ≤ 0,6%	220,521	(196)	4,780	(26)	-	-	-	-	225,079
	0,6% < PD < 12%	2,282	(7)	411	(3)	-	-	-	-	2,684
	12% ≤ PD < 100%	-	-	225	(7)	-	-	-	-	218
	PD = 100%	-	-	-	-	1	(1)	-	-	-
Total Non-retail customers		222,803	(203)	5,417	(36)	1	(1)	-	-	227,981
TOTAL		222,803	(203)	5,417	(36)	1	(1)	-	-	227,981

(in millions of euros)	Credit risk rating grades	At 31 december 2024								
		Carrying amount				Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)				
		Performing assets		Assets subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Impairment of assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Stage 1)	Assets subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Impairment of assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Stage 2)	Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)	Impairment of assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (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%	205,499	(159)	2,300	(15)	-	-	-	-	207,623
	0,6% < PD < 12%	9,286	(25)	473	(7)	-	-	-	-	9,728
	12% ≤ PD < 100%	-	-	146	(2)	-	-	-	-	144
	PD = 100%	-	-	-	-	1	(1)	-	-	-
Total Non-retail customers		214,784	(184)	2,919	(24)	1	(1)	-	-	217,494
TOTAL		214,784	(184)	2,919	(24)	1	(1)	-	-	217,494



Financing commitments (excluding Crédit Agricole internal operations)

(in millions of euros)	Credit risk rating grades	At 31 december 2025						Total	
		Amount of commitment				Provisioned commitments (Stage 3)			
		Performing commitments		Provisions on commitments subject to 12-month ECL (stage 1) ¹		Provisioned commitments (Stage 3)	Provisions on commitments subject to 12-month ECL (stage 3) ¹		
		Commitments subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Provisions on commitments subject to 12-month ECL (stage 1) ¹	Commitments subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Provisions on commitments subject to 12-month ECL (stage 2) ¹	Provisioned commitments (Stage 3)	Provisions on commitments subject to 12-month ECL (stage 3) ¹		
Retail customers	PD ≤ 0,5%	14,773	(9)	175	(11)	-	-	14,928	
	0,5% < PD ≤ 2%	2,669	(6)	255	(3)	-	-	2,915	
	2% < PD ≤ 15%	886	(12)	164	(9)	-	-	1,029	
	15% < PD < 100%	-	-	52	(8)	-	-	45	
	PD = 100%	-	-	-	-	32	(2)	30	
Total Retail customers		18,328	(27)	647	(30)	32	(2)	18,948	
Non-retail customers	PD ≤ 0,6%	153,676	(70)	1,685	(11)	-	-	155,280	
	0,6% < PD < 12%	24,257	(69)	12,245	(143)	-	-	36,290	
	12% ≤ PD < 100%	-	-	3,073	(143)	-	-	2,930	
	PD = 100%	-	-	-	-	359	(29)	330	
Total Non-retail customers		177,934	(139)	17,003	(297)	359	(29)	194,830	
TOTAL		196,261	(166)	17,650	(327)	391	(31)	213,778	

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 2024						Total	
		Amount of commitment				Provisioned commitments (Stage 3)			
		Performing commitments		Provisions on commitments subject to 12-month ECL (stage 1) ¹		Provisioned commitments (Stage 3)	Provisions on commitments subject to 12-month ECL (stage 3) ¹		
		Commitments subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Provisions on commitments subject to 12-month ECL (stage 1) ¹	Commitments subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Provisions on commitments subject to 12-month ECL (stage 2) ¹	Provisioned commitments (Stage 3)	Provisions on commitments subject to 12-month ECL (stage 3) ¹		
Retail customers	PD ≤ 0,5%	13,862	(7)	401	(7)	-	-	14,249	
	0,5% < PD ≤ 2%	2,753	(9)	519	(8)	-	-	3,255	
	2% < PD ≤ 20%	790	(13)	353	(14)	-	-	1,116	
	20% < PD < 100%	-	-	36	(6)	-	-	30	
	PD = 100%	-	-	-	-	25	(2)	23	
Total Retail customers		17,405	(29)	1,310	(36)	25	(2)	18,673	
Non-retail customers	PD ≤ 0,6%	154,330	(83)	2,267	(33)	-	-	156,482	
	0,6% < PD < 12%	21,471	(80)	7,330	(105)	-	-	28,616	
	12% ≤ PD < 100%	-	-	2,821	(158)	-	-	2,663	
	PD = 100%	-	-	-	-	543	(80)	464	
Total Non-retail customers		175,801	(163)	12,417	(295)	543	(80)	188,224	
TOTAL		193,206	(192)	13,727	(331)	569	(82)	206,897	

¹ Expected or proven losses in respect of off-balance sheet commitments are covered by provisions recognised as liabilities on the balance sheet.



Guarantee commitments (excluding Crédit Agricole internal operations)

(in millions of euros)	Credit risk rating grades	At 31 december 2025						
		Amount of commitment						
		Performing commitments			Provisioned commitments (Stage 3)			
		Commitments subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Provisions on commitments subject to 12-month ECL (stage 1) ¹	Commitments subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Provisions on commitments subject to 12-month ECL (stage 2) ¹	Provisioned commitments (Stage 3)	Provisions on commitments subject to 12-month ECL (stage 3) ¹	
Retail customer	PD ≤ 0,5%	932	-	27	-	-	-	959
	0,5% < PD ≤ 2%	42	(6)	8	-	-	-	43
	2% < PD ≤ 15%	98	-	3	-	-	-	101
	15% < PD < 100%	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
	PD = 100%	-	-	-	-	122	(45)	77
Total Retail customers	1,071	1,071	(7)	44	-	122	(45)	(45)
Non-retail	PD ≤ 0,6%	208,925	(39)	4,959	(87)	-	-	213,759
	0,6% < PD < 12%	6,544	(15)	3,531	(67)	-	-	9,993
	12% ≤ PD < 100%	-	-	668	(27)	-	-	642
	PD = 100%	-	-	-	-	668	(255)	414
Total Non-retail customers	215,469	215,469	(54)	9,158	(180)	668	(255)	(255)
TOTAL	216,541	(61)	9,202	(180)	791	(300)	225,994	

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 2024						
		Amount of commitment						
		Performing commitments			Provisioned commitments (Stage 3)			
		Commitments subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Provisions on commitments subject to 12-month ECL (stage 1) ¹	Commitments subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Provisions on commitments subject to 12-month ECL (stage 2) ¹	Provisioned commitments (Stage 3)	Provisions on commitments subject to 12-month ECL (stage 3) ¹	
Retail customers	PD ≤ 0,5%	875	-	28	-	-	-	903
	0,5% < PD ≤ 2%	108	(7)	9	-	-	-	111
	2% < PD ≤ 20%	31	-	20	(23)	-	-	28
	20% < PD < 100%	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
	PD = 100%	-	-	-	-	109	(42)	67
Total Retail customers	1,014	(7)	60	(24)	109	(42)	1,110	
Non-retail customers	PD ≤ 0,6%	199,574	(47)	4,606	(90)	-	-	204,043
	0,6% < PD < 12%	6,784	(24)	3,072	(32)	-	-	9,800
	12% ≤ PD < 100%	-	-	522	(29)	-	-	493
	PD = 100%	-	-	-	-	798	(278)	520
Total Non-retail customers	206,358	(71)	8,201	(151)	798	(278)	214,856	
TOTAL	207,371	(78)	8,260	(175)	906	(320)	215,965	

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 AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS BY CUSTOMER TYPE

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025		31/12/2024			
	Carrying amount	Amount of changes in fair value resulting from changes in credit risk		Carrying amount	Amount of changes in fair value resulting from changes in credit risk	
		During the period	Cumulative		During the period	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)

(in millions of euros)	At 31 December 2025						
	Carrying amount						
	Performing assets						Gross amount
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)		
General administration	59,672	(42)	1,907	(27)	50	(39)	61,630
Central banks	10,184	(44)	103	(8)	-	-	10,287
Credit institutions	168,730	(26)	293	(1)	401	(364)	169,424
Large corporates ¹	290,803	(549)	43,160	(1,498)	7,924	(3,637)	341,888
Retail customers	214,910	(455)	14,416	(779)	5,947	(2,667)	235,272
TOTAL	744,299	(1,116)	59,879	(2,313)	14,322	(6,707)	818,501

¹ At 31 December 2025, Stage 3 integrated the impaired assets of Crédit Agricole Italia acquired from Credito Valtellinese for a gross carrying amount of €231 million and a value correction for losses of €127 million, i.e. a net carrying amount of €104 million.



(in millions of euros)	At 31 december 2024						Gross amount	
	Carrying amount							
	Performing assets							
	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)		
General administration	57,389	(37)	1,272	(14)	49	(38)	58,711	
Central banks	9,826	(49)	81	(6)	-	-	9,907	
Credit institutions	162,028	(75)	148	-	469	(420)	162,646	
Large corporates ¹	277,507	(558)	41,036	(1,534)	7,337	(3,338)	325,880	
Retail customers	209,774	(448)	23,799	(890)	6,051	(2,807)	239,624	
TOTAL	716,525	(1,169)	66,337	(2,444)	13,905	(6,603)	796,767	

¹ At 31 December 2024, Stage 3 integrated the impaired assets of Crédit Agricole Italia acquired from Credito Valtellinese for a gross carrying amount of €464 million and a value correction for losses of €233 million, i.e. a net carrying amount of €231 million.

FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT CAN BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS BY CUSTOMER TYPE

(in millions of euros)	At 31 december 2025						Total	
	Carrying amount							
	Performing assets							
	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)		
General administration	99,802	(106)	2,130	(18)	-	-	101,932	
Central banks	1,017	-	303	(1)	-	-	1,319	
Credit institutions	55,010	(65)	352	(2)	-	-	55,362	
Large corporates	66,772	(33)	2,597	(14)	-	-	69,369	
Retail customers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL	222,600	(203)	5,381	(36)	-	-	227,981	

(in millions of euros)	At 31 december 2024						Total	
	Carrying amount							
	Performing assets							
	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)		
General administration	100,021	(97)	1,317	(13)	-	-	101,338	
Central banks	695	-	292	(1)	-	-	987	
Credit institutions	50,182	(53)	170	(2)	-	-	50,352	
Large corporates	63,701	(35)	1,116	(9)	-	-	64,817	
Retail customers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL	214,599	(184)	2,894	(24)	-	-	217,494	



DUE TO CUSTOMERS BY CUSTOMER TYPE

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
General administration	27,559	28,797
Large corporates	348,711	323,237
Retail customers	518,269	516,081
TOTAL AMOUNT DUE TO CUSTOMERS	894,540	868,115

FINANCING COMMITMENTS BY CUSTOMER TYPE (EXCLUDING CRÉDIT AGRICOLE INTERNAL TRANSACTIONS)

(in millions of euros)	At 31 december 2025						
	Amount of commitment						
	Performing commitments						Gross amount
	Commitments subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Provisions on commitments (Stage 1) ¹	Commitments subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Provisions on commitments (Stage 2) ¹	Provisioned commitments (Stage 3)	Provisions on commitments (Stage 3) ¹	
General administration	4,772	(3)	1,470	(15)	-	-	6,242
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	2,892	(10)	41	-	-	-	2,932
Large corporates	170,270	(126)	15,492	(282)	359	(29)	186,122
Retail customers	18,328	(27)	647	(30)	32	(2)	19,006
TOTAL	196,261	(166)	17,650	(327)	391	(31)	214,302

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 2024						
	Amount of commitment						
	Performing commitments						Gross amount
	Commitments subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Provisions on commitments (Stage 1) ¹	Commitments subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Provisions on commitments (Stage 2) ¹	Provisioned commitments (Stage 3)	Provisions on commitments (Stage 3) ¹	
General administration	5,503	(4)	807	(11)	-	-	6,309
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	5,037	(4)	16	(2)	-	-	5,053
Large corporates	165,262	(155)	11,594	(282)	543	(80)	177,399
Retail customers	17,405	(29)	1,310	(36)	25	(2)	18,740
TOTAL	193,206	(192)	13,727	(331)	569	(82)	207,502

¹ Expected or proven losses in respect of off-balance sheet commitments are covered by provisions recognised as liabilities on the balance sheet.

GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS BY CUSTOMER TYPE (EXCLUDING CRÉDIT AGRICOLE INTERNAL TRANSACTIONS)



	At 31 December 2025						
	Amount of commitment						
	Performing commitments						
(in millions of euros)	Commitments subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Provisions on commitments (Stage 1) ¹	Commitments subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Provisions on commitments (Stage 2) ¹	Provisioned commitments (Stage 3)	Provisions on commitments (Stage 3) ¹	Gross amount
General administration	233	-	26	-	-	-	259
Central banks	262	-	-	-	-	-	262
Credit institutions	8,749	(4)	316	-	59	-	9,124
Large corporates	206,226	(50)	8,816	(180)	609	(254)	215,651
Retail customers	1,071	(7)	44	-	122	(45)	1,238
TOTAL	216,541	(61)	9,202	(180)	791	(300)	226,534

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 2024						
	Amount of commitment						
	Performing commitments						
(in millions of euros)	Commitments subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Provisions on commitments (Stage 1) ¹	Commitments subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Provisions on commitments (Stage 2) ¹	Provisioned commitments (Stage 3)	Provisions on commitments (Stage 3) ¹	Gross amount
General administration	287	-	2	-	-	-	289
Central banks	335	-	-	-	-	-	335
Credit institutions	8,954	(4)	37	(1)	85	-	9,075
Large corporates	196,782	(66)	8,161	(152)	713	(277)	205,656
Retail customers	1,014	(7)	60	(25)	109	(42)	1,182
TOTAL	207,371	(78)	8,260	(177)	906	(320)	216,538

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 GEOGRAPHIC AREA

FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA (EXCLUDING CRÉDIT AGRICOLE INTERNAL TRANSACTIONS)

(in millions of euros)	At 31 december 2025			
	Carrying amount			
	Performing assets		Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)	Total
France (including overseas departments and territories)	385,300	23,456	6,942	415,698
Other European Union countries ¹	204,267	19,844	5,310	229,421
Other European countries	36,452	3,453	366	40,271
North America	46,685	4,176	491	51,352
Central and South America	11,150	1,875	556	13,581
Africa and Middle East	17,167	3,895	401	21,464
Asia-Pacific (ex. Japan)	32,245	2,716	257	35,218
Japan	6,836	464	-	7,300
Supranational organisations	4,195	-	-	4,195
Impairment	(1,116)	(2,313)	(6,707)	(10,136)
TOTAL	743,183	57,566	7,615	808,365

¹ At 31 December 2025, Stage 3 integrates the impaired assets of Crédit Agricole Italy acquired from Credito Valtellinese for a gross carrying amount of €231 million and a value correction for losses of €127 million, i.e. a net carrying amount of €104 million

(in millions of euros)	At 31 december 2024			
	Carrying amount			
	Performing assets		Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)	Total
France (including overseas departments and territories)	370,184	34,021	5,894	410,098
Other European Union countries ¹	197,722	18,995	5,457	222,174
Other European countries	34,485	3,088	539	38,111
North America	43,694	4,045	357	48,097
Central and South America	10,218	1,789	742	12,749
Africa and Middle East	16,507	2,407	520	19,434
Asia-Pacific (ex. Japan)	33,747	1,410	396	35,554
Japan	6,773	583	-	7,356
Supranational organisations	3,194	-	-	3,194
Impairment	(1,169)	(2,444)	(6,603)	(10,216)
TOTAL	715,356	63,894	7,302	786,551

¹ At 31 December 2024, Stage 3 integrates the impaired assets of Crédit Agricole Italy acquired from Credito Valtellinese for a gross carrying amount of €464 million and a value correction for losses of €233 million, i.e. a net carrying amount of €231 million



FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT CAN BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

(in millions of euros)	At 31 december 2025				
	Carrying amount				
	Performing assets		Assets subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)	Total
	Assets subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)				
France (including overseas departments and territories)	91,564		1,434	-	92,998
Other European Union	87,032		2,002	-	89,034
Other European countries	9,918		261	-	10,179
North America	19,863		1,257	-	21,120
Central and South America	479		-	-	479
Africa and Middle East	635		427	-	1,062
Asia-Pacific (ex. Japan)	4,844		-	-	4,844
Japan	4,421		-	-	4,421
Supranational organisations	3,843		-	-	3,843
TOTAL	222,600		5,381	-	227,981

(in millions of euros)	At 31 december 2024				
	Carrying amount				
	Performing assets		Assets subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)	Total
	Assets subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)				
France (including overseas departments and territories)	90,236		522	-	90,758
Other European Union	82,518		743	-	83,261
Other European countries	7,854		228	-	8,082
North America	21,044		966	-	22,009
Central and South America	343		-	-	343
Africa and Middle East	429		436	-	865
Asia-Pacific (ex. Japan)	4,450		-	-	4,450
Japan	4,402		-	-	4,402
Supranational organisations	3,325		-	-	3,325
TOTAL	214,600		2,894	-	217,494



DEBT DUE TO CUSTOMERS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
France (including overseas departments and territories)	556,369	560,250
Other European Union countries	211,464	197,177
Other European countries	33,092	32,838
North America	18,398	18,182
Central and South America	8,566	6,903
Africa and Middle East	10,258	11,669
Asia-Pacific (ex. Japan)	46,496	32,749
Japan	9,893	8,343
Supranational organisations	4	4
TOTAL AMOUNT DUE TO CUSTOMERS	894,540	868,115

FINANCING COMMITMENTS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA (EXCLUDING CRÉDIT AGRICOLE INTERNAL TRANSACTIONS)

(in millions of euros)	At 31 December 2025			
	Amount of commitment			
	Performing commitments		Provisioned commitments (Stage 3)	Total
France (including overseas departments and territories)	57,942	4,433	97	62,471
Other European Union	67,602	6,440	187	74,229
Other European countries	15,915	1,350	-	17,266
North America	36,421	2,844	10	39,275
Central and South America	4,554	349	3	4,906
Africa and Middle East	4,841	1,785	15	6,641
Asia-Pacific (ex. Japan)	7,403	439	78	7,920
Japan	1,584	11	-	1,595
Supranational organisations	-	-	-	-
Provisions ¹	(166)	(327)	(31)	(524)
TOTAL	196,095	17,322	360	213,778

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 2024			
	Amount of commitment			
	Performing commitments			
	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)	55,840	4,610	295	60,745
Other European Union	65,983	3,971	166	70,120
Other European countries	15,909	862	-	16,771
North America	35,128	2,200	5	37,333
Central and South America	3,251	1,150	5	4,406
Africa and Middle East	6,228	818	1	7,048
Asia-Pacific (ex. Japan)	9,130	114	96	9,341
Japan	1,738	-	-	1,738
Supranational organisations	1	-	-	1
Provisions ¹	(192)	(331)	(82)	(605)
TOTAL	193,014	13,396	487	206,897

¹ Expected or proven losses in respect of off-balance sheet commitments are covered by provisions recognised as liabilities on the balance sheet.

GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA (EXCLUDING CRÉDIT AGRICOLE INTERNAL TRANSACTIONS)

(in millions of euros)	At 31 december 2025			
	Amount of commitment			
	Performing commitments			
	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)	42,078	3,718	367	46,163
Other European Union	22,437	2,911	357	25,705
Other European countries	7,201	459	7	7,666
North America	126,002	695	58	126,756
Central and South America	3,182	61	-	3,243
Africa and Middle East	2,413	198	1	2,611
Asia-Pacific (ex. Japan)	12,340	746	1	13,086
Japan	889	414	-	1,303
Supranational organisations	-	-	-	-
Provisions ¹	(61)	(152)	(326)	(540)
TOTAL	216,480	9,050	465	225,994

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 2024			
	Amount of commitment			
	Performing commitments		Provisioned commitments (Stage 3)	Total
Commitments subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Commitments subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)			
France (including overseas departments and territories)	42,477	3,607	312	46,396
Other European Union	20,601	2,905	469	23,975
Other European countries	7,605	292	30	7,927
North America	120,071	785	39	120,895
Central and South America	2,799	11	-	2,809
Africa and Middle East	1,634	158	55	1,846
Asia-Pacific (ex. Japan)	11,081	442	1	11,524
Japan	1,104	61	-	1,165
Supranational organisations	-	-	-	-
Provisions ¹	(78)	(175)	(320)	(573)
TOTAL	207,294	8,085	586	215,965

¹ Expected or proven losses in respect of off-balance sheet commitments are covered by provisions recognised as liabilities on the balance sheet.

3.1.5 Information on watch list or individually impaired financial assets

ANALYSIS OF WATCH LIST OR INDIVIDUALLY IMPAIRED FINANCIAL ASSETS BY CUSTOMER TYPE

(in millions of euros)	Carrying amount at 31/12/2025								
	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)		
	≤ 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	77	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-
General administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Large corporates	77	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-
Retail customers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables	5,434	751	-	6,830	2,222	12	258	281	4,115
General administration	168	-	-	30	2	2	1	1	5
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	33
Large corporates	4,249	379	-	4,694	1,399	3	125	108	1,973
Retail customers	1,017	372	-	2,105	821	7	132	171	2,104
TOTAL	5,511	751	-	6,830	2,236	12	258	281	4,115



Carrying amount at 31/12/2024										
(in millions of euros)	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)			
	≤ 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	24	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
General administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Large corporates	24	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
Retail customers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables	2,811	139	-	7,720	2,327	15	635	220	3,854	
General administration	8	-	-	140	5	5	1	-	-	4
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Large corporates	1,828	76	-	3,943	919	5	492	63	1,730	
Retail customers	974	63	-	3,636	1,403	5	142	157	2,076	
TOTAL	2,835	139	-	7,720	2,343	15	635	220	3,854	



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 for financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss (carrying amount) presented both gross and net of hedging.

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s exposure to sovereign risk is as follows:

BANKING ACTIVITY

31/12/2025 (in millions of euros)	Exposures Banking activity net of impairment						
	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
	Held-for-trading financial assets	Other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss					
Germany	-	8	530	-	538	-	538
Saudi Arabia	15	-	-	2,118	2,133	-	2,133
Argentina	-	-	-	16	16	-	16
Belgium	418	-	318	1,384	2,120	77	2,197
Brazil	89	-	167	66	322	-	322
China	374	-	-	295	669	-	669
Egypt	20	-	427	439	886	-	886
Spain	-	-	134	2,094	2,228	(126)	2,102
United States	17,944	-	181	3,405	21,530	119	21,649
France	5,857	57	2,292	12,986	21,192	473	21,665
Hong Kong	109	-	-	955	1,064	5	1,069
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	2,839	6,311	9,150	(9)	9,141
Japan	983	-	1,209	1,419	3,611	2	3,613
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	1,002	364	1,366	-	1,366
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	-	-	9	4	13	-	13
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	-	-	116	778	894	-	894
Other sovereign countries	4,530	-	1,383	7,065	12,977	19	12,997
TOTAL	30,339	65	10,607	39,699	80,709	560	81,270



31/12/2024

(in millions of euros)	Other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		Exposures Banking activity net of impairment				Hedging	Total banking activity after hedging
	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			
Germany	-	32	30	-	62	-		62
Saudi Arabia	4	-	-	1,463	1,467	-		1,467
Argentina	-	-	-	23	23	-		23
Belgium	-	80	301	1,318	1,699	48		1,747
Brazil	27	-	117	82	226	-		226
China	195	-	-	146	341	-		341
Egypt	2	-	436	364	802	-		802
Spain	2,090	10	70	1,935	4,105	(29)		4,076
United States	11,275	-	149	2,652	14,076	209		14,285
France	-	529	2,575	12,948	16,052	185		16,237
Hong Kong	133	-	-	1,121	1,254	7		1,261
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Italy	-	-	3,487	5,147	8,634	(43)		8,591
Japan	1,085	-	1,463	2,137	4,685	(7)		4,678
Lyban	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Poland	-	-	1,019	299	1,318	-		1,318
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Tawain	-	-	9	3	12	-		12
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Ukraine	-	-	118	925	1,043	-		1,043
Other sovereign countries	3,959	6	1,330	6,101	11,396	(10)		11,386
TOTAL	18,770	657	11,104	36,664	67,195	360		67,555



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		31/12/2025	31/12/2024
(in millions of euros)			
Germany		310	311
Saudi Arabia		-	-
Argentina		7	7
Belgium		4,246	4,595
Brazil		6	5
China		1	-
Egypt		-	-
Spain		7,976	7,776
United States		59	67
France		36,415	36,286
Hong Kong		115	118
Israel		83	81
Italy		8,515	8,042
Japan		131	144
Lebanon		-	-
Poland		341	201
United Kingdom		7	3
Russia		-	-
Taiwan		-	-
Turkey		8	8
Ukraine		3	3
Other sovereign countries		1,899	1,829
TOTAL EXPOSURES		60,122	59,476



3.3 Market risk

(See Chapter "Risk factors and risk management – Risk management – Market risks")

DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS: ANALYSIS BY RESIDUAL MATURITY

The breakdown of market values of derivative instruments is shown by remaining contractual maturity.

HEDGING DERIVATIVES – FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS

	31/12/2025			
	Exchange-traded transactions and Over-the-counter transactions			
	≤ 1 year	> 1 year up to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	Total market value
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>				
Interest rate instruments	1,541	4,855	7,832	14,228
Currency instruments	276	7	-	283
Other instruments	45	-	-	45
Subtotal	1,863	4,861	7,832	14,556
Forward currency transactions	1,720	58	26	1,804
TOTAL FAIR VALUE OF HEDGING DERIVATIVES - ASSETS	3,583	4,919	7,858	16,360

	31/12/2024			
	Exchange-traded transactions and Over-the-counter transactions			
	≤ 1 year	> 1 year up to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	Total market value
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>				
Interest rate instruments	2,919	5,842	8,158	16,919
Currency instruments	99	29	49	176
Other instruments	10	-	-	10
Subtotal	3,028	5,871	8,207	17,106
Forward currency transactions	1,837	159	92	2,088
TOTAL FAIR VALUE OF HEDGING DERIVATIVES - ASSETS	4,865	6,030	8,298	19,194



HEDGING DERIVATIVES – FAIR VALUE OF LIABILITIES

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2022				Total market value	
	Exchange-traded transactions and Over-the-counter transactions			> 5 years		
	≤ 1 year	> 1 year up to ≤ 5 years				
Interest rate instruments	2,498	6,150	13,721	13,721	22,369	
Currency instruments	154	41	-	-	195	
Other instruments	5	5	1	1	11	
Subtotal	2,657	6,196	13,722	13,722	22,575	
Forward currency transactions	936	97	52	52	1,085	
TOTAL FAIR VALUE OF HEDGING DERIVATIVES - LIABILITIES	3,593	6,293	13,775	13,775	23,660	

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2024				Total market value	
	Exchange-traded transactions and Over-the-counter transactions			> 5 years		
	≤ 1 year	> 1 year up to ≤ 5 years				
Interest rate instruments	3,443	7,282	15,486	15,486	26,210	
Currency instruments	126	128	127	127	380	
Other instruments	4	-	-	-	4	
Subtotal	3,572	7,410	15,612	15,612	26,594	
Forward currency transactions	584	70	13	13	667	
TOTAL FAIR VALUE OF HEDGING DERIVATIVES - LIABILITIES	4,156	7,479	15,626	15,626	27,261	



TRADING DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS – FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS

	31/12/2025			
	Exchange-traded transactions and Over-the-counter transactions			Total market value
	≤ 1 year	> 1 year up to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>				
Interest rate instruments	4,462	13,497	47,489	65,448
Currency instruments and gold	12,348	15,046	9,594	36,988
Other instruments	3,449	7,889	2,502	13,840
Subtotal	20,259	36,432	59,585	116,276
Forward currency transactions	15,656	2,540	127	18,322
TOTAL FAIR VALUE OF TRANSACTION DERIVATIVES - ASSETS	35,914	38,972	59,711	134,597

	31/12/2024			
	Exchange-traded transactions and Over-the-counter transactions			Total market value
	≤ 1 year	> 1 year up to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>				
Interest rate instruments	5,137	12,724	34,123	51,983
Currency instruments and gold	15,832	21,338	12,369	49,539
Other instruments	6,743	6,491	2,972	16,206
Subtotal	27,711	40,552	49,464	117,728
Forward currency transactions	26,396	2,015	32	28,443
TOTAL FAIR VALUE OF TRANSACTION DERIVATIVES - ASSETS	54,108	42,567	49,496	146,171



TRADING DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS – FAIR VALUE OF LIABILITIES

	31/12/2025			
	Exchange-traded transactions and Over-the-counter transactions			
	≤ 1 year	> 1 year up to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	Total market value
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>				
Interest rate instruments	4,375	15,337	40,876	60,588
Currency instruments and gold	9,501	12,505	7,850	29,856
Other instruments	2,452	4,027	1,662	8,141
Subtotal	16,328	31,869	50,388	98,585
Forward currency transactions	15,288	2,508	316	18,112
TOTAL FAIR VALUE OF TRANSACTION DERIVATIVES - LIABILITIES	31,616	34,377	50,703	116,697

	31/12/2024			
	Exchange-traded transactions and Over-the-counter transactions			
	≤ 1 year	> 1 year up to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	Total market value
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>				
Interest rate instruments	2,459	14,723	31,505	48,686
Currency instruments and gold	13,814	19,921	11,193	44,928
Other instruments	3,104	2,313	1,703	7,121
Subtotal	19,377	36,957	44,401	100,735
Forward currency transactions	24,002	3,578	392	27,972
TOTAL FAIR VALUE OF TRANSACTION DERIVATIVES - LIABILITIES	43,378	40,535	44,793	128,707



DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS: AMOUNT OF COMMITMENTS

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
	Total notional amount outstanding	Total notional amount outstanding
Interest rate instruments	22,383,552	19,747,179
Currency instruments and gold	765,988	795,023
Other instruments	287,513	267,708
Subtotal	23,437,053	20,809,910
Forward currency transactions	3,999,967	3,761,108
TOTAL NOTIONAL AMOUNT	27,437,020	24,571,019

Foreign exchange risk

(See the chapter entitled "Risk factors and risk management – Risk management – Balance sheet management – Foreign exchange risk")

3.4 Liquidity and financing risk

(See Chapter "Risk factors and risk management – Risk management – Balance sheet management")

LOANS AND RECEIVABLES DUE FROM CREDIT INSTITUTIONS AND FROM CUSTOMERS BY RESIDUAL MATURITY

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025					
	≤ 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)	90,664	77,428	295,622	106,796	-	570,510
Loans and receivables due from customers (including finance leases)	133,015	64,068	202,612	168,409	742	568,845
Total	223,678	141,497	498,234	275,205	742	1,139,355
Impairment						(10,001)
TOTAL LOANS AND RECEIVABLES DUE FROM CREDIT INSTITUTIONS AND FROM CUSTOMERS						1,129,354

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2024					
	≤ 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)	87,092	81,795	291,572	105,435	1	565,894
Loans and receivables due from customers (including finance leases)	132,201	65,635	202,043	157,340	467	557,686
Total	219,292	147,430	493,616	262,775	468	1,123,581
Impairment						(10,076)
TOTAL LOANS AND RECEIVABLES DUE FROM CREDIT INSTITUTIONS AND FROM CUSTOMERS						1,113,504



DUE TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS AND TO CUSTOMERS BY RESIDUAL MATURITY

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025					
	≤ 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)	90,115	12,624	67,883	15,390	-	186,012
Due to customers	823,905	35,911	29,633	5,091	-	894,540
TOTAL AMOUNT DUE TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS AND TO CUSTOMERS	914,020	48,536	97,515	20,481	-	1,080,552

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2024					
	≤ 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)	87,359	11,171	68,302	11,586	-	178,418
Due to customers	799,656	40,997	24,262	3,200	-	868,115
TOTAL AMOUNT DUE TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS AND TO CUSTOMERS	887,014	52,168	92,564	14,786	-	1,046,533

DEBT SECURITIES AND SUBORDINATED DEBT

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025					
	≤ 3 months	> 3 months to ≤ 1 year	> 1 year to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	Indefinite	Total
Debt securities						
Interest bearing notes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interbank securities	17	350	3,308	3,106	-	6,782
Negotiable debt securities	64,227	48,041	4,745	1,410	-	118,423
Bonds	6,813	12,455	71,484	62,612	-	153,364
Other debt securities	2,171	2,091	1,904	338	-	6,504
TOTAL DEBT SECURITIES	73,229	62,937	81,441	67,466	-	285,073
Subordinated debt						
Dated subordinated debt	716	4,121	12,988	8,123	-	25,947
Undated subordinated debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mutual security deposits	-	-	-	-	224	224
Participating securities and loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL SUBORDINATED DEBT	716	4,121	12,988	8,123	224	26,171



(in millions of euros)	31/12/2024					
	≤ 3 months	> 3 months to ≤ 1 year	> 1 year to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	Indefinite	Total
Debt securities						
Interest bearing notes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interbank securities	772	106	2,495	2,849	-	6,222
Negotiable debt securities	77,032	40,842	4,496	820	-	123,189
Bonds	5,447	11,996	71,718	59,695	-	148,856
Other debt securities	2,185	2,113	1,129	815	-	6,243
TOTAL DEBT SECURITIES	85,437	55,057	79,838	64,179	-	284,512
Subordinated debt						
Dated subordinated debt	2,073	3,867	12,063	11,046	-	29,049
Undated subordinated debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mutual security deposits	-	-	-	-	224	224
Participating securities and loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL SUBORDINATED DEBT	2,073	3,867	12,063	11,046	224	29,273

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.

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025					
	≤ 3 months	> 3 months to ≤ 1 year	> 1 year to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	Indefinite	Total
Financial guarantees given	70	285	-	-	-	355

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2024					
	≤ 3 months	> 3 months to ≤ 1 year	> 1 year to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	Indefinite	Total
Financial guarantees given	72	253	-	-	-	325

Contractual maturities of derivative instruments are given in Note 3.3 "Market risk".

3.5 Hedge accounting

(See Note 3.3 "Market risk" and the chapter "Risk factors and risk management – 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

(en millions d'euros)	31/12/2025			31/12/2024		
	Market value		Notional amount	Market value		Notional amount
	positive	negative		positive	negative	
Fair value hedges	13,900	21,145	1,014,754	16,938	24,481	1,056,315
Cash flow hedges	2,332	2,428	165,421	2,183	2,632	136,230
Hedges of net investments in foreign operations	128	87	6,739	73	148	6,560
TOTAL HEDGING DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS	16,360	23,660	1,186,914	19,194	27,261	1,199,105

The Group applies, in accordance with its Accounting Policies and Principles relating to fair value hedges of interest rate portfolios, financial assets or financial liabilities portfolios, IAS 39 as adopted by the European Union (carve-out version). The standard allows the inclusion of low- or non-interest-bearing demand deposits in such hedges.

Crédit Agricole S.A. has not recorded any material disqualification in the 2025 financial year in relation to the rising rates market environment.

HEDGING DERIVATIVES: ANALYSIS BY RESIDUAL MATURITY (NOTIONALS)

The breakdown of notional values of derivative instruments is shown by remaining contractual maturity.

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025			
	Exchange-traded transactions and over the counter transactions			Total notional
	≤ 1 year	> 1 year up to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	
Interest rate instruments	407,225	332,897	308,534	1,048,656
Currency instruments	9,150	902	(32)	10,020
Other instruments	285	84	-	369
Subtotal	416,660	333,883	308,502	1,059,045
Forward currency transactions	92,173	27,123	8,572	127,869
TOTAL NOTIONAL OF HEDGING DERIVATIVES	508,833	361,006	317,074	1,186,914



31/12/2024

(in millions of euros)	Exchange-traded transactions and over the counter transactions			Total notional
	≤ 1 year	> 1 year up to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	
Interest rate instruments	435,725	338,020	300,547	1,074,291
Currency instruments	7,188	1,394	101	8,682
Other instruments	222	2	-	224
Subtotal	443,135	339,415	300,648	1,083,198
Forward currency transactions	84,258	26,470	5,180	115,908
TOTAL NOTIONAL OF HEDGING DERIVATIVES	527,392	365,885	305,828	1,199,105

Note 3.3 "Market risk – Derivative instruments: analysis by residual maturity" breaks down the market value of hedging derivatives by remaining contractual maturity.

FAIR VALUE HEDGES

HEDGING DERIVATIVES

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025			
	Carrying amount		Changes in fair value during the period (including end of hedges during the period)	Notional Amount
	Assets	Liabilities		
Fair value hedges				
Organised markets and over the counter markets	6,448	12,635	(621)	373,314
Interest rate	6,303	12,474	(283)	344,269
Foreign exchange	145	154	(329)	28,963
Other	-	6	(10)	82
Total Fair value micro-hedging	6,448	12,635	(621)	373,314
Fair value hedges of the interest rate exposure of a portfolio of financial instruments	7,452	8,511	1,927	641,440
TOTAL FAIR VALUE HEDGES	13,900	21,145	1,306	1,014,754



31/12/2024				
(in millions of euros)	Carrying amount		Changes in fair value during the period (including end of hedges during the period)	Notional Amount
	Assets	Liabilities		
Fair value hedges				
Organised markets and over the counter markets	7,874	13,845	1,292	368,328
Interest rate	7,263	13,780	846	332,322
Foreign exchange	610	65	445	36,006
Other	-	-	-	-
Total Fair value micro-hedging	7,874	13,845	1,292	368,328
Fair value hedges of the interest rate exposure of a portfolio of financial instruments	9,065	10,636	(1,740)	687,987
TOTAL FAIR VALUE HEDGES	16,938	24,481	(448)	1,056,315

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)	31/12/2025			
	Present hedges		Ended hedges	Fair value hedge adjustments during the period (including termination of hedges during the period)
Carrying amount	of which accumulated fair value hedge adjustments	Accumulated fair value hedge adjustments to be adjusted for hedging remaining to be amortised		
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	36,710	(391)	-	(127)
Interest rate	36,578	(391)	-	(127)
Foreign exchange	132	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Debt instruments at amortised cost	115,737	(1,694)	-	(69)
Interest rate	107,007	(1,724)	-	(109)
Foreign exchange	8,201	32	-	42
Other	529	(2)	-	(3)
Total Fair value hedges on assets items	152,447	(2,085)	-	(196)
Debt instruments at amortised cost	203,392	(4,326)	-	(804)
Interest rate	196,943	(4,335)	-	(521)
Foreign exchange	6,449	8	-	(274)
Other	-	-	-	(10)
Total Fair value hedges on liabilities items	203,392	(4,326)	-	(804)



Micro-hedging	31/12/2024			
	Present hedges		Ended hedges	Fair value hedge adjustments during the period (including termination of hedges during the period)
	Carrying amount	of which accumulated fair value hedge adjustments	Accumulated fair value hedge adjustments to be adjusted for hedging remaining to be amortised	
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>				
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	36,114		(322)	545
Interest rate	36,113		(322)	-
Foreign exchange	-		-	-
Other	-		-	-
Debt instruments at amortised cost	115,109		(1,620)	1,184
Interest rate	106,042		(1,577)	-
Foreign exchange	9,067		(42)	(44)
Other	-		-	-
Total Fair value hedges on assets items	151,223		(1,942)	1,730
Debt instruments at amortised cost	201,810		(3,510)	3,002
Interest rate	185,711		(3,805)	-
Foreign exchange	16,099		296	404
Other	-		-	-
Total Fair value hedges on liabilities items	201,810		(3,510)	3,002

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.

Macro-hedging	31/12/2025	
	Carrying amount	Accumulated fair value hedge adjustments to be adjusted for hedging remaining to be adjusted, on ended hedges
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>		
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	86	-
Debt instruments at amortised cost	381,304	4
Total - Assets	381,390	4
Debt instruments at amortised cost	242,821	(1)
Total - Liabilities	242,821	(1)



Macro-hedging	31/12/2024	
	Carrying amount	Accumulated fair value hedge adjustments to be adjusted for hedging remaining to be adjusted, on ended hedges
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>		
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	1,085	-
Debt instruments at amortised cost	388,689	7
Total - Assets	389,774	7
Debt instruments at amortised cost	286,332	-
Total - Liabilities	286,332	-

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

	31/12/2025		
	Net Income (Total Gains (losses) from hedge accounting)		
	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
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>			
Interest rate	1,644	(1,643)	1
Foreign exchange	(329)	316	(13)
Other	(10)	7	(3)
TOTAL	1,306	(1,321)	(15)

	31/12/2024		
	Net Income (Total Gains (losses) from hedge accounting)		
	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
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>			
Interest rate	(894)	916	22
Foreign exchange	445	(448)	(2)
Other	-	-	-
Total	(448)	468	20



CASH FLOW HEDGES AND HEDGES OF NET INVESTMENTS IN FOREIGN OPERATIONS (NIH)

HEDGING DERIVATIVES

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025				
	Carrying amount		Changes in fair value during the period (including termination of hedges during the period)		Notional amount
	Assets	Liabilities			
Cash flow hedges					
Organised markets and over the counter markets	2,072	1,274	(316)	122,390	
Interest rate	213	230	2	19,916	
Foreign exchange	1,814	1,039	(318)	102,187	
Other	45	5	-	287	
Total Cash flow micro-hedging	2,072	1,274	(316)	122,390	
Cash flow hedges of the interest rate exposure of a portfolio of financial instruments	260	1,154	214	43,031	
Cash flow hedges of the foreign exchange exposure of a portfolio of financial instruments	-	-	(2)	-	
Total Cash flow macro-hedging	260	1,154	212	43,031	
TOTAL CASH FLOW HEDGES	2,332	2,428	(103)	165,421	
Hedges of net investments in foreign operations	128	87	255	6,738	
31/12/2024					
(in millions of euros)	Carrying amount		Changes in fair value during the period (including termination of hedges during the period)		Notional amount
	Assets	Liabilities			
Cash flow hedges					
Organised markets and over the counter markets	1,804	1,068	201	95,919	
Interest rate	213	230	-	13,672	
Foreign exchange	1,581	835	201	82,023	
Other	10	4	-	224	
Total Cash flow micro-hedging	1,804	1,068	201	95,919	
Cash flow hedges of the interest rate exposure of a portfolio of financial instruments	379	1,564	323	40,311	
Cash flow hedges of the foreign exchange exposure of a portfolio of financial instruments	-	-	-	-	
Total Cash flow macro-hedging	379	1,564	323	40,311	
TOTAL CASH FLOW HEDGES	2,183	2,632	524	136,230	
Hedges of net investments in foreign operations	73	148	(8)	6,560	

Changes in the fair value of hedging derivatives are recognised under "Other comprehensive income recognised directly in equity" 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.



HEDGE ACCOUNTING IMPACTS

31/12/2025			
	Other comprehensive income on items that may be reclassified to profit and loss		Net income (Hedge accounting income or loss)
	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
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>			
Cash flow hedges	-	-	-
Interest rate	217	-	(1)
Foreign exchange	(320)	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Total Cash flow hedges	(103)	-	(1)
Hedges of net investments in foreign operations	256	-	-
Total Cash flow hedges and hedges of net investments in foreign operations	153	-	(1)

31/12/2024			
	Other comprehensive income on items that may be reclassified to profit and loss		Net income (Hedge accounting income or loss)
	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
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>			
Cash flow hedges	-	-	-
Interest rate	324	-	(1)
Foreign exchange	200	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Total Cash flow hedges	524	-	(1)
Hedges of net investments in foreign operations	(8)	-	-
Total Cash flow hedges and hedges of net investments in foreign operations	516	-	(1)

3.6 Operational risks

(See Chapter "Risk factors and risk management – 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 the regulatory ratios required by IAS 1 is presented in the chapter "Risks factors and risk management".

The Group's management of banking risks is handled by the Group Risk Management and Permanent Controls department. This department reports to the sole 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 factors and 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)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
On financial assets at amortised cost	46,645	53,690
Interbank transactions	8,749	12,228
Crédit Agricole internal transactions	11,304	13,428
Customer transactions	21,826	23,591
Finance leases	2,415	2,202
Debt securities	2,351	2,241
On financial assets recognised at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,889	5,121
Interbank transactions	-	-
Customer transactions	-	-
Debt securities	5,889	5,121
Accrued interest receivable on hedging instruments	2,477	4,534
Other interest income	122	99
Interest and similar income^{1 3}	55,133	63,444
On financial liabilities at amortised cost	(36,163)	(43,793)
Interbank transactions	(4,563)	(5,748)
Crédit Agricole internal transactions	(3,057)	(3,554)
Customer transactions	(18,048)	(23,199)
Finance leases	(608)	(464)
Debt securities	(9,575)	(10,436)
Subordinated debt	(312)	(392)
Accrued interest receivable on hedging instruments	(3,477)	(5,182)
Other interest expenses	(184)	(171)
INTEREST AND SIMILAR EXPENSES^{2 3}	(39,825)	(49,145)

¹ Includes €163 million for impaired loans (Stage 3) at 31 December 2025 versus €208 million at 31 December 2024.

² Includes €0 million in negative interest on financial assets at 31 December 2025 (-€25 million at 31 December 2024).

³ At 31 December 2024, income of €1,448 million and an expense of -€801 million should have been classified respectively as "Interest and similar income" and "Interest and similar expenses". These were recorded under fee and commission income and expenses (see Note 4.2 of these consolidated financial statements). This change in presentation has no effect on the revenues recognised at 31 December 2024.



4.2 Fee and commission income and expenses

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025			31/12/2024		
	Income	Expense	Net	Income	Expense	Net
Interbank transactions	58	(101)	(42)	398	(95)	303
Crédit Agricole internal transactions	102	(41)	61	1,250	(853)	397
Customer transactions	2,034	(510)	1,524	1,771	(424)	1,347
Securities transactions	91	(315)	(224)	52	(233)	(181)
Foreign exchange transactions	52	(38)	14	52	(42)	10
Derivative instruments and other off-balance sheet items	396	(196)	200	352	(218)	134
Payment instruments and other banking and financial services	4,588	(2,009)	2,579	4,259	(1,650)	2,610
UCITS, fiduciary and similar operations management	6,798	(1,910)	4,887	6,686	(1,940)	4,746
TOTAL FEES AND COMMISSIONS INCOME AND EXPENSE¹	14,120	(5,121)	8,999	14,820	(5,454)	9,365

¹ At 31 December 2024, fee and commission income included income of €1,448 million and an expense of - €801 million for the collection margin, which should have been classified respectively as "Income and similar income" and "Interest and similar expenses". This change in presentation has no effect on the revenues recognised at 31 December 2024.

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, as well as managing UCIs, trusts and similar activities.

4.3 Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Dividends received	2,269	2,060
Unrealised or realised gains (losses) on held for trading assets/liabilities	3,060	(269)
Unrealised or realised gains (losses) on equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss	2,339	(585)
Unrealised or realised gains (losses) on debt instruments that do not meet the conditions of the "SPPI" test	4,148	4,030
Unrealised or realised gains (losses) on other debt instruments measured by definition at fair value through profit or loss	(100)	(17)
Net gains (losses) on assets backing unit-linked contracts	4,824	5,480
Unrealised or realised gains (losses) on assets/liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss ¹	(3,739)	(2,722)
Net gains (losses) on Foreign exchange transactions and similar financial instruments (excluding gains or losses on hedges of net investments in foreign operations)	2,540	4,934
Gains (losses) from hedge accounting	(15)	19
NET GAINS (LOSSES) ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	15,327	12,929

¹ Except spread of issuer loan for liabilities at fair value through equity non-recyclable



Analysis of net gains (losses) from hedge accounting:

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025		
	Gains	Losses	Net
Fair value hedges	6,452	(6,465)	(13)
Changes in fair value of hedged items attributable to hedged risks	3,903	(3,295)	608
Changes in fair value of hedging derivatives (including termination of hedges)	2,549	(3,170)	(621)
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	12,928	(12,929)	(1)
Changes in fair value of hedged items	5,942	(7,871)	(1,929)
Changes in fair value of hedging derivatives	6,986	(5,058)	1,927
Cash flow hedges of the interest rate exposure of a portfolio of financial instruments	-	(1)	(1)
Changes in fair value of hedging instrument - ineffective portion	-	(1)	(1)
TOTAL GAINS (LOSSES) FROM HEDGE ACCOUNTING	19,380	(19,395)	(15)

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2024		
	Gains	Losses	Net
Fair value hedges	6,618	(6,599)	19
Changes in fair value of hedged items attributable to hedged risks	2,600	(3,873)	(1,273)
Changes in fair value of hedging derivatives (including termination of hedges)	4,018	(2,726)	1,292
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	14,282	(14,281)	1
Changes in fair value of hedged items	9,432	(7,691)	1,741
Changes in fair value of hedging derivatives	4,850	(6,590)	(1,740)
Cash flow hedges of the interest rate exposure of a portfolio of financial instruments	-	(1)	(1)
Changes in fair value of hedging instrument - ineffective portion	-	(1)	(1)
TOTAL GAINS (LOSSES) FROM HEDGE ACCOUNTING	20,900	(20,881)	19

Details of gains (losses) from hedge accounting by type of relationship (fair value hedges, cash flow hedges etc.) are presented in Note 3.5 "Hedge accounting".



4.4 Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Net gains (losses) on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss ¹	(713)	(506)
Remuneration of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (dividends) ²	291	170
NET GAINS (LOSSES) ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	(422)	(336)

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 €13 million in dividends on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified to profit or loss and derecognised during the financial year (compared with €33 million at 31 December 2024).

4.5 Net gains (losses) arising from the derecognition of financial assets at amortised cost

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Debt securities	24	38
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	-	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	1	1
Gains arising from the derecognition of financial assets at amortised cost	24	39
Debt securities	(74)	(158)
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	-	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	(7)	(4)
Losses arising from the derecognition of financial assets at amortised cost	(81)	(163)
NET GAINS (LOSSES) ARISING FROM THE DERECOGNITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST ¹	(57)	(124)

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)	31/12/2024	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Gains (losses) on fixed assets not used in operations	210	301
Net income from investment property	137	(92)
Other net income (expense)	334	131
INCOME (EXPENSE) RELATED TO OTHER ACTIVITIES	681	340



4.7 Operating expenses

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025			31/12/2024		
	Operating expenses ¹ (a)	Expenses related to insurance contracts (deducted from revenues) (b)	Total Operating expenses in the period ² (c) = (a) + (b)	Operating expenses ¹ (a)	Expenses related to insurance contracts (deducted from revenues) (b)	Total Operating expenses in the period ² (c) = (a) + (b)
Employee expenses	(10,160)	(111)	(10,270)	(9,564)	(94)	(9,657)
Taxes other than on income or payroll-related and regulatory contributions	(447)	(63)	(510)	(493)	(48)	(541)
External services and other operating expenses	(4,541)	(673)	(5,214)	(4,425)	(584)	(5,009)
Expenses incurred for the distribution of insurance contracts	862	(862)	-	832	(832)	-
OPERATING EXPENSES	(14,285)	(1,709)	(15,994)	(13,650)	(1,558)	(15,208)

¹ Amounts corresponding to the heading "Operating expenses" of the Income statement.

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 2025:

BOARD OF STATUTORY AUDITORS OF CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A.:

(in millions of euros excluding taxes)	PricewaterhouseCoopers ¹		Forvis Mazars ¹		Total 2025
	2025	2024	2025	2024	
Statutory audit, certification, review of individual and consolidated financial statements	18.49	19.75	14.36	12.94	32.85
Issuer	2.43	2.29	1.72	1.54	4.15
Fully consolidated subsidiaries	16.06	17.46	12.64	11.40	28.70
Certification of sustainability information (CSRD)	1.55	1.54	1.21	1.19	2.76
Issuer	0.70	0.70	0.61	0.62	1.31
Fully consolidated subsidiaries	0.85	0.84	0.60	0.57	1.45
Non audit services	6.64	9.69	2.66	1.99	9.30
Issuer	1.29	1.96	0.34	0.50	1.63
Fully consolidated subsidiaries	5.35	7.73	2.32	1.49	7.67
TOTAL	26.68	30.98	18.23	16.12	44.91

¹ Statutory Auditors of the consolidating entity (head of sub-group level)

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 €13.3 million, including €9.5 million for certifying the financial statements of Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries, €1.2 million for certifying the sustainability information



(CSRD) of Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries and €2.6 million for services other than the certification of the financial statements and the CSRD (comfort letters, agreed-upon procedures, responsibility statements, consultations etc.).

The total sum of fees paid to Forvis Mazars SA, Statutory Auditor of Crédit Agricole S.A., appearing in the consolidated income statement for the financial year, amounts to €11.7 million, including €9.0 million for certifying the financial statements of Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries, €1.2 million for certifying the sustainability information (CSRD) of Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries and €1.5 million for services other than the certification of the financial statements and the CSRD (comfort letters, agreed-upon procedures, responsibility statements, consultations etc.).

4.8 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets

(en millions d'euros)	31/12/2025			31/12/2024		
	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment ¹ (a)	Expenses related to insurance contracts (deducted from revenues) (b)	Total Depreciation, amortisation and impairment in the period ³ (c) = (a) + (b)	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment ¹ (a)	Expenses related to insurance contracts (deducted from revenues) (b)	Total Depreciation, amortisation and impairment in the period ³ (c) = (a) + (b)
Depreciation and amortisation	(1,319)	(81)	(1,400)	(1,249)	(57)	(1,306)
Property, plant and equipment ¹	(747)	(6)	(753)	(722)	(6)	(728)
Intangible assets	(572)	(75)	(647)	(527)	(51)	(578)
Impairment losses (reversals)	(24)	-	(24)	4	(1)	3
Property, plant and equipment ²	(14)	-	(14)	(3)	-	(3)
Intangible assets	(10)	-	(10)	7	(1)	6
DEPRECIATION, AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT OF PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS	(1,343)	(81)	(1,424)	(1,245)	(58)	(1,303)

¹ Including -€379 million recognised for the amortisation of the right-of-use at 31 December 2025 versus -€362 million at 31 December 2024.

² Including -€0 million recognised for right-of-use impairment additions (reversals) at 31 December 2024 versus -€1 million at 31 December 2024.

³ Amounts corresponding to the heading "Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets" in the Income statement.



4.9 Cost of risk

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Charges net of reversals to impairments on performing assets (Stage 1 or Stage 2) (A)	105	(296)
Stage 1 : Loss allowance measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit loss	55	(105)
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	-	(6)
Debt instruments at amortised cost	14	(53)
Commitments by signature	40	(47)
Stage 2 : Loss allowance measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss	51	(191)
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	(4)	(5)
Debt instruments at amortised cost	78	(102)
Commitments by signature	(23)	(84)
Charges net of reversals to impairments on credit-impaired assets (Stage 3) (B)	(1,666)	(1,440)
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	-	13
Debt instruments at amortised cost	(1,711)	(1,381)
Commitments by signature	45	(71)
Other assets (C)	(3)	(3)
Risks and expenses (D)	(142)	10
Charges net of reversals to impairment losses and provisions (E) = (A)+(B)+(C)+(D)	(1,705)	(1,729)
Realised gains (losses) on disposal of impaired debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	-	(11)
Realised gains (losses) on impaired debt instruments at amortised cost	14	(8)
Losses on non-impaired loans and bad debt	(458)	(286)
Recoveries on loans and receivables written off	245	260
recognised at amortised cost	245	260
recognised in other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
Discounts on restructured loans	(19)	(30)
Losses on commitments by signature	(2)	(2)
Other losses	(48)	(45)
Other gains	-	-
COST OF RISK	(1,973)	(1,850)

4.10 Net gains (losses) on other assets

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Property, plant & equipment and intangible assets used in operations	4	20
Gains on disposals	14	44
Losses on disposals	(10)	(24)
Gains or losses on disposals of consolidated equity investments	452	(1)
Gains on disposals	453	-
Losses on disposals	-	(1)
Net income (expense) on combinations transactions	(5)	(23)
NET GAINS (LOSSES) ON OTHER ASSETS	451	(4)



4.11 Tax

TAX CHARGE

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Current tax charge ^{1 2}	(1,643)	(1,718)
Deferred tax charge	(706)	(753)
TOTAL TAX CHARGE	(2,349)	(2,472)

¹ The amount estimated related to the additional tax under Pillar 2-GloBE is not material in 2025.

² Including €253 million as an exceptional contribution under the 2025 Finance Act (this amount includes the allocation methods within the Group in accordance with the group tax regime agreement).

Pursuant to the 2025 Finance Act, an exceptional contribution on the profits of large corporates was introduced. With a number of different thresholds, this applies to corporates whose 2024 or 2025 revenues exceeded €1 billion or €3 billion.

For the relevant taxpayers whose revenues were between €1 billion and €3 billion, the exceptional contribution rate is set at 20.6%; for those with revenues over €3 billion, the exceptional contribution rate is set at 41.2%. Taxpayers with revenues of less than €1 billion are not subject to this contribution.

There is also a specific basis for calculating this exceptional contribution, which is to find the average corporate income tax due (excluding the 3.3% social contribution on profits) for the financial year in which the contribution is due (2025) and the previous financial year (2024).

In addition, a tax group scheme agreement lays down the rules for the allocation and payment of this exceptional contribution.

The exceptional contribution recognised at 31 December 2025 amounted to €147 million, including €102 million for the 2024 financial year.

RECONCILIATION OF THE THEORETICAL TAX RATE AND THE EFFECTIVE TAX RATE

AT 31 December 2025

(in millions of euros)	Base	Tax rate	Tax
Pre-tax income, goodwill impairment, discontinued operations and share of net income of equity-accounted entities	10,930	25.83%	(2,823)
Impact of permanent differences		(2.85%)	312
Impact of different tax rates on foreign subsidiaries		0.91%	(99)
Impact of losses for the year, utilisation of tax loss carryforwards and temporary differences		(0.13%)	14
Impact of reduced tax rate		(2.31%)	253
Impact of tax rate change		-	-
Impact of other items		0.05%	(6)
EFFECTIVE TAX RATE AND TAX CHARGE		21.50%	(2,349)

The theoretical tax rate is the standard tax rate for taxable profits in France at 31 December 2025 (including the additional social contribution). The entire exceptional contribution (along with the effects of the associated group tax regime agreement) has been recognised on the "Effect of other items" line.



AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	Base	Tax rate	Tax
Pre-tax income, goodwill impairment, discontinued operations and share of net income of equity-accounted entities	10,431	25.83%	(2,694)
Impact of permanent differences		(1.59%)	166
Impact of different tax rates on foreign subsidiaries		1.27%	(132)
Impact of losses for the year, utilisation of tax loss carryforwards and temporary differences		0.04%	(4)
Impact of reduced tax rate		(0.71%)	74
Impact of tax rate change		-	-
Impact of other items		(1.13%)	118
EFFECTIVE TAX RATE AND TAX CHARGE		23.71%	(2,472)

The theoretical tax rate is the standard tax rate (including the additional social contribution) on taxable profits in France at 31 December 2024.



4.12 Changes in other comprehensive income

The breakdown of income and expenses recognised for the period is presented below:

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Other comprehensive income on items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss net of income tax		
Gains and losses on translation adjustments	(1,331)	488
Revaluation adjustment of the period	(1,331)	488
Reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
Other changes	-	-
Other comprehensive income on debt instruments that may be reclassified to profit or loss	(1,618)	(587)
Revaluation adjustment of the period	(2,332)	(1,093)
Reclassified to profit or loss	713	506
Other changes	-	-
Gains and losses on hedging derivative instruments	(105)	532
Revaluation adjustment of the period	(105)	532
Reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
Other changes	-	-
Insurance finance income or expenses recognised in other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	2,042	407
Insurance finance income or expenses related to reinsurance contracts held recognised in other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	(37)	(5)
Pre-tax other comprehensive income on items that may be reclassified to profit or loss on equity-accounted entities	(225)	(31)
Income tax related to items that may be reclassified to profit or loss excluding equity-accounted entities	(85)	(83)
Income tax related to items that may be reclassified to profit or loss on equity-accounted entities	-	-
Other comprehensive income on items that may be reclassified to profit or loss from discontinued operations	-	-
Other comprehensive income on items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss net of income tax	(1,360)	722
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	49	39
Other comprehensive income on financial liabilities attributable to changes in own credit risk	(234)	(365)
Revaluation adjustment of the period	(212)	(350)
Reclassified to reserves	(22)	(15)
Other changes	-	-
Other comprehensive income on equity instruments that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	276	117
Revaluation adjustment of the period	267	250
Reclassified to reserves	9	(132)
Other changes	-	-
Insurance finance income or expenses recognised directly in other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(166)	(82)
Pre-tax other comprehensive income on items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss on equity-accounted entities	354	1
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss excluding equity-accounted entities	24	48
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss on equity-accounted entities	-	-
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	303	(242)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME NET OF INCOME TAX	(1,057)	479
Of which Group share	(1,026)	465
Of which non-controlling interests	(31)	14

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 2025, 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 Assurances 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.
- the asset management activities of Amundi Investment Solutions, offering a full range of savings and investment solutions in Europe, Asia and the Americas, through active and passive management of traditional or real assets for individual customers. This offering is complemented by technology services and tools covering the entire savings value chain.
- as well as wealth management activities conducted mainly by subsidiaries of the Indosuez Wealth Management group (CA Indosuez (Switzerland) S.A., CA Indosuez Wealth (Europe), CFM Indosuez and Degroof Petercam).

■ 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);
- asset servicing for institutional investors and issuers: CACEIS Bank for custody and depositary services, CACEIS Fund Administration for fund administration services and Uptevia for issuer services.

■ **Specialised Financial Services**

Specialised Financial Services comprises the Group entities that provide financial products and services to individual customers, corporates, farmers and local authorities in France and abroad. These are:

- companies offering consumer finance, car rental and mobility solutions around Crédit Agricole Personal Finance & Mobility in France (Sofinco, as well as the management of the consumer finance activity on behalf of the Regional Banks and LCL), through its international subsidiaries or partnerships (Agos, Creditplus Bank, Credibom, Sofinco Spain, GAC Sofinco Finance, GAC Sofinco Leasing, Wafasalaf) and a pan-European establishment of entities dedicated to Mobility: CAAB and Leasys (long-term leasing joint venture with Stellantis).
- 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.

■ **French Retail Banking – LCL**

LCL is a French Retail Banking network with a strong presence in urban areas. It is organised into four corporate lines: retail banking for individual customers, retail banking for small corporates, private banking and corporate banking.

LCL offers a full range of banking products and services, together with asset management, insurance and wealth management products.

■ **International Retail Banking**

This business line encompasses international subsidiaries that are mainly involved in retail banking.

These subsidiaries 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.

The international consumer finance, leasing and factoring subsidiaries (subsidiaries of Crédit Agricole Personal Finance & Mobility, 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 four types of activity:

- 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 provision of energy transition advisory services, which is structured around the production and supply of decarbonised electricity through direct distribution, as well as energy transition advice and solutions (Crédit Agricole Transitions & Énergies [Transitions & Energies]).

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.

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025						
	Asset gathering	Large customers	Specialised financial services	French retail banking - LCL	International retail banking	Corporate center ¹	Total
Revenues	8,000	8,883	3,539	3,945	4,027	(315)	28,079
Operating expenses	(3,747)	(5,171)	(1,829)	(2,524)	(2,175)	(182)	(15,628)
Gross operating income	4,253	3,712	1,710	1,421	1,852	(497)	12,451
Cost of risk	(38)	(127)	(1,076)	(410)	(332)	10	(1,973)
Operating income	4,215	3,585	634	1,011	1,520	(487)	10,478
Share of net income of equity-accounted entities	201	29	(84)	-	-	(673)	(527)
Net gains (losses) on other assets	451	(1)	(3)	4	-	-	451
Change in value of goodwill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-tax income	4,867	3,613	547	1,015	1,520	(1,160)	10,402
Income tax charge	(1,052)	(827)	(123)	(321)	(431)	405	(2,349)
Net income from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income	3,815	2,786	424	694	1,089	(755)	8,053
Non-controlling interests	583	51	92	31	213	9	979
NET INCOME GROUP SHARE	3,232	2,735	332	663	876	(764)	7,074

¹ The effect related to "internal margins" at the time of the consolidation of the insurance activity at the level of Crédit Agricole S.A. was recognised in the Corporate Centre business line. The impact of the adjustment of the costs incurred in the distribution of insurance contracts was -€862 million in revenues and €862 million in operating expenses.

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025						
	Asset gathering	Large customers	Specialised financial services	French retail banking - LCL	International retail banking	Corporate center	Total
Segment assets							
Of which investments in equity-accounted entities	1 526	372	1 475	-	-	3 768	7 140
Of which goodwill	8 501	1 575	1 400	4 161	769	-	16 406
TOTAL ASSETS	621 653	1 449 904	147 924	213 298	93 679	(152 151)	2 374 307



(in millions of euros)	31/12/2024						
	Asset gathering	Large customers	Specialised financial services	French retail banking - LCL	International retail banking	Corporate center	Total
Revenues	7,648	8,651	3,520	3,872	4,059	(569)	27,181
Operating expenses	(3,365)	(5,039)	(1,780)	(2,448)	(2,148)	(115)	(14,895)
Gross operating income	4,283	3,612	1,740	1,424	1,911	(684)	12,286
Cost of risk	(29)	(117)	(959)	(373)	(313)	(59)	(1,850)
Operating income	4,254	3,495	781	1,051	1,598	(743)	10,436
Share of net income of equity-accounted entities	123	27	125	-	-	(82)	194
Net gains (losses) on other assets	(22)	1	(12)	5	-	24	(4)
Change in value of goodwill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-tax income	4,355	3,523	894	1,056	1,598	(801)	10,626
Income tax charge	(973)	(883)	(187)	(229)	(535)	335	(2,472)
Net income from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income	3,382	2,640	707	827	1,063	(466)	8,154
Non-controlling interests	506	192	82	37	227	23	1,067
NET INCOME GROUP SHARE	2,876	2,448	625	790	836	(489)	7,087

¹ The effect related to "internal margins" at the time of the consolidation of the insurance activity at the level of Crédit Agricole S.A. was recognised in the Corporate Centre business line. The impact of the adjustment of the costs incurred in the distribution of insurance contracts was -€832 million in revenues and €832 million in operating expenses.

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2024						
	Asset gathering	Large customers	Specialised financial services	French retail banking - LCL	International retail banking	Corporate center	Total
Segment assets							
Of which investments in equity-accounted entities	617	345	1,498	-	-	468	2,928
Of which goodwill	8,360	1,550	1,422	4,161	770	-	16,263
TOTAL ASSETS	587,702	1,354,627	158,017	211,280	92,416	(94,261)	2,309,782



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.

	31/12/2025				31/12/2024			
	Net income Group Share	Of which Revenues	Segment assets	Of which goodwill	Net income Group Share	Of which Revenues	Segment assets	Of which goodwill
(in millions of euros)								
France (including overseas departments and	1 365	13 209	1 829 712	9 685	2 974	12 889	1 786 511	9 946
Italie	2 491	5 475	162 237	1 357	1 392	5 408	160 359	1 285
Other European Union countries	1 211	4 480	111 909	4 039	983	4 005	109 931	3 822
Other European countries	492	1 773	45 918	1 265	418	1 698	42 609	1 145
North America ¹	705	1 483	76 969	-	648	1 667	85 011	-
Central and South America	61	84	2 363	-	19	52	2 161	-
Africa and Middle East	110	291	6 727	12	113	314	4 980	13
Asia-Pacific (ex. Japan)	505	962	45 092	30	440	877	38 299	32
Japan	135	321	93 381	18	99	272	79 922	20
TOTAL	7 074	28 079	2 374 307	16 406	7 087	27 181	2 309 782	16 263

¹ Related, in 2024, to the reclassification of Amundi US assets under IFRS 5, as part of the agreement between Amundi and Victory Capital (see Note 2).



5.3 Specific characteristics of insurance

INCOME OF THE INSURANCE COMPANIES

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	30/06/2024
Insurance revenue	15,402	14,015
Insurance service expenses	(12,521)	(11,093)
Income or expenses related to reinsurance contracts held	(150)	(166)
Insurance service result	2,731	2,756
Revenue or income from other activities	99	71
Investment income	9,562	8,313
Investment expenses	(1,023)	(1,285)
Gains (losses) on disposals of investments net of impairment and amortisation reversals	(646)	(385)
Change in fair value of investments at fair value through profit or loss	7,701	6,404
Change in impairment on investments	(43)	(49)
Investment income net of expenses	15,549	12,998
Insurance finance income or expenses	(15,072)	(12,581)
Insurance finance income or expenses related to reinsurance contracts held	41	49
Changes in value of investment contracts without discretionary participation features	(77)	(191)
Net financial income	441	275
Other current operating income (expense)	(424)	(369)
Other operating income (expense)	(24)	(18)
Operating income	2,824	2,715
Financing expenses	(262)	(215)
Income tax charge	(561)	(572)
Net income from discontinued operations	-	-
Consolidated net income	2,000	1,928
Of which non-controlling interests	8	44
Of which net income Group share	1,992	1,884



INSURANCE REVENUE

A breakdown of insurance revenue recognised during the period is presented in the table below:

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Changes in the liability for remaining coverage	7,181	6,649
Insurance service expenses incurred during the period	4,280	3,865
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk	275	287
Contractual service margin recognised in profit or loss because of the transfer of insurance contract services in the period	2,635	2,503
Other amounts (including experience adjustments for premium receipts)	(9)	(6)
Allocation of the portion of the premiums that relate to the recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	1,460	1,281
Insurance revenue from contracts not measured applying the PAA	8,641	7,930
Insurance revenue from contracts measured applying the PAA	6,814	6,160
INSURANCE REVENUE	15,455	14,090
of which insurance contracts to which the modified retrospective approach has been applied	5,185	5,533
of which insurance contracts to which the fair value approach has been applied	-	-



INSURANCE FINANCE INCOME OR EXPENSES

The following table presents a breakdown of the total amount of insurance finance income or expenses and net investment income recognised in profit or loss and in OCI over the period:

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025			31/12/2024		
	Insurance contracts with direct participation features	Other contracts and own funds	TOTAL	Insurance contracts with direct participation features	Other contracts and own funds	TOTAL
INVESTMENT RETURN ON ASSETS	12,784	862	13,646	11,807	802	12,609
Investment income net of investment expenses recognised in profit or loss	14,527	789	15,316	12,149	730	12,879
Investment income	8,669	614	9,282	7,441	594	8,035
Investment expenses	(885)	(75)	(960)	(990)	(146)	(1,136)
Gains and losses on disposal of investments net of reversals of impairment and amortisation	(593)	(53)	(646)	(354)	(31)	(385)
Change in fair value of investments recognised at fair value through profit or loss	7,381	302	7,683	6,101	313	6,414
Change in impairment of investments	(45)	2	(43)	(49)	-	(49)
Gains and losses on investments recognised in other comprehensive income	(1,743)	73	(1,670)	(342)	72	(270)
Gains and losses on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	(1,917)	8	(1,909)	(421)	98	(323)
Gains and losses on equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	174	65	239	79	(26)	53
INSURANCE FINANCE INCOME OR EXPENSES	(12,950)	(242)	(13,192)	(11,955)	(257)	(12,212)
Insurance finance income or expenses recognised in profit or loss	(14,758)	(273)	(15,031)	(12,304)	(228)	(12,532)
Insurance finance income or expenses from insurance contracts issued recognised in profit or loss	(14,758)	(314)	(15,072)	(12,304)	(277)	(12,581)
Effect of unwinding of the discount rate	-	(292)	(292)	-	(335)	(335)
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	-	44	44	-	35	35
Insurance finance income or expenses for contracts with direct participation features	(12,950)	-	(12,950)	(11,955)	-	(11,955)
Disaggregation option	(1,808)	(66)	(1,874)	(349)	23	(326)
Amount recognised in profit or loss applying the risk mitigation option	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of insurance contracts issued recognised in profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance finance income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held recognised in profit or loss	-	41	41	-	49	49
Effect of unwinding of the discount rate	-	45	45	-	54	54
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	-	(40)	(40)	-	(10)	(10)
Disaggregation option	-	36	36	-	5	5
Exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of reinsurance contracts held recognised in profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance finance income or expenses recognised in other comprehensive income	1,808	31	1,839	349	(29)	320
Insurance finance income or expenses from insurance contracts issued recognised in other comprehensive income	1,808	68	1,876	349	(24)	325
Insurance finance income or expenses recognised in other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	1,974	68	2,042	431	(24)	407
Insurance finance income or expenses recognised in other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(166)	-	(166)	(82)	-	(82)
Insurance finance income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held recognised in other comprehensive income	-	(37)	(37)	-	(5)	(5)
Insurance finance income or expenses related to reinsurance contracts held recognised in other comprehensive income	-	(37)	(37)	-	(5)	(5)
CHANGES IN VALUE OF INVESTMENT CONTRACTS WITHOUT DISCRETIONARY PARTICIPATION FEATURES	-	(77)	(77)	-	(191)	(191)



The composition and fair value of the underlying financial assets of the insurance contracts with direct participation features are presented in the following table:

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Investment property	8,878	9,464
Financial investments	286,427	271,495
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (excluding unit-linked)	116,220	109,144
Financial assets held for trading	-	-
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	116,220	109,144
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	169,642	161,824
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	167,692	159,847
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	1,950	1,977
Financial assets at amortised cost	565	527
Loans and receivables	565	527
Debt securities	-	-
Unit-linked financial investments	113,795	101,674
Derivative instruments and separated embedded derivatives	319	470
Investments in associates and joint ventures	-	-
Total underlying items for insurance contracts with direct participation features	409,419	383,103



INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE CONTRACTS

The carrying amount of the portfolios of insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held, broken down by their position on the balance sheet and detailed according to their components, are presented in the following table.

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Insurance contracts issued	388,306	362,852
 Insurance contracts issued that are assets	(49)	(10)
Remaining coverage	(56)	(492)
Incurred claims	7	482
Assets for insurance acquisition cash flows	-	-
 Insurance contracts issued that are liabilities	388,355	362,862
Remaining coverage	376,337	352,002
Incurred claims	12,018	10,860
Assets for insurance acquisition cash flows	-	-
Reinsurance contracts held	(1,047)	(951)
 Reinsurance contracts held that are assets	(1,155)	(1,021)
Remaining coverage	(444)	(236)
Incurred claims	(711)	(785)
 Reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities	108	70
Remaining coverage	107	71
Incurred claims	1	(1)
Investment contracts without discretionary participation features ¹	2,957	3,170

¹ Investment contracts without discretionary participation features are classified under liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Reconciliations of the opening and closing balances of the contracts that enter into the scope of application of IFRS 17 are presented below.

These reconciliations show how the net carrying amounts of the insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held, respectively, varied over the period due to cash flows as well as income and expenses recognised in profit or loss and in OCI.

An initial reconciliation (by type of liability) separately analyses the changes in the liability for remaining coverage and changes in the liability for incurred claims and reconciles these changes with the items of the income statement and statement of net income and other comprehensive income recognised directly in equity.

A second reconciliation (by measurement component of the contracts) analyses separately, for contracts that are not measured using the PAA model, the changes in estimates of the present value of future expected cash flow, adjustment for non-financial risk, and a contractual service margin.



RECONCILIATIONS OF THE OPENING AND CLOSING BALANCES OF THE CARRYING AMOUNTS OF INSURANCE CONTRACTS ISSUED BY TYPE OF LIABILITY

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025												31/12/2024												
	Liability for remaining coverage				Liability for incurred claims								Liability for remaining coverage				Liability for incurred claims								
	Excl. loss component	Loss component	Total Liability for Remaining Coverage	Contracts not measured under PAA	Contracts measured under PAA			Total Liability for incurred claims	TOTAL	Excl. loss component	Loss component	Total Liability for Remaining Coverage	Contracts not measured under PAA	Contracts measured under PAA			Total Liability for incurred claims								
					Estimates of the present value of the future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total Contracts measured under PAA							Estimates of the present value of the future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total Contracts measured under PAA									
OPENING NET CARRYING AMOUNTS OF INSURANCE CONTRACTS ISSUED	351,373	137	351,510	5,354	5,830	158	5,988	11,342	362,852	337,108	164	337,272	5,575	5,461	144	5,605	11,180	348,452							
Opening carrying amounts of portfolios of insurance contracts issued that are assets	(492)	-	(492)	482	-	-	-	482	(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Opening carrying amounts of portfolios of insurance contracts issued that are liabilities	351,865	137	352,002	4,872	5,830	158	5,988	10,860	362,862	337,108	164	337,272	5,575	5,461	144	5,605	11,180	348,452							
Insurance revenue	(15,455)	(15,455)								(15,455)	(14,090)													(14,090)	
Insurance service expenses	2,069	15	2,084	4,303	5,562	37	5,599	9,902	11,986	1,844	(29)	1,815	3,801	4,997	12	5,009	8,810	10,625							
Incurred claims (excluding investment components) and other incurred insurance service	11	(15)	(4)	4,378	5,889	77	5,966	10,344	10,340	8	10	18	3,893	5,207	53	5,260	9,153	9,171							
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	2,058	2,058								2,058	1,836													1,836	
Changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to the liability for incurred claims				(75)	(327)	(40)	(367)	(442)	(442)											(92)	(210)	(41)	(251)	(343)	
Losses on onerous groups of contracts and reversals of such losses		30	30							30		(39)	(39)												(39)
Insurance service result	(13,386)	15	(13,371)	4,303	5,562	37	5,599	9,902	(3,469)	(12,246)	(29)	(12,275)	3,801	4,997	12	5,009	8,810	(3,465)							
Insurance finance income or expenses	13,056	1	13,057	63	74	2	76	139	13,196	12,037	1	12,038	68	146	4	150	218	12,256							
Total changes recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income	(330)	16	(314)	4,366	5,636	39	5,675	10,041	9,727	(209)	(28)	(237)	3,869	5,143	16	5,159	9,028	8,791							
Investment components	(24,685)		(24,685)	24,685	-				24,685	-	(26,634)		(26,634)	26,634	-				26,634	-					
Other changes	318	(12)	306	10	7	6	13	23	329	(20)	1	(19)	(21)	(9)	(2)	(11)	(32)	(51)							
Cash flows in the period	49,464		49,464	(28,976)	(5,090)	-	(5,090)	(34,066)	15,398	41,128		41,128	(30,703)	(4,765)	-	(4,765)	(35,468)	5,660							
Premiums received for insurance contracts issued	50,867	50,867							50,867	42,375														42,375	
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(1,403)	(1,403)		(13)		(13)	(13)	(1,416)	(1,247)		(1,247)		(14)							(14)	(14)	(1,261)			
Incurred claims paid and other insurance service expenses paid for insurance contracts issued, excluding insurance acquisition cash flows – <small>excluding investment components</small>				(28,976)	(5,077)		(5,077)	(34,053)	(34,053)				(30,703)	(4,751)		(4,751)	(35,454)	(35,454)							
CLOSING NET CARRYING AMOUNTS OF INSURANCE CONTRACTS ISSUED	376,140	141	376,281	5,439	6,383	203	6,586	12,025	388,306	351,373	137	351,510	5,354	5,830	158	5,988	11,342	362,852							
Closing carrying amounts of portfolios of insurance contracts issued that are assets	(56)	-	(56)	7	-	-	-	-	7	(49)	(492)	-	(492)	482	-	-	-	-	482	(10)					
Closing carrying amounts of portfolios of insurance contracts issued that are liabilities	376,196	141	376,337	5,432	6,383	203	6,586	12,018	388,355	351,865	137	352,002	4,872	5,830	158	5,988	10,860	362,862							



RECONCILIATIONS OF THE OPENING AND CLOSING BALANCES OF THE INSURANCE CONTRACTS ISSUED BY MEASUREMENT COMPONENT OF THE CONTRACTS NOT MEASURED USING THE PREMIUM-ALLOCATION APPROACH

	31/12/2025				31/12/2024			
	Estimates of the present value of the future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin	TOTAL	Estimates of the present value of the future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin	TOTAL
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>								
OPENING NET CARRYING AMOUNTS OF INSURANCE CONTRACTS ISSUED	325,998	3,250	27,114	356,362	313,591	3,165	25,605	342,361
Opening carrying amounts of portfolios of insurance contracts issued that are assets	(10)	-	-	(10)	-	-	-	-
Opening carrying amounts of portfolios of insurance contracts issued that are liabilities	326,008	3,250	27,114	356,372	313,591	3,165	25,605	342,361
Changes that relate to future service	(5,081)	250	4,864	33	(4,319)	347	3,934	(38)
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	(2,042)	(31)	2,073	-	(1,371)	61	1,310	-
Changes in estimates that do not adjust the contractual service margin	29	(18)	-	11	(52)	6	-	(46)
Effects of contracts initially recognised in the period	(3,068)	299	2,791	22	(2,896)	280	2,624	8
Changes that relate to current service	87	(271)	(2,636)	(2,820)	36	(281)	(2,503)	(2,748)
Contractual service margin recognised in profit or loss to reflect the transfer of services	-	-	(2,636)	(2,636)	-	(2,503)	(2,503)	
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk that does not relate to future service or past service	-	(271)	-	(271)	-	(281)	-	(281)
Experience adjustments, excluding amounts relating to the risk adjustment for non-financial risk	87	-	-	87	36	-	-	36
Changes that relate to past service	(67)	(8)	(75)	(86)	(6)	(6)	(92)	
Changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to incurred claims	(67)	(8)	-	(75)	(86)	(6)	-	(92)
Insurance service result	(5,061)	(29)	2,228	(2,862)	(4,369)	60	1,431	(2,878)
Insurance finance income or expenses	13,047	1	73	13,121	12,009	24	73	12,106
Total changes recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income	7,986	(28)	2,301	10,259	7,640	84	1,504	9,228
Other changes	140	39	102	281	(43)	(1)	5	(39)
Cash flows in the period	14,239			14,239	4,812			4,812
Premiums received for insurance contracts issued	43,996	-	-	43,996	36,176	-	-	36,176
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(781)	-	-	(781)	(661)	-	-	(661)
Incurred claims paid and other insurance service expenses paid for insurance contracts issued, excluding insurance acquisition cash flows – including investment components	(28,976)	-	-	(28,976)	(30,703)	-	-	(30,703)
CLOSING NET CARRYING AMOUNTS OF INSURANCE CONTRACTS ISSUED	348,363	3,261	29,517	381,141	325,998	3,250	27,114	356,362
Closing carrying amounts of portfolios of insurance contracts issued that are assets	(94)	4	41	(49)	(10)	-	-	(10)
Closing carrying amounts of portfolios of insurance contracts issued that are liabilities	348,457	3,257	29,476	381,190	326,008	3,250	27,114	356,372



RECONCILIATIONS OF THE OPENING AND CLOSING BALANCES OF THE CARRYING AMOUNTS OF THE REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD BY TYPE OF ASSET

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025									TOTAL	31/12/2024									TOTAL
	Assets for remaining coverage			Assets for incurred claims							Assets for remaining coverage			Assets for incurred claims						
	Excl. loss-recovery component	Loss-recovery component	Total Assets for Remaining Coverage	Contracts not measured under PAA	Contracts measured under PAA			Total Assets for incurred claims	Excl. loss-recovery component	Loss-recovery component	Total Assets for Remaining Coverage	Contracts not measured under PAA	Contracts measured under PAA			Total Assets for incurred claims	Excl. loss-recovery component	Loss-recovery component	Total Assets for incurred claims	
					Estimates of the present value of the future	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total Contracts measured under PAA						Estimates of the present value of the future cash	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total Contracts measured under PAA					
OPENING NET CARRYING AMOUNTS OF REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD	162	3	165	12	748	26	774	786	951	289	3	292	35	667	23	690	725	1,017		
Opening carrying amounts of portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are assets	233	3	236	11	748	26	774	785	1,021	372	3	375	28	667	23	690	718	1,093		
Opening carrying amounts of portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities	(71)	-	(71)	1	-	-	-	1	(70)	(83)	-	(83)	7	-	-	-	7	(76)		
Allocation of the premiums paid	(610)		(610)						(610)	(565)		(565)							(565)	
Amounts recovered from the reinsurer	1	-	1	124	328	6	334	458	459	-	-	-	118	277	2	279	397	397		
Amounts recovered for claims and other expenses incurred in the period	1	-	1	132	303	9	312	443	444	-	-	-	122	192	3	195	317	317		
Changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to the assets for incurred claims	-		(8)	25	(3)	22	15	15		-	-	(4)	85	(1)	84	80	80			
Changes in the loss-recovery component relating to onerous underlying contracts																				
Effect of changes in the risk of non-performance by the issuer of reinsurance contracts held	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Income or expenses related to reinsurance contracts held	(609)	-	(609)	124	328	6	334	458	(151)	(565)	-	(565)	118	277	2	279	397	(168)		
Insurance finance income or expenses related to reinsurance contracts held	(12)	-	(12)	1	15	1	16	17	5	22	-	22	2	19	1	20	22	44		
Total changes recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income	(621)	-	(621)	125	343	7	350	475	(146)	(543)	-	(543)	120	296	3	299	419	(124)		
Investment components	(12)		(12)	11	1		1	12	-	(37)		(37)	35	2		2	37	-		
Other changes	40	-	40	(13)	(12)	4	(8)	(21)	19	(9)	-	(9)	(16)	10	-	10	(6)	(15)		
Cash flows for the period	765		765	(115)	(427)	-	(427)	(542)	223	462		462	(162)	(227)	-	(227)	(389)	73		
Premiums paid for reinsurance contracts held	765		765						765	462		462							462	
Amounts recovered from the reinsurer – including investment components			-	(115)	(427)		(427)	(542)	(542)		-	(162)	(227)		(227)	(389)	(389)			
CLOSING NET CARRYING AMOUNTS OF REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD	334	3	337	20	653	37	690	710	1,047	162	3	165	12	748	26	774	786	951		
Closing carrying amounts of portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are assets	441	3	444	21	653	37	690	711	1,155	233	3	236	11	748	26	774	785	1,021		
Closing carrying amounts of portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities	(107)	-	(107)	(1)	-	-	-	(1)	(108)	(71)	-	(71)	1	-	-	-	1	(70)		



RECONCILIATIONS OF THE OPENING AND CLOSING BALANCES OF THE CARRYING AMOUNTS OF THE REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD BY MEASUREMENT COMPONENT OF THE CONTRACTS NOT MEASURED USING THE PREMIUM-ALLOCATION APPROACH

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025				31/12/2024			
	Estimates of the present value of the future	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin	TOTAL	Estimates of the present value of the future	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin	TOTAL
OPENING NET CARRYING AMOUNTS OF REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD	(165)	109	192	136	(193)	111	213	131
Opening carrying amounts of portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are assets	93	54	59	206	80	53	74	207
Opening carrying amounts of portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities	(258)	55	133	(70)	(273)	58	139	(76)
Changes that relate to future service	(7)	(35)	42	-	(13)	7	6	-
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	2	(36)	34	-	(2)	3	(1)	-
Changes in estimates that do not adjust the contractual service margin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase in the loss-recovery component on onerous underlying contracts that adjust the contractual service margin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effects of contracts initially recognised in the period	(9)	1	8	-	(11)	4	7	-
Changes that relate to current service	7	(7)	(39)	(39)	(3)	(13)	(35)	(51)
Contractual service margin recognised in profit or loss to reflect services received	-	-	(39)	(39)	-	-	(35)	(35)
Reversals of the loss-recovery component excluded from the allocation of premiums paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk that does not relate to future service or past service	-	(7)	-	(7)	-	(13)	-	(13)
Experience adjustments, excluding amounts relating to the risk adjustment for non-financial	7	-	7	(3)	-	-	(3)	-
Changes that relate to past service	(8)	-	(8)	(4)	-	-	(4)	-
Changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to incurred claims	(8)	-	(8)	(4)	-	-	(4)	-
Effect of changes in the risk of non-performance by the issuer of reinsurance contracts held	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(8)	(42)	3	(47)	(20)	(6)	(29)	(55)
Insurance finance income or expenses related to reinsurance contracts held	(19)	-	9	(10)	11	4	9	24
Total changes recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income	(27)	(42)	12	(57)	(9)	(2)	(20)	(31)
Other changes	(15)	(1)	(1)	(17)	(14)	-	(1)	(15)
Cash flows in the period	26		26	51			51	
Premiums paid for reinsurance contracts held	157		157	208			208	
Amounts recovered from the reinsurer – including investment components	(131)		(131)	(157)			(157)	
CLOSING NET CARRYING AMOUNTS OF REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD	(181)	66	203	88	(165)	109	192	136
Closing carrying amounts of portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are assets	83	20	93	196	93	54	59	206
Closing carrying amounts of portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities	(264)	47	110	(108)	(258)	55	133	(70)



EFFECTS OF CONTRACTS INITIALLY RECOGNISED IN THE PERIOD

The impact on the balance sheet of insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held, initially recognised during the period (for contracts that are not measured using the PAA model), is presented in the following table:

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025								
	Insurance contracts				Reinsurance contracts				
	Contracts issued		Contracts acquired		Total	Contracts subscribed		Contracts acquired	Total
	Non-onerous	Onerous	Non-onerous	Onerous		Contracts subscribed	Contracts acquired		
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	(38,619)	(301)	-	-	(38,920)	(55)	-	(55)	
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows	35,536	316	-	-	35,852	64	-	64	
Insurance acquisition cash flows	871	101	-	-	972				
Claims and other directly attributable expenses	34,665	215	-	-	34,880				
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	291	8	-	-	299	(1)	-	(1)	
Contractual service margin	2,791		-		2,791	(8)	-	(8)	
EFFECT OF CONTRACTS INITIALLY RECOGNISED IN THE PERIOD	(1)	23	-	-	22	-	-	-	

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2024								
	Insurance contracts				Reinsurance contracts				
	Contracts issued		Contracts acquired		Total	Contracts subscribed		Contracts acquired	Total
	Non-onerous	Onerous	Non-onerous	Onerous		Contracts subscribed	Contracts acquired		
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	(31,442)	(348)	-	-	(31,790)	(59)	-	(59)	
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows	28,556	338	-	-	28,894	70	-	70	
Insurance acquisition cash flows	589	110	-	-	699				
Claims and other directly attributable expenses	27,967	228	-	-	28,195				
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	262	18	-	-	280	(4)	-	(4)	
Contractual service margin	2,624		-		2,624	(7)	-	(7)	
EFFECT OF CONTRACTS INITIALLY RECOGNISED IN THE PERIOD	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	-	



EXPECTED RECOGNITION IN NET INCOME OF THE REMAINING CONTRACTUAL SERVICE MARGIN AT THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

A breakdown of the expected recognition in income of the remaining contractual service margin at the end of the reporting period is presented in the following table:

	31/12/2025			
	≤ 5 years	> 5 years to ≤ 10 years	> 10 years	TOTAL
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>				
Contractual service margin - Insurance contracts issued	8,914	6,046	14,556	29,516

	31/12/2024			
	≤ 5 years	> 5 years to ≤ 10 years	> 10 years	TOTAL
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>				
Contractual service margin - Insurance contracts issued	8,547	5,677	12,890	27,114



CLAIMS DEVELOPMENT

Claims development gross of reinsurance

Real claims payments are compared to previous estimates of their undiscounted amount in the development of claims for compensation below on a gross of reinsurance basis at 31 December 2025:

(in millions of euros)	N-6	N-5	N-4	N-3	N-2	N-1	N	Total
Estimate of ultimate cost of claims (gross of reinsurance, undiscounted)								
At the end of the year of occurrence	2,864	2,742	3,160	3,992	4,323	4,548	5,177	
one year later	2,882	2,726	3,211	4,106	4,035	4,240		
two years later	2,929	2,731	3,179	4,146	4,006			
three years later	2,917	2,688	3,143	4,121				
four years later	2,897	2,649	3,098					
five years later	2,879	2,621						
six years later	2,854	-	-					
Total payments for gross claims	2,592	2,345	2,730	3,372	3,334	3,249	2,403	20,025
Liabilities for incurred claims, gross, undiscounted - years of occurrence from N-6 to N	262	276	368	749	672	991	2,774	6,092
Liabilities for incurred claims, gross, undiscounted - years of occurrence prior to N-6								1,134
Effect of discounting								(846)
Effect of the risk adjustment for non-financial risk								203
LIABILITIES FOR INCURRED CLAIMS, GROSS								6,583

**Claims development net of reinsurance**

Real claims payments are compared to previous estimates of their undiscounted amount in the development of claims for compensation below on a net of reinsurance basis at 31 December 2025:

(in millions of euros)	N-6	N-5	N-4	N-3	N-2	N-1	N	Total
Estimate of ultimate cost of claims (net of reinsurance, undiscounted)								
At the end of the year of occurrence	2,697	2,597	3,005	3,482	4,229	4,385	5,063	
one year later	2,733	2,566	3,060	3,447	3,869	4,105		
two years later	2,770	2,563	3,031	3,402	3,843			
three years later	2,747	2,521	2,997	3,356				
four years later	2,731	2,473	2,955					
five years later	2,710	2,449						
six years later	2,683	-	-					
Total payments for net claims	2,454	2,215	2,604	2,853	3,237	3,165	2,382	18,910
Liabilities for incurred claims, net, undiscounted - years of occurrence from N-6 to N	229	234	351	503	606	940	2,681	5,544
Liabilities for incurred claims, net, undiscounted - years of occurrence prior to N-6								962
Effect of discounting							(784)	
Effect of the risk adjustment for non-financial risk							166	
LIABILITIES FOR INCURRED CLAIMS, NET								5,888

Under the transition requirements of the standard, the Group does not present previously non-reported information on the development of claims incurred more than six years before the end of the annual reporting period for which it applies IFRS 17 for the first time (i.e. claims incurred before 2019).



INSURANCE CONTRACTS – TRANSITIONAL AMOUNTS

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 at the date of transition, 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 cost 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 cost 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).

At the transition date, i.e. 1 January 2022, the Group applied the full retrospective approach to measure the most recent property and casualty insurance contracts (measured according to the PAA model), as well as the retirement insurance contracts of the Crédit Agricole Assurances Retraite (Retirement Insurance) general fund.

The Group 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 aim 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.

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 adjustment for non-financial risk at the date of initial recognition by adjusting the 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 adjustment for non-financial risk caused by the release from risk before that date, and insurance acquisition cost 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.

At the transition date, the Group did not apply the modified retrospective approach or the approach based on fair value to identify and measure assets for insurance acquisition cost cash flows.

Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of the contractual service margin – Insurance contracts issued

A reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of the contractual service margin of insurance contracts issued under the measurement approach used at the transition date is presented in the following table:



(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025						31/12/2024					
	Insurance contracts recognised at the transition date			Insurance contracts recognised after the transition date	TOTAL	Insurance contracts recognised at the transition date			Insurance contracts recognised after the transition date	TOTAL		
	Insurance contracts to which the full retrospective approach has been applied	Insurance contracts to which the modified retrospective approach has been applied	Insurance contracts to which the fair value approach has been applied			Insurance contracts to which the full retrospective approach has been applied	Insurance contracts to which the modified retrospective approach has been applied	Insurance contracts to which the fair value approach has been applied				
OPENING CONTRACTUAL SERVICE MARGIN	737	19,610	-	6,767	27,114	508	20,686	-	4,411	25,605		
Opening contractual service margin of portfolios of insurance contracts issued that are assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Opening contractual service margin of portfolios of insurance contracts issued that are liabilities	737	19,610	-	6,767	27,114	508	20,686	-	4,411	25,605		
Changes that relate to future service	(13)	1,643	-	3,234	4,864	268	794	-	2,872	3,934		
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	(13)	1,643	-	443	2,073	268	794	-	248	1,310		
Effects of contracts initially recognised in the period				2,791	2,791				2,624	2,624		
Changes that relate to current service	(34)	(1,819)	-	(783)	(2,636)	(39)	(1,913)	-	(551)	(2,503)		
Contractual service margin recognised in profit or loss to reflect the transfer of services	(34)	(1,819)	-	(783)	(2,636)	(39)	(1,913)	-	(551)	(2,503)		
Insurance service result	(47)	(176)	-	2,451	2,228	229	(1,119)	-	2,321	1,431		
Insurance finance income or expenses		47	-	26	73		52	-	21	73		
Total changes recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income	(47)	(129)	-	2,477	2,301	229	(1,067)	-	2,342	1,504		
Other changes	-	-	-	102	102		(9)	-	14	5		
CLOSING CONTRACTUAL SERVICE MARGIN	690	19,481	-	9,346	29,517	737	19,610	-	6,767	27,114		
Closing contractual service margin of portfolios of insurance contracts issued that are assets	-	-	-	41	41				-	-		
Closing contractual service margin of portfolios of insurance contracts issued that are liabilities	690	19,481	-	9,305	29,476	737	19,610	-	6,767	27,114		



Insurance revenue

A breakdown of insurance revenue (for insurance contracts issued) under the measurement approach used at the transition date is presented in this note, in the section "Insurance revenue" above.

Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of the contractual service margin – Reinsurance contracts held

A reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of the contractual service margin of reinsurance contracts held under the measurement approach used at the transition date is presented in the following table:



(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025				31/12/2024				TOTAL	
	Reinsurance contracts recognised at the transition date			TOTAL	Reinsurance contracts recognised at the transition date			TOTAL		
	Reinsurance contracts to which the full retrospective approach has been applied	Reinsurance contracts to which the modified retrospective approach has been applied	Reinsurance contracts to which the fair value approach has been applied		Reinsurance contracts recognised after the transition date	Reinsurance contracts to which the full retrospective approach has been applied	Reinsurance contracts to which the modified retrospective approach has been applied			
OPENING CONTRACTUAL SERVICE MARGIN	-	176	-	16	192	-	203	-	10	213
Opening contractual service margin of portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are assets	-	46	-	13	59	-	66	-	8	74
Opening contractual service margin of portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities	-	130	-	3	133	-	137	-	2	139
Changes that relate to future service	-	27	-	15	42	-	(4)	-	10	6
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	-	27	-	7	34	-	(4)	-	3	(1)
Increase in the loss-recovery component on onerous underlying contracts that adjust the contractual service margin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effects of contracts initially recognised in the period	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	7	7
Changes that relate to current service	-	(34)	-	(5)	(39)	-	(32)	-	(3)	(35)
Contractual service margin recognised in profit or loss to reflect services received	-	(34)	-	(5)	(39)	-	(32)	-	(3)	(35)
Reversals of the loss-recovery component excluded from the allocation of premiums paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held	-	(7)	-	10	3	-	(36)	-	7	(29)
Insurance finance income or expenses related to reinsurance contracts held	-	9	-	-	9	-	7	-	2	9
Total changes recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income	-	2	-	10	12	-	(29)	-	9	(20)
Other changes	-	(1)	-	-	(1)	-	2	-	(3)	(1)
CLOSING CONTRACTUAL SERVICE MARGIN	-	177	-	26	203	-	176	-	16	192
Closing contractual service margin of portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are assets	-	72	-	21	93	-	46	-	13	59
Closing contractual service margin of portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities	-	105	-	5	110	-	130	-	3	133

**Reconciliation of the cumulative amounts presented in OCI for financial assets measured at FVOCI**

At the time of the transition to IFRS 17, the Group determined the cumulative amount of insurance finance income or expenses recognised in OCI at 1 January 2022 by applying the modified retrospective approach for certain groups of contracts.

The reconciliation of the cumulative amount recognised in OCI for financial assets measured at fair value through equity that are linked to these groups of contracts is presented in the following table:

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Opening balance of the cumulative amounts included in other comprehensive income	(9,398)	(9,610)
<i>Changes in the period</i>	17	212
Closing balance of the cumulative amounts included in other comprehensive income	(9,381)	(9,398)

RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND INSURANCE CONTRACTS

Risk management is an integral part of the Group's economic model. The Group has developed and implemented governance and a risk management system designed to identify, assess, control and monitor the risks associated with its activity. By relying on this governance and framework, the Group aims to meet its obligations toward its policyholders, customers and creditors, to manage its capital effectively and to comply with applicable laws and regulations.

The general risk management framework within Crédit Agricole Group S.A. is presented in Section 5 "Risk management" of the Universal Registration Document.

Information on the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments that fall within the scope of application of IFRS 7 and risks arising from contracts that fall within the scope of application of IFRS 17, as well as information on how these risks are managed, is provided in this note.

Sensitivity analyses of changes in risk variables arising from financial instruments and insurance contracts are also presented in this note.

The Group issues insurance contracts and investment contracts (see Note 1 "Accounting policies and principles" and Note 5.3, section on "Insurance and reinsurance contracts" below). The nature and extent of underwriting risks and financial risks arising from these contracts are determined by the characteristics of the individual contracts. Risks are assessed for risk management purposes in relation to risks mitigated by associated reinsurance contracts and risks arising from financial assets held to fund the settlement of insurance liabilities. The extent to which earnings and equity in a given period are sensitive to financial risks depends on the extent to which they are economically hedged or borne by the policyholders and the extent of any accounting differences inherent in the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

Given the diversity of the Group's insurance activities, the Group is exposed to the following risks arising from its various contracts:

- Underwriting risks:
 - Insurance risks (such as mortality risk, morbidity risk, longevity risk, risk of drift in claims in property and casualty insurance)
 - Expense risk:
 - Risk related to policyholder behaviour (including risk of withdrawal);
- Financial risks:
 - Market risk, including three types of risk:
 - Interest rate risk
 - Price risk
 - Foreign exchange risk
 - Credit risk
 - Liquidity risk
- **Underwriting risk**

Crédit Agricole S.A. operates, through its subsidiaries in France and internationally, in the savings/retirement, death & disability/creditor/group insurance and property and casualty insurance activities.

These activities expose the Group to underwriting risks, which include:

- insurance risk: the risk, other than financial risk, transferred from policyholders to the Group, which arises from the coverage of uncertain future events and the inherent uncertainty regarding the occurrence, amount and timing of resulting claims;
- the risk related to policyholder behaviour: including the risk of withdrawal;
- expense risk: the risk of unexpected increases in administrative costs relating to the management of contracts, rather than costs relating to insured events.

The accounting principles for provisioning the Group's commitments in accordance with IFRS 17 are detailed in the "Insurance contracts" section of Note 1.2 "Accounting policies and principles" above.

The underwriting risk management targets, policies and processes implemented by the Group are as follows.

The Group's aim is to have sufficient resources to be able to cover the liabilities relating to the insurance and reinsurance contracts that it issues. Risk exposure is mitigated both by diversification of insurance activities and by rigorous underwriting according to guidelines defined in the Group's underwriting strategy. Risk management also takes into account ways of mitigating underwriting risks, such as ceded reinsurance.

For savings activities, the main underwriting risk is the risk of withdrawal. Against a backdrop of significantly higher interest rates, this is reflected in the realisation of losses on the disposal of bond assets at a loss, when cash is insufficient. The proportion of assets with reduced liquidity is monitored in the same way as withdrawals.

The withdrawal risk is controlled by monitoring policyholder behaviour, by a competitive policyholder profit-sharing policy designed to build policyholder loyalty; by a prudent financial policy, particularly in the management of reserves; and to a lesser extent by the use of withdrawal penalties where appropriate (subject to the option being included in the information leaflets).

In particular, since 2022, the withdrawal rate has been monitored more closely at several levels:

- Entities concerned: the amounts and withdrawal rates are monitored regularly and reported to the entity's governing bodies by the entities concerned in order to detect cyclical or structural deviations.
- Quarterly monitoring is used to compare the rates of withdrawal with those in the market.

Since 2023, as part of the monitoring of unit-linked contracts (performance, property funds, assets with reduced liquidity, general asset carrying etc.) and the context of the property markets, a report is provided on a monthly basis.

Savings activities are also exposed to insurance risk, and more particularly to mortality risk (risk of the policyholder dying earlier than anticipated). In fact, certain multi-support contracts include a guarantee by the insurer to pay, in the event of the death of the policyholder, a minimum capital amount to the beneficiaries (i.e. a minimum guarantee).

For retirement activities, the main insurance risk is longevity risk (risk of the policyholder dying later than anticipated), which arises from the annuity phase.

For death & disability and creditor insurance activities, the Group is mainly exposed to biometric insurance risks (notably mortality, longevity, morbidity, incapacity and disability).

For property and casualty insurance activities, the main risks to which the Group is exposed are uncertainties about the frequency and severity of claims. These risks are influenced by the nature of the assets covered and the geographical location in which the risks are underwritten.

Two types of claims can have critical consequences: claims resulting from extreme weather events (floods, droughts, fires, storms, earthquakes etc.) and large individual claims ("major" claims).

The heightened climate risk could introduce significant uncertainty into the assumptions of models, potentially leading to a greater number of more significant claims than projected as well as to inadequate pricing. This risk and the drift in claims are mitigated by reinsurance programmes and even insurance-linked securities (ILS, such as CAT bonds), which aim to protect shareholders' equity and contain earnings volatility.

Monitoring the consumption of a weather claims budget and a major claims budget is one of the ways in which insurance risks are managed for property and casualty and group death & disability portfolios.

For all activities, underwriting risks are managed, on the one hand, by a diversified underwriting policy and, on the other hand, by recourse to reinsurance in order to limit the financial consequences of major risk events (storms, hailstorms, natural disasters etc.), with the reinsurance policy taking this dimension into account.

To maintain these risks within its appetite framework, Crédit Agricole S.A. ensures that it has:

- an appropriate underwriting (and pricing) policy;
- banking networks and financial partners that coordinate the underwriting policy;

- a claims management policy carried out by dedicated claims management units or French or multi-country structures, or delegated to local service providers.

With regard to Group activities, the underwriting policy specifies the risks covered, the underwriting conditions (target customers, exclusions), and the pricing standards (notably the statistical tables used, based on national and international data or experience).

With regard to distribution partners, the underwriting policy defines the risk acceptance framework (with the aim of ensuring appropriate risk selection and pooling within the contract portfolio to optimise technical margins while respecting the Group's appetite framework). Pricing rules and procedures are also formalised.

In addition to the underwriting policy, each entity applies a provisioning policy to ensure effective control of the related risk.

The ratio between the cost of claims (paid and provisioned) and earned premiums is the key indicator for monitoring underwriting risk in the property & casualty and death & disability/creditor portfolios. For each entity, a warning threshold is set and compared with the target ratio based on a central scenario.

Finally, the Group is exposed for all of its activities to the risk of charges, that is to say the risk of unexpected increases in administrative costs relating to the management of the contracts (such as operating expenses and commissions paid to distributors). This risk is managed through budgetary exercises and regular cost assessments.

In terms of the geographic concentration of the underwriting risk, the Group is mainly exposed to the French and Italian markets, which represented 85.3% and 9.9% of premium income (gross premiums issued) and 89.6% and 6.6% of the carrying amount of insurance contracts, respectively, as at 31 December 2025.

With regard to activities, savings and retirement activities represented 76% of revenues as at 31 December 2025. The property and casualty insurance and death & disability/creditor/group insurance activities represented 13% and 11% of premium income, respectively, at 31 December 2025.

In non-life insurance, concentrations of risk, resulting in an aggregation of liabilities to be paid in the event of a single claim, may arise from:

- underwriting concentration in which insurance policies are underwritten by one or more Group entities on the same risk;
- claim concentration, where contracts are underwritten by one or more Group entities for different risks likely to be affected by claims resulting from the same damaging event or the same root cause.

This risk is covered by the underwriting policy and the use of reinsurance, as detailed above.

■ **Sensitivity analysis**

The table below presents the impact on CSM, profit or loss and equity of reasonably possible changes in the main insurance risk variables at the end of the reporting period (i.e. mortality risk and drift in claims in property and casualty insurance). This analysis presents sensitivities before and after risk mitigation by reinsurance contracts held and assumes that all other variables remain constant.

In practice, the correlation of the variables will have a significant effect on determining the ultimate impacts, but in order to demonstrate the impact associated with changes in each variable, the variables must be changed individually.

Sensitivities are based on the assumption of a 10% increase/decrease in mortality risk and a 5% increase/decrease in claims (best estimate).

The impacts on net income and equity are presented net of deferred tax.



(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025					
	Impact on CSM		Impact on profit or loss		Impact on equity	
	Gross of reinsurance	Net of reinsurance	Gross of reinsurance	Net of reinsurance	Gross of reinsurance	Net of reinsurance
Mortality	10% increase	(507)	(546)	(4)	(7)	4
	10% decrease	517	565	2	6	(6)
Claims experience drift	5% increase			(229)	(201)	(225)
	5% decrease			229	201	197

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2024					
	Impact on CSM		Impact on profit or loss		Impact on equity	
	Gross of reinsurance	Net of reinsurance	Gross of reinsurance	Net of reinsurance	Gross of reinsurance	Net of reinsurance
Mortality	10% increase	(427)	(468)	4	(23)	12
	10% decrease	461	510	21	3	10
Claims experience drift	5% increase			(228)	(197)	(221)
	5% decrease			220	190	186

▪ Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices (e.g. interest rates, exchange rates, share prices) will affect the fulfilment cash flows of insurance and reinsurance contracts and the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments. It includes three types of risk: interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk and price risk.

This risk arises from the variability of the fair values of financial instruments or associated future cash flows, as well as from the variability of the fulfilment cash flows of insurance contracts due to changes in market risk variables.

Given the preponderance of savings/retirement activities in France and abroad (mainly Italy), and therefore the very large volume of financial assets representing commitments to policyholders, the Crédit Agricole Group, via its subsidiary Crédit Agricole Assurances, is particularly concerned by market risk.

The Crédit Agricole Assurances Group is mainly exposed to interest rate risk and the price risk on equities and so-called "diversification" assets. It is only marginally exposed to foreign exchange risk.

Market risk arises mainly from the Group's investments in equity instruments, interest-bearing financial assets and liabilities, and financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, but these exposures are largely offset by similar exposures on insurance and reinsurance contracts.

For insurance contracts with direct participation features (corresponding mainly to the Group's saving/retirement business), changes in the fair value of the underlying items due to changes in market variables are reflected in the value of the corresponding insurance contracts; the Group is therefore exposed mainly to market risk in respect of changes in its share of the fair value of the underlying items.

In the case of unit-linked commitments (representing €115,598 million at 31 December 2025), market risk is largely borne by policyholders, who directly bear the risk of fluctuations in the value of the underlying assets; the insurer is nevertheless exposed to this risk because of its impact on the basis for deducting fees from outstandings.

The market risk management targets, policies and processes implemented by the Group are set out below.

The objective of market risk management is to maintain exposures to market risk within acceptable limits while optimising the return on this risk.

The Group manages its assets and liabilities as part of an asset and liability management approach aimed at matching the cash flows from its financial investments with the cash flows from its insurance contracts, while optimising the long-term return on its investments for an acceptable level of risk.

The Crédit Agricole Assurances Group's financial policy includes an asset-liability framework designed to reconcile the search for returns for policyholders, the preservation of asset-liability balances and the management of earnings for shareholders. This framework is based on "return/risk" studies, "stress scenarios" and "risk factor sensitivity analyses", to identify the characteristics of the amounts to be invested, the constraints and targets over the short, medium and long term, and a market diagnosis, accompanied by economic scenarios, to identify opportunities and constraints in terms of the environment and the markets.

The Crédit Agricole Group manages its investments prudently. The Group relies both on analyses performed by the Investment Department, which take into account the appetite framework set by the Group, and on information provided by external sources (financial institutions, asset managers, rating agencies).

The Investment department of Crédit Agricole Assurances group is involved in developing and monitoring the implementation of the investment policies of the 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. In this capacity, it supervises the investment management services delegated to Amundi (management mandates entrusted by the companies). Moreover, it makes investments directly (without a mandate) on behalf of the Crédit Agricole Assurances Group companies (in property and real estate, in particular), as part of the policy of diversification.

Information on the market risk arising from financial instruments and insurance contracts is provided below for each type of market risk.

In addition, with regard to market risk relating to financial instruments, qualitative information on the measurement of the carrying amount and fair value of financial instruments is provided in the "Financial instruments" section of Note 1 "Accounting policies and principles" above. Quantitative information on the carrying amount of financial instruments is provided in the above Note 5.3 "Specific characteristics of insurance" to the financial statements. Quantitative information on the fair value of financial instruments is included in Note 11.1 "Fair value of financial assets recognised in the balance sheet at amortised cost" and Note 11.2 "Information on financial instruments measured at fair value" to the financial statements below.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument, or the fulfilment cash flows of an insurance or reinsurance contract, will fluctuate due to changes in the market interest rates.

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk relates to debt instruments and all insurance contracts. The Group's exposure to debt instruments is presented in this note, in the "Insurance finance income or expenses" section.

The Group's exposure to insurance contracts is presented in the "Insurance and reinsurance contracts" section of this note.

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk arising from the sensitivity of its investments in debt instruments to changes in interest rates relative to the value of the insurance contracts backing these investments.

The sensitivity associated with insurance contracts arises from the effects below.

For insurance contracts with no direct participation features (corresponding mainly to the death & disability, creditor and property and casualty insurance businesses), fulfilment cash flows are discounted using a discount rate curve that depends on the prevailing interest rates at the end of the reporting period. The risk mainly concerns the extent to which the return on the investments matches the finance income or finance expenses from the insurance.

For insurance contracts with direct participation features (corresponding mainly to savings/retirement activities), changes in the value of the insurance contracts reflect changes in the value of the underlying financial assets. The risk mainly concerns changes in the insurer's share of the fair value of the underlying financial assets.

In the case of unit-linked commitments, the interest rate risk is largely borne by policyholders. On the other hand, in the case of euro-denominated contracts, the existence of guaranteed minimum rates paid to policyholders heightens this risk.

The Group manages interest rate risk as part of an overall asset and liability management approach aimed at matching the duration of the investment portfolio with that of the insurance contracts. This approach combines several aspects: financial strategy, commercial policy, accounting considerations and financial performance, while taking into account the Group's risk appetite and local regulatory constraints.

The Group has established an interest rate risk management system that includes risk limits and associated governance ("Asset-Liability Management Committee", presentation of stress scenarios to the Board of Directors etc.).

The Crédit Agricole Assurances Group has a number of levers at its disposal to deal with the various downward and upward movements in interest rates:

- a prudent policy of profit-sharing distribution among policyholders and building up reserves;
- hedging programmes using derivatives (spread caps to hedge against rising interest rates, swaps and options on swaps to reduce the risk of falling interest rates);
- an appropriate marketing policy (guaranteed minimum rate (GMR) contracts have not been marketed since 2000);
- adjustment of duration according to the forecast run-off of liabilities;
- managing cash and bond assets that can be sold with little impact in terms of losses.

The Crédit Agricole Assurances Group and each of its companies have established indicators and bodies to monitor these levers.

In terms of investments, risk concentrations are controlled by different sets of limits calibrated according to the nature of the counterparty:

- for sovereigns and similar, limits take into account country GDP and internal rating;
- for financial and industrial corporates, the Group modulates the limits based on the rating and supplements them using a Group issuer approach;
- for the Crédit Agricole Group, the prudent measurement of exposure includes a proportion of unit-linked bonds, in order to take account of the potential carry risk that could arise from a wave of redemptions.

The use of these limits is monitored on a monthly basis, so that the appropriate management level can be informed of any corrective measures to be taken if these limits are exceeded.

Given the concentration limits governing exposure to the debt instruments mentioned above, the Group has no significant concentration of interest rate risk. With regard to concentrations of spread risk, please refer to the "Credit risk" section below.

Sensitivity analysis

The table below presents the impact on CSM, profit or loss and equity of reasonably possible changes in interest rates and spreads on corporate and sovereign bonds at the end of the reporting period. This analysis shows the impact on the valuation of insurance and reinsurance contracts and financial investments, assuming that all other variables remain constant. In practice, the correlation of the variables will have a significant effect on determining the ultimate impacts, but in order to demonstrate the impact associated with changes in each variable, the variables must be changed individually.

Sensitivities are based on the assumption of an increase/decrease in interest rates of 100 basis points, as well as an increase of 100 basis points in spreads on corporate and sovereign bonds.

For insurance and reinsurance contracts, sensitivities are based on the "risk-neutral" yield curve for the impact on CSM, and on the "real-world" yield curve for the impact on net income and shareholders' equity.

The impacts on net income and equity are presented net of deferred tax.



Interest rate

		31/12/2025		
		Impact on CSM	Impact on profit or loss	Impact on equity
(in millions of euros)				
100 bps increase in risk-free rates	Insurance and reinsurance contracts	(1,212)	2,322	11,409
	Financial investments		(2,368)	(11,928)
	Net impact	(1,212)	(47)	(519)
100 bps decrease in risk-free rates	Insurance and reinsurance contracts	481	(2,484)	(13,244)
	Financial investments		2,478	13,801
	Net Impact	481	(6)	557

		31/12/2024		
		Impact on CSM	Impact on profit or loss	Impact on equity
(in millions of euros)				
100 bps increase in risk-free rates	Insurance and reinsurance contracts	(182)	2,410	10,994
	Financial investments		(2,401)	(11,506)
	Net impact	(182)	9	(512)
100 bps decrease in risk-free rates	Insurance and reinsurance contracts	(835)	(2,453)	(12,348)
	Financial investments		2,434	12,875
	Net impact	(835)	(19)	527

Spread

		31/12/2025		
		Impact on CSM	Impact on profit or loss	Impact on equity
(in millions of euros)				
100 bps increase in sovereign spread	Insurance and reinsurance contracts	(1,046)	2	6,355
	Financial investments		(61)	(6,678)
	Net impact	(1,046)	(59)	(323)
100 bps increase in corporate spread	Insurance and reinsurance contracts	(556)	2,353	6,015
	Financial investments		(2,373)	(6,368)
	Net impact	(556)	(20)	(354)



(in millions of euros)	31/12/2024			
	Impact on CSM	Impact on profit or loss	Impact on equity	
100 bps increase in sovereign spread	Insurance and reinsurance contracts	(877)	191	6,441
	Financial investments		(243)	(6,773)
	Net impact	(877)	(52)	(332)
100 bps increase in corporate spread	Insurance and reinsurance contracts	(22)	2,386	5,802
	Financial investments		(2,397)	(6,131)
	Net impact	(22)	(11)	(329)

Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument, or the fulfilment cash flows of an insurance or reinsurance contract, will fluctuate due to changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or foreign exchange risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the instrument or contract in question or to its issuer, or by factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market or all similar contracts.

The Group's exposure to price risk relates to financial assets and liabilities whose values fluctuate due to changes in market prices, i.e. financial assets measured at fair value and insurance contracts with direct participation features.

The Group's exposure to equity instruments and debt instruments measured at fair value (through profit or loss or equity) is presented in this note, in the "Insurance finance income or expenses" section.

The Group's exposure to insurance contracts is presented in the "Insurance and reinsurance contracts" section of this note above.

Group entities may hold equities or other so-called "diversification" financial assets (private equity and listed or unlisted structured products, property and hedge funds) in order to diversify their asset portfolios and benefit from the expected return on these markets over the long term. With regard to insurance contracts, the Group is exposed to the risk stemming from fluctuations in the prices of these assets only in respect of insurance contracts with direct participation features (corresponding mainly to savings/retirement business), owing to the impact that these fluctuations could have on the change in the insurer's share of the fair value of the underlying financial assets. In respect of unit-linked commitments, this risk is significantly mitigated because it is largely transferred to policyholders.

In order to control this risk, asset allocation studies are carried out to determine a limit on the proportion of the diversification assets, and a maximum level of price volatility.

Limits are set globally for diversification investments and individually for each asset class (equities, property, private equity and structured products, hedge funds).

While these assets are likely to generate higher returns and provide decorrelation with fixed-income portfolios, they also entail a valuation risk. They are therefore constrained both in terms of their share in the total portfolio and in terms of their volatility.

Investments in diversification assets also comply with unit and category concentration rules (weighting of the top ten exposures for physical property, on the one hand, and for equities, whether listed or unlisted, on the other).

As a result of the concentration limits on exposure to equities and diversification assets mentioned above, the Group has no significant concentration of price risk.

Sensitivity analysis

The table below presents the impact on CSM, profit or loss and equity of reasonably possible changes in the value of shares and real estate at the end of the reporting period. This analysis shows the impact on the valuation of insurance and reinsurance contracts and financial investments, assuming that all other variables remain constant. In practice, the correlation of the variables will have a significant effect on determining the ultimate impacts, but in order to demonstrate the impact associated with changes in each variable, the variables must be changed individually.

The sensitivities below have been calculated for equity risk and real estate risk, assuming a 10% increase/decrease in the value of equities and real estate.



The impacts on net income and equity are presented net of deferred tax.

Equities

(in millions of euros)		31/12/2025		
		Impact on CSM	Impact on profit or loss	Impact on equity
10% increase in equity prices	Insurance and reinsurance contracts	738	(6,330)	(6,407)
	Financial investments		6,371	6,464
	Net impact	738	41	57
10% decrease in equity prices	Insurance and reinsurance contracts	(730)	6,306	6,382
	Financial investments		(6,356)	(6,449)
	Net Impact	(730)	(50)	(67)

(in millions of euros)		31/12/2024		
		Impact on CSM	Impact on profit or loss	Impact on equity
10% increase in equity prices	Insurance and reinsurance contracts	737	(5,658)	(5,733)
	Financial investments		5,719	5,809
	Net impact	737	61	76
10% decrease in equity prices	Insurance and reinsurance contracts	(746)	5,655	5,730
	Financial investments		(5,718)	(5,809)
	Net impact	(746)	(63)	(79)

Property/Real estate

(in millions of euros)		31/12/2025		
		Impact on CSM	Impact on profit or loss	Impact on equity
10% increase in real estate prices	Insurance and reinsurance contracts	403	(1,660)	(1,748)
	Financial investments		1,721	1,739
	Net impact	403	61	(10)
10% decrease in real estate prices	Insurance and reinsurance contracts	(410)	1,655	1,744
	Financial investments		(1,721)	(1,739)
	Net impact	(410)	(65)	6



(in millions of euros)	31/12/2024		
	Impact on CSM	Impact on profit or loss	Impact on equity
10% increase in real estate prices	Insurance and reinsurance contracts	378	(1,492)
	Financial investments		1,573
	Net impact	378	81
10% decrease in real estate prices	Insurance and reinsurance contracts	(392)	1,489
	Financial investments		(1,573)
	Net impact	(392)	(84)

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument, or the fulfilment cash flows of an insurance or reinsurance contract, will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Group's exposure to foreign exchange risk is marginal.

Most of the Group's transactions are carried out in euros.

Its exposure to foreign exchange risk arises partly from consolidated entities whose functional currency is not the euro, and partly from transactions carried out by entities in currencies other than their functional currency. At Group level, such transactions are marginal. Furthermore, the Group's financial assets are almost exclusively denominated in the same currencies as its insurance liabilities.

This exposure is managed by applying a foreign exchange risk hedging strategy, whether for subsidiaries whose functional currency is different from that of the Group, or for financial instruments and insurance contracts denominated in currencies other than the functional currencies of the entities.

The Crédit Agricole Assurances Group is exposed to two types of foreign exchange risk:

- a limited structural exposure to the yen on its Japanese subsidiary CA Life Japan, and to the zloty on its Polish subsidiaries CA Zycie and CATU. The associated foreign exchange risk is managed by hedging the net assets and liabilities of these subsidiaries using foreign currency borrowings (NIH hedges: hedges of net investments in foreign operations); the hedging ratio was 94% for CA Life Japan (unhedged net exposure of €6.5 million), 86% for CA Zycie (unhedged net exposure of €3.8 million) and 95% for CATU (unhedged net exposure of €1.4 million) at 31 December 2025;
- an operational exposure resulting from the mismatch between the currencies of financial assets and insurance liabilities. The global portfolio of the Crédit Agricole Assurances Group, representing commitments in euros, is mainly invested in financial instruments denominated in euros. Nevertheless, in order to optimise the risk/return trade-off and achieve diversification in dedicated funds and fixed-income positions, it will seek to benefit from anticipated growth lags and interest-rate differentials between major geographic areas. The foreign exchange risk hedging strategy consists of not hedging emerging country currencies, regardless of the asset class, and instead hedging developed country currencies, with the option of limited tactical exposure to a single currency, the US dollar. Exposure to the US dollar in fixed income positions is systematically hedged by cross-currency swaps. Overall, foreign exchange exposure at Crédit Agricole Assurances Group is constrained by a market value limit in relation to the total portfolio and two sub-limits for emerging currencies and the US dollar.

As the Group is only marginally exposed to this risk, it has no significant concentration of foreign exchange risk.

As a result, reasonably possible changes in exchange rates at the end of the reporting period do not have a material impact on the CSM, profit or loss or equity.



■ **Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument, an insurance contract issued and recognised as an asset, or a reinsurance contract held, will default on an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss.

For the Group, credit risk corresponds mainly to the risk of default by the following counterparties:

- the issuers of securities for investments in debt instruments;

and, to a lesser extent:

- financial counterparties on forward financial instruments (failure of the counterparty to honour its commitments) used for over-the-counter market transactions (derivatives) or on bank deposits/liquidity (failure of the bank managing the deposit account to honour its commitments);
- reinsurers for reinsurance disposal transactions (default of a reinsurer that would no longer allow it to pay its share of the claims).

The Group's exposure to debt instruments is presented in this note, in the "Insurance finance income or expenses" section above. Exposure to credit risk of financial assets is presented in Notes 3.1.2 "Maximum exposure to credit risk" and 3.1.4 "Credit risk concentrations – Exposure to credit risk by category of credit risk" above.

The Group's exposure to reinsurance contracts held is presented in the table below.

The Group's credit risk management targets, policies and processes are set out below.

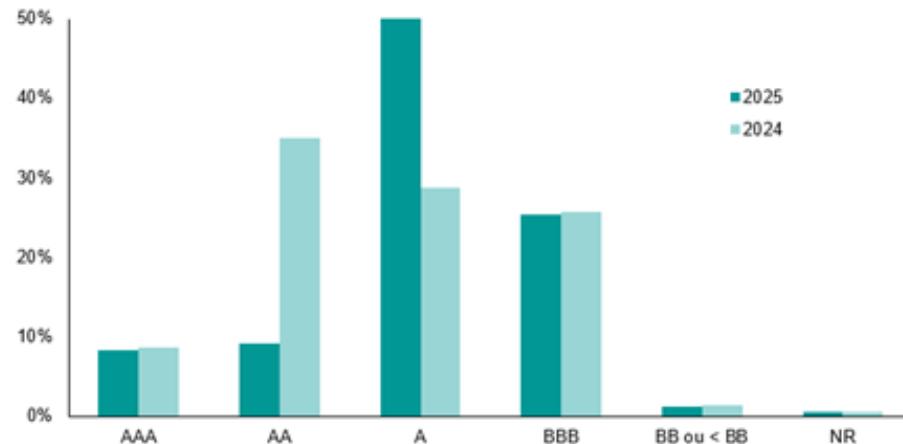
Financial instruments

Analysis of counterparty risk for issuers and for over-the-counter market transactions (derivatives) is carried out by Amundi's Risk teams, as part of the management mandates entrusted to Amundi by the companies.

Counterparty risk is controlled, both at the level of the Crédit Agricole Assurances Group as a whole and at the level of the portfolios of each entity, through limits on ratings, issuer concentration and sector concentration.

Limits are therefore set for the distribution of issues across the different rating bands. The rating used is the so-called "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. To complete the system, Predica sets a minimum spread when a corporate bond is purchased, by rating and maturity, which offsets the loss given default and the capital cost of purchasing the bond. 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 bond portfolio⁴ by credit rating breaks down as follows:



Issuer risk is analysed and closely monitored by Amundi's Risk teams (to whom portfolio management is delegated). Quarterly portfolio reviews examine issuers individually and also address sector, country or economic themes, as well as any areas of concern identified. These portfolio reviews allow for active management of this risk: if necessary, an issuer may be placed on a watch list (a list of issuers in which investment is prohibited) or be subject to a risk disposal programme.

Concentration in a single issuer (equities and fixed-income instruments) may not exceed a percentage of the global portfolio set according to the nature and quality of the issuer.

Concentrations of sovereign and similar debt are subject to individual limits calibrated according to the weight of the countries measured by their GDP and the internal rating of the sovereigns.

Exposure to the sovereign debt of Italy, Spain and Portugal is authorised by Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Group Risk Committee. Holdings of Italian sovereign debt are concentrated in Crédit Agricole Assurances group's Italian subsidiary. Debt issued by Greek issuers remains unavailable for purchase.

Cash is generally not held in current accounts, but rather invested in money market or long-term Treasury UCIs.

Over-the-counter derivatives are used to prudently hedge interest rate risk, both upwards (portfolio of spread caps) and downwards (swaps, swap options etc.), with counterparties selected for their credit quality. As these transactions are backed by collateral contracts with daily margin calls, the residual counterparty risk is marginal.

⁴ Bonds held by the Crédit Agricole Assurances Group at market value, with a look-through approach to fixed income and equity funds, excluding repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements



In accordance with the principles of IFRS 9, debt instruments measured at amortised cost or fair value through recyclable equity are provisioned for credit risk by recognising loss allowances for expected credit losses.

Qualitative information on recognising and measuring expected credit losses is provided in the "Financial instruments" section of Note 1 "Accounting policies and principles" above. Quantitative information on changes in value corrections for losses is provided in Note 3.1.1 "Credit risk – Change in carrying amounts and loss allowances over the period" above.

With regard to risk concentrations, the breakdown of the bond portfolio by type of issuer, rating and geographic area is presented in Note 3.1.4 "Credit risk concentrations" above; exposure to sovereign debt is presented in Note 3.2 "Exposure to sovereign risk" above.

The transactions in the Crédit Agricole Assurances Group's derivatives portfolio at the end of 2025 had been carried out with around twenty counterparties.

Insurance contracts

With regard to the credit risk arising from contracts that fall within the scope of application of IFRS 17, the credit risk associated with future premium receipts from insurance contracts issued is mitigated by the Group's ability to terminate insurance contract services when policyholders default on their premium payment obligations, resulting in insignificant credit risk exposures for these contracts.

The credit risk therefore relates mainly to reinsurance contracts held (risk of a reinsurer defaulting and no longer being able to pay its share of the claims).

Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated so as to be consistent with the liabilities of the underlying insurance contracts and in line with the reinsurance contracts (see Note 1 "Accounting policies and principles" above). The Group's entry into reinsurance programmes does not release it from its direct obligations to policyholders, and it is therefore exposed to a credit risk in respect of business ceded to reinsurance, to the extent that the reinsurer may not be able to meet its obligations under the reinsurance contract.

Each entity establishes its own reinsurance policy, which incorporates risk management principles that are standardised across the Crédit Agricole Assurances Group.

Managing the risk of default by reinsurers is based on the Group's internal standards:

- firstly, by contracting with reinsurers meeting a minimum financial strength criterion (A-), with compliance monitored throughout the relationship;
- rules on the dispersion of reinsurers (by treaty) and concentration limits on the premiums ceded to a single reinsurer defined by each entity that monitors them; the Group monitors the concentration of the overall premiums ceded, by reinsurer;
- measures to secure the provisions ceded through standard collateral clauses.

In addition, reinsurance programmes are reviewed annually by the Board of Directors of each entity.



47% of reinsurance counterparty risk, excluding internal reinsurance, is concentrated with Caisse Centrale de Réassurance (CCR), a 100% state-owned, AA-rated reinsurer authorised to provide coverage for Cat Nat risks in France, the country's main natural catastrophe compensation scheme. At the end of 2025, more than 87% of counterparty risk was borne by reinsurers with a rating of more than A.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The amount that best represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period, for insurance contracts written, is the amount of receivable premiums: this was €2,716 million at 31 December 2025 (vs €2,469 million at 31 December 2024).

Credit quality of reinsurance contracts held

Information about the credit quality of reinsurance contracts held that are assets is given in the table below:

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025										
	AAA	AA+	AA	AA-	A+	A	A-	BBB+	BBB	NR	Total
Reinsurance contracts held that are assets	-	28	75	711	158	148	6	1	2	26	1,155

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2024										
	AAA	AA+	AA	AA-	A+	A	A-	BBB+	BBB	NR	Total
Reinsurance contracts held that are assets	-	38	30	700	148	95	9	1	-	-	1,021

- **Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group might struggle to honour commitments related to insurance policies and financial liabilities to be settled through the use of cash or another financial asset.

As regards the liquidity risk arising from policies that fall within the scope of application of IFRS 17, this concerns the risk that the Group might not be able to meet its obligations upon maturity due to payouts to insured parties (particularly savings/retirement, surrenders and deaths), cash requirements related to contractual commitments or other cash outflows. Such outflows would exhaust the cash resources available for insurance and investment activities. In certain circumstances, the lack of liquidity could result in sales of assets at a loss, or potentially an inability to honour commitments to insured parties. The risk that the Group might be unable to honour its commitments to insured parties is inherent to all insurance operations and may be affected by an entire range of factors specific to the Group and to the market in general, including but not limited to credit events, systemic shocks and natural disasters.

The liquidity risk management targets, policies and processes put in place by the Group are as follows.

The Group's target in managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to honour its commitments upon maturity, whether under normal or stress conditions, without suffering unacceptable losses or risking damaging the Group's reputation.

The Group entities combine several approaches to their liquidity risk management.

On the one hand, liquidity is taken into account when selecting investments: majority of securities listed on regulated markets, limitation of less-liquid assets such as real estate, private equity, non-investment-grade bonds, equity investments and alternative asset management.

On the other hand, liquidity management mechanisms standardised at group level are defined by the entities in the context of their Asset and Liability Management, with indicators adapted to different horizons (short term, medium term, long term). For the life insurance entities, liquidity risk is controlled and structured using three mechanisms:

- long-term liquidity: monitoring and limitation of annual cash gaps, estimated on the portfolio in run-off, so as to ensure that the maturities of assets and liabilities are aligned, both in normal times and in stress conditions (wave of surrenders/deaths);
- medium-term liquidity: calculation of an indicator known as the "two-year reactivity rate", which measures the capacity to mobilise short-term or variable-rate assets whilst limiting the impact in terms of capital losses. This indicator is compared to a minimum threshold defined by each of the entities so as to be able to absorb a wave of surrenders. Faced with the risk of mass withdrawals in the event of a sharp rise in interest rates, the Crédit Agricole Assurances Group also uses a liquidity monitoring indicator: (ISL): this measures liquidity under stress over a one-year period, with assumptions on assets, which are those of a systemic and global crisis scenario, and on liabilities, which correspond to the parameters defined by the Solvency 2 standard model (pillar 1) and used by Crédit Agricole Assurances group in its ORSA scenarios (pillar 2). Lastly, ALM has introduced an indicator measuring the level of liquidity that can be mobilised quickly, without generating significant losses and taking account of backing constraints;
- short-term liquidity: in the event of uncertainty about net inflows, setting minimum one-week and one-month liquidity amounts, with daily monitoring of surrenders. The Crédit Agricole Assurances Group also has a surrender crisis management plan.

Temporary liquidity management mechanisms are in place in the event of an exceptional situation in which the markets would be unavailable (reserve liquidation with the possibility of securities undergoing repurchase agreements involving the ECB via Crédit Agricole S.A.).

The life insurance entities analyse their cash gaps in order to identify any maturities to prioritise or, on the other hand, any to avoid (excessive falls, with interest rate risk upon reuse). They monitor, via their dashboard, their reactivity ratio and their liquidity monitoring indicator, compared to the thresholds they have set themselves. They also regularly monitor surrender rates and arbitrage between the euro fund and the unit-linked contracts, so that they can put very-high-frequency monitoring in place in the event of stress situations.

The non-life entities maintain sufficient liquidity to be able to respond to the increase in the claims ratio, taking their reinsurance programme into account.

The Group has no significant risk concentration in terms of liquidity risk.



Breakdown of financial liabilities by contractual maturity

Note 6.18 "Breakdown of financial liabilities by contractual maturity" below provides information about the estimated schedule of the Group's financial liabilities showing the remaining contractual maturities.

Breakdown of maturities of insurance liabilities

For insurance and reinsurance contracts that are liabilities a breakdown of contracts by scheduled maturity of the estimates of the present value of future cash flows is presented in the following table:

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025						
	≤ 1 year	> 1 year to ≤ 2 years	> 2 years to ≤ 3 years	> 3 years to ≤ 4 years	> 4 years to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Insurance contracts issued that are liabilities	7,592	16,045	15,507	14,818	14,341	286,541	354,844
Reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities	696	(22)	(22)	(22)	(22)	(344)	264
TOTAL INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE CONTRACTS LIABILITIES	8,288	16,023	15,485	14,796	14,319	286,197	355,108

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2024						
	≤ 1 year	> 1 year to ≤ 2 years	> 2 years to ≤ 3 years	> 3 years to ≤ 4 years	> 4 years to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Insurance contracts issued that are liabilities	6,764	4,204	5,481	7,128	8,097	300,164	331,837
Reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities	671	(16)	(12)	(31)	(1)	(353)	258
TOTAL INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE CONTRACTS LIABILITIES	7,435	4,187	5,468	7,097	8,096	299,812	332,095

This analysis does not include the remaining hedging liability on contracts valued using the PAA model.

Amounts payable on demand

A breakdown of the amounts payable at sight and of the carrying amount of the related contracts is presented in the following table:

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
	Amounts payable on demand	Carrying amount	Amounts payable on demand	Carrying amount
TOTAL INSURANCE CONTRACTS LIABILITIES	347,295	388,355	310,064	362,862

Amounts payable on demand correspond to the surrender value of the contracts concerned (presented gross of penalties) at the end of the reporting period.



NOTE 6 Notes to the balance sheet

6.1 Cash, central banks

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Cash	1,533		1,587	
Central banks	163,311	227	160,752	1,389
CARRYING AMOUNT	164,844	227	162,339	1,389

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)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Held for trading financial assets	396,317	371,156
Other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	247,240	229,763
Equity instruments	38,481	38,904
Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions of the "SPPI" test ¹	87,431	81,060
Other debt instruments measured by definition at fair value through profit or loss	5,730	6,495
Assets backing unit-linked contracts	115,598	103,304
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
CARRYING AMOUNT	643,557	600,919
Of which lent securities	7	24

¹ Dont 76 575 millions d'euros d'OPC au 31 décembre 2025 contre 69 537 millions d'euros au 31 décembre 2024

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Held for trading financial liabilities	318,995	311,824
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss ¹	104,919	101,713
CARRYING AMOUNT ²	423,914	413,537

¹ Of which €490 million relating to the issuer spread, whose changes are recognised in other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified at 31 December 2025 (the level of the issuer spread was €289 million at 31 December 2024).

² Including €9 million in securities borrowed at 31 December 2025, compared with €9 million at 31 December 2024.

Detailed information on trading derivatives is provided in Note 3.3 on market risk, including interest rates.



FINANCIAL LIABILITIES DESIGNATED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES FOR WHICH CHANGES IN ISSUER SPREAD ARE RECOGNISED IN NON-RECYCLABLE EQUITY

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025				
	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
Deposits and subordinated liabilities	12,534	310	-	-	-
Deposits	12,534	310	-	-	-
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	79,157	(703)	457	212	22
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	91,691	(393)	457	212	22

¹ The amount realised during derecognition is transferred to consolidated reserves when the instrument in question is derecognised.

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2024				
	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
Deposits and subordinated liabilities	14,079	392	-	-	-
Deposits	14,079	392	-	-	-
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	72,388	(2,001)	233	350	15
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	86,467	(1,608)	233	350	15

¹ The amount realised during derecognition is transferred to consolidated reserves when the instrument in question is derecognised.

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

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025			
	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	13,228	7,361	-	-
Deposits	13,228	7,361	-	-
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	13,228	7,361	-	-

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2024			
	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	15,246	7,990	-	-
Deposits	15,246	7,990	-	-
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	15,246	7,990	-	-

6.3 Hedging derivatives

Detailed information is provided in Note 3.5 on "Hedge accounting".

6.4 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025		
	Carrying amount	Unrealised gains	Unrealised losses
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	227,981	1,406	(19,129)
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6,015	2,030	(1,319)
TOTAL	233,996	3,436	(20,448)

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2024		
	Carrying amount	Unrealised gains	Unrealised losses
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	217,494	1,957	(18,047)
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6,106	1,143	(1,197)
TOTAL	223,600	3,099	(19,244)

DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT CAN BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025		
	Carrying amount	Unrealised gains	Unrealised losses
Treasury bills and similar securities	69,495	415	(10,947)
Bonds and other fixed income securities	158,486	991	(8,182)
Total Debt securities	227,981	1,406	(19,129)
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	227,981	1,406	(19,129)
Income tax charge		(373)	5,008
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ON DEBT INSTRUMENTS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS (NET OF INCOME TAX)		1,033	(14,121)



(in millions of euros)	31/12/2024		
	Carrying amount	Unrealised gains	Unrealised losses
Treasury bills and similar securities	68,821	699	(9,391)
Bonds and other fixed income securities	148,673	1,258	(8,655)
Total Debt securities	217,494	1,957	(18,047)
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	217,494	1,957	(18,047)
Income tax charge		(510)	4,724
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ON DEBT INSTRUMENTS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS (NET OF INCOME TAX)		1,447	(13,323)

EQUITY INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT CANNOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS

OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ON EQUITY INSTRUMENTS THAT CANNOT BE RECLASSIFIED

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025		
	Carrying amount	Unrealised gains	Unrealised losses
Equities and other variable income securities	3,153	645	(164)
Non-consolidated equity investments	2,862	1,385	(1,155)
Total Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6,015	2,030	(1,319)
Income tax charge		(195)	22
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ON EQUITY INSTRUMENTS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS (NET OF INCOME TAX)		1,835	(1,297)



31/12/2024			
(in millions of euros)	Carrying amount	Unrealised gains	Unrealised losses
Equities and other variable income securities	3,150	422	(212)
Non-consolidated equity investments	2,956	721	(985)
Total Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6,106	1,143	(1,197)
Income tax charge		(118)	27
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ON EQUITY INSTRUMENTS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS (NET OF INCOME TAX)		1,025	(1,170)

EQUITY INSTRUMENTS DERECOGNISED DURING THE PERIOD

31/12/2025			
(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	357	56	(56)
Non-consolidated equity investments	144	7	(2)
Total Investments in equity instruments	501	63	(58)
Income tax charge		-	2
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ON EQUITY INSTRUMENTS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS (NET OF INCOME TAX)		63	(56)

¹ Realised gains and losses are transferred to consolidated reserves when the instrument in question is derecognised.

31/12/2024			
(in thousands of euros)	Fair value at the date of derecognition	Cumulative gains realised ¹	Cumulative losses realised ¹
Equities and other variable income securities	771	223	(97)
Non-consolidated equity investments	145	13	(8)
Total Investments in equity instruments	915	236	(105)
Income tax charge		(8)	-
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ON EQUITY INSTRUMENTS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS (NET OF INCOME TAX)		228	(105)

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)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	570,119	565,403
Loans and receivables due from customers	559,235	548,101
Debt securities	91,324	88,971
CARRYING AMOUNT	1,220,678	1,202,475

LOANS AND RECEIVABLES DUE FROM CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Credit institutions		
Loans and receivables	139,095	133,622
of which non doubtful current accounts in debit	13,835	14,886
of which non doubtful overnight accounts and advances	176	147
Pledged securities	-	-
Securities bought under repurchase agreements	18,837	16,105
Subordinated loans	171	174
Other loans and receivables	93	69
Gross amount	158,197	149,970
Impairment	(390)	(491)
Net value of loans and receivables due from credit institutions	157,806	149,479
Crédit Agricole internal transactions		
Current accounts	-	-
Securities bought under repurchase agreements	-	-
Term deposits and advances	412,207	415,818
Subordinated loans	106	106
Total Crédit Agricole internal transactions	412,313	415,924
CARRYING AMOUNT	570,119	565,403



LOANS AND RECEIVABLES DUE FROM CUSTOMERS

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Customer transactions		
Trade receivables	49,321	50,021
Other customer loans	464,211	454,603
Pledged securities	-	-
Securities bought under repurchase agreements	9,406	7,819
Subordinated loans	27	37
Insurance receivables	-	-
Reinsurance receivables	-	-
Advances in associates' current accounts	354	142
Current accounts in debit	13,566	12,905
Gross amount	536,887	525,527
Impairment	(9,013)	(8,927)
Net value of loans and receivables due from customers	527,874	516,599
Finance leases		
Property leasing	5,489	5,588
Equipment leases, operating leases and similar transactions	26,469	26,571
Gross amount	31,959	32,159
Impairment	(598)	(658)
Net value of lease financing operations	31,361	31,501
CARRYING AMOUNT	559,235	548,101

DEBT SECURITIES

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Treasury bills and similar securities	35,294	33,347
Bonds and other fixed income securities	56,165	55,763
Total	91,459	89,110
Impairment	(135)	(139)
CARRYING AMOUNT	91,324	88,971



6.6 Transferred assets not derecognised or derecognised with ongoing involvement

TRANSFERRED ASSETS NOT FULLY DERECOGNISED AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Transferred assets but still fully recognized										Transferred assets recognised to the extent of on the entity's continuing involvement		
	Transferred assets					Associated liabilities				Assets and associated liabilities	Initial total carrying amount of assets prior to transfer	Carrying amount of assets still recognised (continuing involvement)	Carrying amount of associated liabilities
	Carrying amount	Of which securities sold/bought (non-deconsolidating)	Of which securities sold/bought under repurchase agreements	Of which other ¹	Fair value ²	Carrying amount	Of which securities sold/bought (non-deconsolidating)	Of which securities sold/bought under repurchase agreements	Of which other ¹	Fair value ²	Net fair value ²		
(in millions of euros)													
Held for trading financial assets	60,908	-	60,908	-	60,908	60,313	-	60,313	-	60,313	595	-	-
Equity instruments	9,575	-	9,575	-	9,575	9,307	-	9,307	-	9,307	268	-	-
Debt securities	51,333	-	51,333	-	51,333	51,006	-	51,006	-	51,006	327	-	-
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	21,133	-	20,837	296	20,749	20,832	-	20,832	-	20,832	(83)	-	-
Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	21,133	-	20,837	296	20,749	20,832	-	20,832	-	20,832	(83)	-	-
Loans and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost	22,819	18,026	2,939	1,854	22,819	14,152	11,242	2,910	-	14,204	8,615	-	-
Debt securities	4,793	-	2,939	1,854	4,793	2,910	-	2,910	-	2,910	1,882	-	-
Loans and receivables	18,026	18,026	-	-	18,026	11,242	11,242	-	-	11,294	6,732	-	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	104,859	18,026	84,684	2,149	104,475	95,298	11,242	84,056	-	95,350	9,126	-	-
Finance leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL TRANSFERRED ASSETS	104,859	18,026	84,684	2,149	104,475	95,298	11,242	84,056	-	95,350	9,126	-	-

¹ Of which securities lending without cash collateral.

² In the event that the "guarantee of the other party or parties to the agreement giving rise to the associated liabilities is limited to the transferred assets" (IFRS 7.42D. (d)).



TRANSFERRED ASSETS NOT FULLY DERECOGNISED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

(in millions of euros)	Transferred assets but still fully recognized										Transferred assets recognised to the extent of on the entity's continuing involvement			
	Transferred assets					Associated liabilities				Assets and associated liabilities				
	Carrying amount	Of which securitisation (non-deconsolidating)	Of which securities sold/bought under repurchase agreements	Of other	Fair value ²	Carrying amount	Of which securitisation (non-deconsolidating)	Of which securities sold/bought under repurchase agreements	Of other	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
Held for trading financial assets	44,886	-	44,886	-	44,886	31,174	-	31,174	-	31,174	-	13,711	-	-
Equity instruments	10,273	-	10,273	-	10,273	5,793	-	5,793	-	5,793	-	5,793	4,480	-
Debt securities	34,613	-	34,613	-	34,613	25,382	-	25,382	-	25,382	-	25,382	9,231	-
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	19,580	-	19,580	-	19,218	19,015	-	19,015	-	19,015	-	203	-	-
Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	19,580	-	19,580	-	19,218	19,015	-	19,015	-	19,015	-	203	-	-
Loans and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost	18,490	16,436	1,956	98	18,490	12,647	11,165	1,481	-	12,547	5,943	-	-	-
Debt securities	2,054	-	1,956	98	2,054	1,481	-	1,481	-	1,481	-	572	-	-
Loans and receivables	16,436	16,436	-	-	16,436	11,165	11,165	-	-	11,065	5,371	-	-	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	82,955	16,436	66,422	98	82,593	62,836	11,165	51,671	-	62,736	19,858	-	-	-
Finance leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL TRANSFERRED ASSETS	82,955	16,436	66,422	98	82,593	62,836	11,165	51,671	-	62,736	19,858	-	-	-

¹ Of which securities lending without cash collateral.

² In the event that the "guarantee of the other party or parties to the agreement giving rise to the associated liabilities is limited to the transferred assets" (IFRS 7.42D. (d)).



Securitisations

Consolidated securitisations with external investors are a transfer of assets within the meaning of 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 2025, Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance managed 29 consolidated securitisation vehicles for 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 reinstated in the Crédit Agricole S.A. consolidated financial statements.

The carrying amounts of the relevant assets (net of related liabilities) amounted to €7,729 million at 31 December 2025. They include, in particular, outstanding customer loans with a net carrying amount of €4,795 million. The amount of securities mobilised on the market stood at €4,795 million. The value of securities still available to be mobilised stood at €14,272 million.

Crédit Agricole Italia securitisations

At 31 December 2025, 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 was therefore reintegrated into the Crédit Agricole S.A. consolidated financial statements.

The carrying amounts of the relevant assets amounted to €16,522 million at 31 December 2025.

6.7 Financial liabilities at amortised cost

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Due to credit institutions	186,012	178,418
Due to customers	894,540	868,115
Debt securities	285,073	284,512
CARRYING AMOUNT	1,365,625	1,331,045

DEBT DUE TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Credit institutions		
Accounts and borrowings	67,810	62,615
of which current accounts in credit	22,937	20,148
of which overnight accounts and deposits	3,888	6,065
Pledged securities	-	-
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	33,857	28,275
Total	101,667	90,890
Crédit Agricole internal transactions		
Current accounts in credit	16,004	16,676
Term deposits and advances	68,341	70,852
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	-	-
Total	84,345	87,528
CARRYING AMOUNT	186,012	178,418



DEBT DUE TO CUSTOMERS

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Current accounts in credit	314,212	294,668
Special savings accounts	370,353	368,413
Other amounts due to customers	199,568	200,822
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	10,407	4,212
CARRYING AMOUNT	894,540	868,115

DEBT SECURITIES

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Interest bearing notes	-	-
Interbank securities	6,782	6,222
Negotiable debt securities	118,423	123,189
Bonds	153,364	148,857
Other debt securities	6,504	6,243
CARRYING AMOUNT	285,073	284,512

"Green bond" issues included in the item "Debt securities" totalled €17.9 billion at 31 December 2025 compared with €13.5 billion in 2024.

"Social bond" issues included in the item "Debt securities" totalled €10.9 billion at 31 December 2025 compared with €7.9 billion in 2024.

Senior non-preferred debt issues

With the law on transparency, the fight against corruption and the modernisation of the economy (also referred to as the "Sapin II Law") of 9 December 2016, France has a new category of senior debt – senior non-preferred debt – meeting certain eligibility criteria (as currently defined) of the TLAC and MREL ratios (codified in Articles L. 613-30-3-l-4° and R. 613-28 of the French Monetary and Financial Code). This category of debt is also referred to in the BRRD.

Senior non-preferred debt differs from senior preferred debt by virtue of its ranking in liquidation contractually defined by reference to the aforementioned Articles L. 613-30-3-l-4° and R. 613-28 of the French Monetary and Financial Code (senior non-preferred debt is junior to senior preferred debt and senior to subordinated notes (including deeply subordinated notes [TSS] and dated subordinated notes [TSR]).

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s outstanding senior non-preferred debt amounted to €39.3 billion at 31 December 2025 compared with €36.6 billion at 31 December 2024.



6.8 Information on the offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

OFFSETTING – FINANCIAL ASSETS

Type of financial instrument (in millions of euros)	31/12/2025						
	Offsetting effects on financial assets covered by master netting agreements and similar agreements			Other amounts that can be offset under given conditions		Amounts of other financial instruments received as collateral, including security deposits	Net amount after all offsetting effects
	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			
Derivatives ^{1 2}	150,813	-	150,813	99,736	19,599	31,479	
Reverse repurchase agreements ^{4 3}	384,799	199,911	184,887	10,162	174,705	20	
Other financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS SUBJECT TO OFFSETTING	535,612	199,911	335,701	109,898	194,304	31,499	

¹ Including margin calls but before any XVA impact.

² The amount of derivatives subject to clearing represents 79% of derivatives in assets at the closing date.

³ The net amount of financial assets presented in the summary statements is equal to the amount shown under assets in the balance sheet

⁴ The amount of reverse repurchase agreements for securities subject to clearing represents 100% of reverse repurchase agreements for securities in assets at the closing date

At 31 December 2025, 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)	31/12/2024						
	Offsetting effects on financial assets covered by master netting agreements and similar agreements			Other amounts that can be offset under given conditions		Amounts of other financial instruments received as collateral, including security deposits	Net amount after all offsetting effects
	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			
Derivatives ^{1 2}	165,192	-	165,192	111,323	19,450	34,419	
Reverse repurchase agreements ^{4 2}	377,296	203,247	174,049	9,244	164,784	21	
Other financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS SUBJECT TO OFFSETTING	542,488	203,247	339,241	120,567	184,234	34,440	

¹ Including margin calls but before any XVA impact.

² The amount of derivatives subject to clearing represents 76% of derivatives in assets at the closing date.

³ The net amount of financial assets presented in the summary statements is equal to the amount shown under assets in the balance sheet

⁴ The amount of reverse repurchase agreements for securities subject to clearing represents 99.9% of reverse repurchase agreements for securities in assets at the closing date

At 31 December 2024, 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).



OFFSETTING – FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Type of financial instrument (in millions of euros)	31/12/2025						
	Offsetting effects on financial liabilities covered by master netting agreements and similar agreements			Other amounts that can be offset under given conditions		Amounts of other financial instruments received as collateral, including security deposits	Net amount after all offsetting effects
	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			
Derivatives ^{1 2}	140,324	-	140,324	99,736	19,692	20,896	
Repurchase agreements ⁴	407,180	199,911	207,269	10,162	193,409	3,698	
Other financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS SUBJECT TO OFFSETTING	547,504	199,911	347,593	109,898	213,100	24,595	

¹ Including margin calls but before any XVA impact.

² The amount of derivatives subject to clearing represents 85% of derivatives in liabilities at the closing date.

³ The net amount of financial liabilities presented in the summary statements is equal to the amount shown under liabilities in the balance sheet

⁴ The amount of repurchase agreements for securities subject to clearing represents 99% of repurchase agreements for securities in liabilities at the closing date.

At 31 December 2025, 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)	31/12/2024						
	Offsetting effects on financial liabilities covered by master netting agreements and similar agreements			Other amounts that can be offset under given conditions		Amounts of other financial instruments received as collateral, including security deposits	Net amount after all offsetting effects
	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			
Derivatives ^{1 2}	155,929	-	155,929	111,323	25,531	19,076	
Repurchase agreements ⁴	371,478	203,247	168,231	9,244	155,897	3,090	
Other financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS SUBJECT TO OFFSETTING	527,408	203,247	324,160	120,567	181,429	22,165	

¹ Including margin calls but before any XVA impact.

² The amount of derivatives subject to clearing represents 85% of derivatives in liabilities at the closing date.

³ The net amount of financial liabilities presented in the summary statements is equal to the amount shown under liabilities in the balance sheet

⁴ The amount of repurchase agreements for securities subject to clearing represents 99% of repurchase agreements for securities in liabilities at the closing date.

At 31 December 2024, 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)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
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Current tax	2,382	2,030
Deferred tax	3,063	3,002
TOTAL CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAX ASSETS	5,445	5,032
Current tax	1,818	1,984
Deferred tax	2,098	1,259
TOTAL CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES	3,915	3,243

Net deferred tax assets and liabilities break down as follows:

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Temporary timing differences - tax	1,323	1,811
Non-deductible accrued expenses	655	548
Non-deductible provisions for liabilities and charges	1,694	1,643
Other temporary differences ¹	(1,027)	(380)
Deferred tax on reserves for unrealised gains or losses	614	577
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,513	4,076
Cash flow hedges	275	248
Gains and losses/Actuarial differences	47	51
Other comprehensive income attributable to changes in own credit risk	118	57
Reclassification of net gains (losses) of designated financial assets applying the overlay approach	(4,339)	(3,855)
Deferred tax on income and reserves	(971)	(644)
TOTAL DEFERRED TAX	965	1,743

¹ The portion of deferred tax related to tax loss carryforwards was €222 million for 2025, compared with €319 million in 2024.

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.

TAX AUDITS

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.

Pacifica tax audit

Pacifica was the subject of an audit of accounts in 2024 and 2025 covering the 2021, 2022 and 2023 financial years. All audits of accounts had been completed at the end of 2025. Pacifica has contested certain adjustment points with a statement. A provision has been recognised to cover the estimated risk.



6.10 Accruals, prepayments and sundry assets and liabilities

ACCRUALS, PREPAYMENTS AND SUNDRY ASSETS

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Other assets	36,472	42,545
Inventory accounts and miscellaneous	409	349
Collective management of Livret de Développement Durable (LDD) savings account and united	-	-
Sundry debtors ¹	35,042	41,376
Settlements accounts	1,012	811
Due from shareholders - unpaid capital	9	9
Accruals and deferred income	7,993	9,388
Items in course of transmission	2,707	3,315
Adjustment and suspense accounts	878	1,462
Accrued income	2,040	1,978
Prepaid expenses	1,418	1,579
Other accruals prepayments and sundry assets	950	1,053
CARRYING AMOUNT	44,465	51,934

¹ Including €636.4 million as a security deposit for the benefit of the Single Resolution Fund at 31 December 2025 versus €636.4 million at 31 December 2024.

ACCRUALS, PREPAYMENTS AND SUNDRY LIABILITIES

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Other liabilities ¹	42,312	46,240
Settlements accounts	2,334	1,357
Sundry creditors	30,259	36,164
Liabilities related to trading securities	7,982	6,926
Lease liabilities	1,735	1,791
Other	2	2
Accruals and deferred income	18,660	14,828
Items in course of transmission ²	3,667	3,418
Adjustment and suspense accounts	4,525	1,585
Unearned income	1,603	1,551
Accrued expenses	6,353	6,150
Other accruals prepayments and sundry assets	2,512	2,124
CARRYING AMOUNT	60,972	61,068

¹ The amounts shown include accrued debt.

² The amounts shown are net amounts.

6.11 Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations



BALANCE SHEET OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Cash, central banks	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	27
Hedging derivative Instruments	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	131
Revaluation adjustment on interest rate hedged portfolios	-	-
Current and deferred tax assets	-	35
Accrued income and other assets	-	119
Insurance contracts issued that are assets	-	-
Reinsurance contracts held that are assets	-	-
Investments in equity-accounted entities	-	-
Investment property	-	2
Property, plant and equipment	-	34
Intangible assets	-	1
Goodwill	-	473
Total Assets	-	822
Central banks	-	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Hedging derivative Instruments	-	-
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	-	-
Revaluation adjustment on interest rate hedged portfolios	-	-
Current and deferred tax liabilities	-	13
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	-	181
Insurance contracts issued that are liabilities	-	-
Reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities	-	-
Provisions	-	-
Subordinated debt	-	-
Adjustment to fair value of non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations (excluding taxes)	-	-
Total Liabilities and equity	-	194
NET ASSET FROM NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS		627



INCOME STATEMENT FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Revenues	-	-
Operating expenses	-	-
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	-	-
Cost of risk	-	-
Pre-tax income	-	-
Share of net income of equity-accounted entities	-	-
Net gains (losses) on other assets	-	-
Change in value of goodwill	-	-
Income tax charge	-	-
Net income	-	-
Income associated with fair value adjustments of discontinued operations	-	-
Net income from discontinued operations	-	-
Non-controlling interests	-	-
NET INCOME FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS - GROUP SHARE	-	-

DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Net cash flows from (used by) operating activities	-	-
Net cash flows from (used by) investment activities	-	-
Net cash flows from (used by) financing activities	-	-
TOTAL	-	-

6.12 Investment property

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Investment property measured at cost	586	850
Investment property measured at fair value	9,252	9,513
Total investment property	9,838	10,363

INVESTMENT PROPERTY MEASURED AT COST

Investment properties measured at cost in the Group's financial statements are properties, including those let to third parties, that are not underlying items of insurance contracts.



(in millions of euros)	31/12/2024	Changes in scope	Increases (acquisitions)	Decreases (disposals)	Translation adjustments	Transfers in non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	Other movements	31/12/2025
Gross amount	1,026	-	66	(142)	-	-	(202)	748
Depreciation and impairment	(176)	-	(12)	24	-	-	2	(162)
INVESTMENT PROPERTY MEASURED AT COST¹	850	-	54	(118)	-	-	(200)	586

¹ Including investment property let to third parties

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2023	Changes in scope	Increases (acquisitions)	Decreases (disposals)	Translation adjustments	Transfers in non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	Other movements	31/12/2024
Gross amount	1,010	-	32	(92)	-	-	76	1,026
Depreciation and impairment	(157)	-	(29)	22	-	-	(12)	(176)
INVESTMENT PROPERTY MEASURED AT COST¹	853	-	3	(70)	-	-	64	850

¹ Including investment property let to third parties

INVESTMENT PROPERTY MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE

Investment properties measured at fair value in the Group's financial statements are properties that constitute underlying items of insurance contracts with direct participation features.

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2024	Changes in scope	Increases (acquisitions)	Decreases (disposals)	Translation adjustments	Change in fair value	Other movements	31/12/2025
Investment property measured at fair value	9,513	-	391	(574)	-	(130)	52	9,252

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2023	Changes in scope	Increases (acquisitions)	Decreases (disposals)	Translation adjustments	Change in fair value	Other movements	31/12/2024
Investment property measured at fair value	9,971	-	505	(715)	-	(200)	(48)	9,513

FAIR VALUE OF INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s investment properties are valued by qualified experts. These independent property experts use a combination of several valuation methods to establish a market value. The weighting of each of these methods against another requires a certain amount of judgement and evolves depending on the market characteristics of each property (location, property type, i.e. residential, commercial or offices etc.).

The main valuation methods and the related key hypotheses are as follows:



- The capitalisation method, which involves capitalising the revenues that the property is likely to generate by applying a capitalisation rate to an assigned rental income, which is generally determined in comparison with the rents charged for properties of the same type located in the same geographical area as the property. The other key hypotheses used are the indexation rate for rent in future years and the average length of time for which vacant properties are on the market.
- The comparison method, which consists of determining a metric market value to be used for a comparison relating to sales of identical or similar properties.
- The discounted cash flow (DCF) method, which consists of discounting gross or net expected cash flows over a given period. This method rests on two main hypotheses: the cash flows that will be generated, as well as the indexation rate for rent in future years, and the discount rate used.

The valuation of investment properties takes into account any planned investments that will need to be made in order to meet regulatory requirements related to climate change, such as the tertiary decree for commercial and office property, and the new rules on energy diagnostics for residential properties.

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments	Level 1	-
Valuation based on observable data	Level 2	9,939 10,442
Valuation based on unobservable data	Level 3	202 193
MARKET VALUE OF INVESTMENT PROPERTIES	10,141	10,635

6.13 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)	31/12/2024	Changes in scope	Increases (acquisitions)	Decreases (disposals and redemptions)	Translation adjustments	Other movements ¹	31/12/2025
Property, plant & equipment used in operations							
Gross amount	17,859	6	1,743	(815)	(70)	392	19,115
Depreciation and impairment	(8,147)	(3)	(1,229)	593	45	(64)	(8,804)
CARRYING AMOUNT	9,712	3	514	(222)	(25)	328	10,311
Intangible assets							
Gross amount	10,564	133	827	(218)	(5)	(1)	11,300
Depreciation and impairment	(7,152)	(17)	(811)	89	5	2	(7,885)
CARRYING AMOUNT	3,412	116	16	(129)	-	1	3,415

¹ Operating buildings and other tangible fixed assets" item during the period is mainly due (for +€321 million) to the reclassification as operating buildings of buildings previously classified as investment properties



(in millions of euros)	31/12/2023	Changes in scope	Increases (acquisitions)	Decreases (disposals)	Translation adjustments	Other movements ¹	31/12/2024
Property, plant & equipment used in operations							
Gross amount	15,991	268	1,997	(383)	14	(29)	17,859
Depreciation and impairment	(7,406)	(61)	(1,121)	335	(9)	114	(8,147)
CARRYING AMOUNT	8585.936	207	877	(48)	6	85	9,712
Intangible assets							
Gross amount	9,709	446	836	(389)	2	(40)	10,564
Depreciation and impairment	(6,567)	(56)	(670)	154	-	(13)	(7,152)
CARRYING AMOUNT	3,142	390	164	(235)	2	(52)	3,412

6.14 Goodwill

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2024 GROSS	31/12/2024 NET	Increases (acquisitions)	Decreases (Divestments)	Impairment losses during the period	Translation adjustments	Other movements	31/12/2025 GROSS	31/12/2025 NET
Asset gathering	8,361	8,361	215	(66)	-	17	(26)	8,501	8,501
of which insurance ¹	1,214	1,214	114	-	-	-	-	1,329	1,328
of which asset management ²	5,840	5,840	-	(66)	-	7	-	5,780	5,780
of which international wealth management ³	1,307	1,307	101	-	-	10	(26)	1,392	1,392
French Retail Banking	5,263	4,161	-	-	-	-	-	5,263	4,161
International retail banking	3,145	770	-	-	-	(1)	-	3,143	769
of which Italy	2,871	757	-	-	-	-	-	2,871	757
of which Poland	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	223	-
of which Ukraine	30	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	26	-
of which Egypt	24	13	-	-	-	-	-	22	12
Specialised financial services	3,168	1,422	11	-	-	-	(33)	3,146	1,400
of which Consumer finance (excl. Agos)	1,841	1,048	-	-	-	-	(26)	1,794	1,022
of which Consumer finance-Agos	672	103	-	-	-	-	-	693	103
of which Factoring ⁴	655	271	11	-	-	-	(7)	659	276
Large customers	2,775	1,550	-	-	-	(2)	26	2,799	1,575
of which Corporate and investment banking	1,712	487	-	-	-	(1)	-	1,711	486
of which Asset servicing ⁴	1,063	1,063	-	-	-	-	26	1,088	1,088
Corporate Centre	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
TOTAL	22,720	16,263	226	(66)	-	15	(33)	22,863	16,406
Group Share⁴	20,463	14,282	224	(59)	-	13	292	20,931	14,752
Non-controlling interests⁴	2,258	1,981	2	(7)	-	3	(325)	1,931	1,654

¹ Increase in goodwill for the insurance business in the amount of €114 million in connection with the entry into the scope of consolidation of Abanca and Più Véra

² Decrease in goodwill for the asset management business in the amount of €66 million following the disposal of the Amundi US entities

³ Increase in goodwill for the private banking business in the amount of €101 million as part of the acquisition of Banque Thaler

⁴ Transfer of Degroof Petercam assets to CACEIS involving a transfer of goodwill in the amount of €26 million

⁵ Increase in goodwill for CAL&F in the amount of €11 million as part of the acquisition of Merca Leasing

⁶ The Group share of goodwill increased following the purchase of Santander's stake in CACEIS



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 (2026-2028) in the context of the MTP 2028, extrapolated over a fourth and fifth year in order to merge towards a standardised final year. The projected financial trajectories are based on an economic scenario taking into account expected changes in interest rates and inflation in particular.

In 2025, despite the particularly tense international environment, the global economy resisted well. In the United States, growth resisted well in 2025 (2.1%) and is expected to accelerate slightly in 2026 (2.3%): economic fundamentals expected to remain healthy, labour market slowdown without a significant recovery in unemployment, continued investment in AI at a slower pace and fiscal support for wealthy businesses and households. On the other hand, inflation is expected to remain above the 2% target in 2026. In the eurozone, despite foreign trade being undermined by tariffs, the strength of the euro and Asian competition, growth accelerated in 2025. In 2026, the good health of private agents, still favourable financial terms and a slightly expansionary fiscal policy are expected to absorb the confidence shock associated with the trade war and geopolitical uncertainty. The scenario retains growth in line with its potential pace, supported by the acceleration of investment. Growth could thus be around 1.2% in 2026, after 1.4% in 2025. Both total and underlying inflation rates are expected to fall below the 2% target by the end of 2026. On the monetary front, the scenario opts for the Fed's "hard line" and assumes a stable Fed funds rate in 2026, followed by an easing in 2027. In the eurozone, the anticipated resilience of growth should encourage the ECB not to further relax its monetary policy in 2026. The stability of central bank policy rates projected for 2026 would be followed by tightening, bringing the deposit rate to 2.50% in 2027.

For the purposes of the impairment tests carried out at 31 December 2025, perpetual growth rates, discount rates and equity allocated rates as a proportion of risk-weighted assets were distributed by business line as shown in the table below:

In 2025	Perpetual growth rates	Discount rate	Capital allocated
French retail banking - LCL	2.0%	7.6%	11% à 12%
International retail banking - Italy	2.0%	9.3%	14% à 15%
International retail banking - Others	4.0%	20.2%	12% à 13%
Specialised financial services	2.0%	7,6 % à 9,8 %	11% à 12%
Asset gathering	2.0%	7,6 % à 8,5 %	11% à 15% 80% of solvability margin (Insurance)
Large customers	2.0%	8,1 % à 9,4 %	11% à 15%

Discount rates are determined based on a rolling monthly average over 15 years. At the end of 2025, the discount rate level was slightly lower, by 5 to 15 basis points, compared to the prior financial year.

Perpetual growth rates as of 31 December 2025 remain unchanged from those used as of 31 December 2024.

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, applied on a uniform basis to all CGUs, is presented in the following table:

In 2025	Sensitivity to capital allocated	Sensitivity to discount rates	Sensitivity to cost of risk in the final year	Capital allocated	Sensitivity to the cost/income ratio in the final year		
	+ 100pb	- 50pb	+ 50pb		-10%	+10%	- 100 pb
French retail banking - LCL	(2.4%)	9.1%	(7.6%)	1.9%	(1.9%)	2.8%	(2.8%)
International retail banking - Italy	(3.7%)	6.1%	(5.3%)	2.0%	(2.0%)	2.0%	(2.0%)
International retail banking - Others	(3.0%)	2.2%	(2.1%)	0.8%	(0.8%)	0.9%	(0.9%)
Specialised financial services	(4.4%)	7.9%	(6.7%)	5.4%	(5.4%)	2.6%	(2.6%)
Asset gathering	(0.6%)	9.8%	(8.2%)	0.1%	(0.1%)	1.5%	(1.5%)
Large customers	(1.2%)	8.0%	(6.9%)	0.5%	(0.5%)	2.3%	(2.3%)



The French Retail Banking – LCL CGU and the Consumer finance (excluding Agos) CGU, however, do remain sensitive to changes in certain parameters.

■ **With regard to financial parameters:**

- A 50-basis point increase in the discount rate 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.

- 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 consolidated carrying amount for all CGUs.

6.15 Provisions

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2024	Changes in scope	Additions	Reversals, amounts used	Reversals, amounts not used	Translation adjustments	Other movements	31/12/2025
Home purchase schemes risks	39	-	30	-	(10)	-	-	59
Execution risks of commitments by signature	1,177	-	806	(8)	(867)	(40)	(3)	1,065
Operational risks	179	-	89	(17)	(42)	(1)	9	216
Employee retirement and similar benefits ¹	1,260	8	237	(100)	(59)	(1)	(12)	1,332
Litigation	334	-	65	(121)	(73)	-	(54)	151
Equity investments	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Restructuring	10	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	8
Other risks	770	9	342	(66)	(190)	1	152	1,019
TOTAL	3,770	16	1,570	(314)	(1,241)	(41)	92	3,851

¹ Of which €850 million for post-employment benefits under defined-benefit schemes, as detailed in Note 7.4, including €125 million for the provision for long-service awards

At 31 December 2025, employee retirement schemes and similar benefits included €151 million (€103 million at 31 December 2024) of provisions arising from the social costs of the restructuring plans. The provision for restructuring includes the non-social costs of those plans.



(in millions of euros)	31/12/2023	Changes in scope	Additions	Reversals, amounts used	Reversals, amounts unused	Translation adjustments	Other movements	31/12/2024
Home purchase schemes risks	41	-	2	-	(3)	-	-	39
Execution risks of commitments by signature	976	-	883	-	(681)	23	(23)	1,177
Operational risks	145	-	88	(19)	(30)	(1)	(4)	179
Employee retirement and similar benefits ¹	1,345	8	128	(116)	(64)	(2)	(39)	1,260
Litigation	344	-	48	(25)	(80)	1	46	334
Equity investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restructuring	5	-	7	(1)	-	-	-	10
Other risks	661	5	407	(97)	(190)	(1)	(16)	770
TOTAL	3,516	13	1,563	(259)	(1,048)	20	(36)	3,770

¹ Of which €851 million for post-employment benefits under defined-benefit schemes, including €117 million for the provision for long-service awards.

INVESTIGATIONS, INFORMATION REQUESTS AND LITIGATION PROCEEDINGS

In the normal course of business, Crédit Agricole S.A. is regularly subject to litigation proceedings, as well as requests for information, investigations, controls and other regulatory or judicial procedures from various institutions in France and abroad. The provisions recognised reflect the management's best judgement, considering the information in its possession at the closing date of the accounts.

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 October 19, 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 programs 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 with NYDFS and the US Federal Reserve, Crédit Agricole's compliance program is subject to regular reviews to evaluate its effectiveness, including 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 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 indices; 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 were in discussions. Since then, these authorities have not come forward to Crédit Agricole S.A. or Crédit Agricole CIB.

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. This authority has not come forward to Crédit Agricole CIB since then.

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 euros 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 General Court of the European Union to overturn it. On December 20, 2023, the Court handed down its decision, reducing the fine to 110,000,000 euros and dismissing certain conduct attributed to Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB, but rebutting most of the arguments raised by Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB. Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB filed an appeal against this decision before the EU Court of Justice on March 19, 2024. The European Commission filed a cross-appeal also requesting the annulment of the decision of the General Court of the European Union.

O'Sullivan and Tavera

On November 9, 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 US Federal District Court in New York.

On December 29, 2018, the same group of individuals, together with 57 new plaintiffs, filed a separate action ("O'Sullivan II") against the same defendants.

On December 21, 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 and seek an unspecified amount of compensatory damages.



In O'Sullivan I, the court dismissed the complaint on 28 March 2019, denied plaintiffs' motion to amend their complaint on 25 February 2020, and denied plaintiffs' motion for a final judgment to allow the plaintiffs to appeal on 29 June 2021. On 9 November 2023, the court stayed the O'Sullivan I case until resolution of certain motions in three Anti-Terrorism Act cases to which Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB are not parties - Freeman v. HSBC Holdings, PLC, No. 14-cv-6601 (E.D.N.Y.) ("Freeman I"), Freeman v. HSBC Holdings plc, No. 18-cv-7359 (E.D.N.Y.) ("Freeman II") and Stephens v. HSBC Holdings plc, No. 18-cv-7439 (E.D.N.Y.).

On 6 April 2020, the O'Sullivan II case was stayed pending resolution of the O'Sullivan I case, and the stay was further extended on 20 December 2023..

The Tavera case has been stayed since 19 February 2019. On 8 November 2023, the stay was extended pending resolution of certain motions in Freeman I, Freeman II, and Stephens. The stay was further extended on 21 October 2025.

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 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 2 individual cases concerning two subsidiaries of Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance Nederland BV, the Appeals Committee 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 considers 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 1st March 2021.

CACEIS Germany

CACEIS Germany received from the Bavarian tax authorities on 30 April 2019 a claim for the repayment of the dividend tax refunded to a number of its customers in 2010.

This claim amounted to 312 million euros. It was accompanied by a demand for the payment of 148 million euros of interests (calculated at the rate of 6% per annum).

CACEIS Germany (CACEIS Bank SA) strongly challenge this claim that it finds to be totally unfounded. CACEIS Germany filed several claims before the Munich Tax office in order to, on the one hand, challenge the Munich Tax office's claim for the repayment of the dividend tax and, on the other hand, request a stay of enforcement of the payment obligation pending a final decision on the substance. The stay of enforcement was granted for the payment of 148 million euros of interests and rejected for the repayment of the amount of 312 million euros. CACEIS Bank SA appealed against the decision to reject. The rejection being enforceable, the sum of 312 million euros was paid by CACEIS Bank SA which, given the ongoing appeal proceedings, recorded a claim for an equivalent amount in its accounts. As CACEIS Bank SA's arguments have been rejected by the Munich Tax office on 25 November 2022, CACEIS Bank SA filed on 21 December 2022 a lawsuit with the Munich Tax Court against the said Munich Tax office's decision and



against the claim for the repayment of the dividend tax. As CACEIS Bank SA is confident in its arguments, it has not made any modification to its accounts.

CA Bank Polska

Between 2007 and 2008, CA Bank Polska as well as other Polish banks granted mortgage loans denominated in or indexed to Swiss currency (CHF) and repayable in PLN currency. The significant raise of the CHF exchange rate against Polish currency (PLN) led to an important increase in the cost of repayment for borrowers.

Given that courts consider that the mortgage provisions which allow banks to unilaterally determine the applicable exchange rate are unfair, the number of cases raised against the banks is constantly growing.

In May 2022, CA Bank Polska opened a settlement program of the claims raised by the borrowers.

H2O unitholders claim

On 20 and 26 December 2023, members of an association called "Collectif Porteurs H2O" summoned CACEIS Bank before the Paris Economic Activity Court alongside Natixis Investment Managers and KPMG Audit, in the context of an action mainly brought against H2O AM LLP, H2O AM Europe SAS and H2O AM Holding. BPCE, Natixis SA and KPMG SA were subsequently summoned to join the proceedings.

The plaintiffs present themselves as unit-holders of funds managed by companies of the H2O group, some of whose assets were hived off into "side pockets" in 2020, as well as holders of life insurance policies invested in units linked to such funds.

Since the action was initiated, the number of plaintiffs — initially 6,077 — has evolved both upward (voluntary interventions) and downward (withdrawals) and now stands at approximately 8,800.

The plaintiffs are seeking that the H2O group and all other defendants be held severally liable for the damages allegedly caused to them by the hiving-off of the relevant fund assets.

The amount claimed has also evolved over the course of the proceedings and currently stands at around EUR 610 million.

In order to seek the in solidum liability of CACEIS Bank together with the co-defendants, the plaintiffs allege that it breached its supervisory obligations in its capacity as custodian of the funds.

In a decision dated 17 December 2025, the AMF Enforcement Committee imposed on CACEIS Bank a financial penalty of €3.5 million and a warning for breaches relating to certain controls carried out in its capacity as custodian over 7 funds managed by H2O. The Enforcement Committee mentions in its decision, however, that "while these breaches did not allow for the early detection of some of H2O's failures to meet its own obligations, it remains nonetheless true that the investment decisions taken by the latter in ineligible securities are at the origin of the harm that the unit-holders of the funds may have suffered."

This decision is not final and may be appealed within a two-month period.

Dividend arbitration – Investigation conducted by the French National Financial Prosecutor's Office

Crédit Agricole CIB, like other banking institutions, was the subject of a preliminary investigation launched in early 2023 by the French National Financial Prosecutor's Office (Parquet National Financier) in connection with the so-called « dividend arbitration » case.



Crédit Agricole CIB cooperated with the authorities in the context of this investigation, which demonstrated that it had not established any system or policy aimed at encouraging its foreign clients to carry out securities lending or borrowing transactions or securities derivatives transactions for the purpose of tax fraud. The investigation also showed that Crédit Agricole CIB had put in place internal rules aiming to strictly regulate transactions involving dividend detachment as soon as the provisions of Article 119 bis of the General Tax Code resulting from the 2019 Finance Act came into force.

For the period from 2013 to 2023, the National Financial Prosecutor's Office considered that a number of securities lending and borrowing transactions, as well as equity derivatives transactions, concluded at market-determined prices, constituted transactions involving dividend arbitration.

In this context, the National Financial Prosecutor's Office proposed a settlement of this case in the form of a public interest judicial agreement, under which Crédit Agricole CIB agreed to pay a public interest fine of €88.2 million.

This agreement, which does not constitute a criminal conviction and does not imply any admission of guilt by Crédit Agricole CIB, was validated by the President of the Paris Judicial Court on 8 September 2025.

The payment of the public interest fine will not affect Crédit Agricole CIB's accounts for the 2025 financial year, given the provisions that have been made.

Crédit Agricole Auto Bank

On 7 October 2025, the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) in the United Kingdom released a draft compensation plan concerning borrowers having concluded a motor finance agreement between the 6 April 2007 and the 1st November 2024. Are included in the plan all agreements which, according to the FCA, would have led to an unfair relationship between the borrower and his/her financial institution due to the remuneration modalities of the motor distributor in his capacity as credit intermediary.

This initiative follows a decision from the UK supreme court on 1st August 2025 concerning competing institutions challenged by their customers regarding the conditions of their motor finance agreements. In its decision, the supreme court called into question the modalities of remuneration of credit intermediaries considering they created an imbalance between the parties.

The draft compensation plan was subject to public consultation until the 12 December 2025. The FCA plans to confirm the exact parameters of the compensation plan by March 2026.

Are notably concerned by the draft plan, CA Auto Finance UK, 100% owned subsidiary of Crédit Agricole Auto Bank itself fully owned subsidiary of CA Consumer Finance SA and Ferrari Financial Services, a joint venture between Credit Agricole Auto Bank and the motor manufacturer Ferrari.

HOME PURCHASE SAVING PLANS

DEPOSITS COLLECTED IN HOME PURCHASE SAVINGS SCHEMES AND ACCOUNTS DURING THE SAVINGS PHASE

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Home purchase savings plans		
Under 4 years old	7,090	10,497
Between 4 and 10 years old	5,857	36,293
Over 10 years old	64,006	37,146
TOTAL HOME PURCHASE SAVINGS PLANS	76,953	83,936
TOTAL HOME PURCHASE SAVINGS ACCOUNTS	13,995	14,041
TOTAL DEPOSITS COLLECTED UNDER HOME PURCHASE SAVINGS CONTRACTS	90,948	97,977

Customer assets, excluding government subsidies, are based on the carrying amount at the end of November 2025 for the financial statements at 31 December 2025 and at the end of November 2024 for the financial statements at 31 December 2024.



OUTSTANDING LOANS GRANTED TO HOLDERS OF HOME PURCHASE SAVINGS ACCOUNTS AND SCHEMES

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Home purchase savings plans	33	23
Home purchase savings accounts	7	6
TOTAL OUTSTANDING LOANS GRANTED UNDER HOME PURCHASE SAVINGS CONTRACTS	40	30

PROVISION FOR HOME PURCHASE SAVINGS ACCOUNTS AND SCHEMES

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Home purchase savings plans		
Under 4 years old	2	3
Between 4 and 10 years old	2	4
Over 10 years old	51	30
Total home purchase savings plans	55	38
Total home purchase savings accounts	4	1
TOTAL PROVISIONS FOR HOME PURCHASE SAVINGS CONTRACTS	59	39

Home Purchase Saving Plans have three components:

- a savings component linked to an option sold to HPSP (Home Purchase Saving Plan) holders to extend their investment under pre-set rate conditions;
- a commitment component linked to HPSP and HPSA (Home Purchase Saving Account) credits which may be achieved in the future under pre-set rate conditions;
- a credit component linked to HPSP and HPSA loans already made at rate conditions which, at the time they were made, may not have been the same as the market rates.

The utilisation coefficient of loan entitlements had been estimated by experts following the rate increase in 2022. At 31 December 2024, Crédit Agricole S.A. had decided to freeze the Home Purchase Saving Plan at its 30 June 2024 level, given the uncertainty surrounding the future level of the utilisation coefficient of PEL loan entitlements in view of the stabilisation of the real estate market.

The Group now considers that it has sufficient hindsight to calibrate the utilisation coefficient of loan entitlements, taking into account historical observations.

The Group has also continued to refine its methodology, in particular the methods used to take interest rate scenarios into account (multi-scenario approach).

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 amounts outstanding shown on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s balance sheet is not representative of the level of provisioning for the home purchase savings risk.

▪ Irrevocable payment commitments paid to the Single Resolution Fund

The European regulatory framework intended to preserve financial stability has been supplemented by Directive 2014/59/EU of 15 May 2014, which establishes a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms. The system for funding the Single Resolution Mechanism (SRM) was set up by Regulation (EU) 806/2014 of 15 July 2014 for the relevant institutions.



The security deposit corresponds to the guarantees for institutions having recourse to the irrevocable payment commitments set out in Article 70, paragraph 3, of Regulation (EU) 806/2014, which stipulates that the share of those commitments shall not exceed 30% of the total amount of contributions raised in accordance with said article.

In accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/81 of 19 December 2014, when a resolution action requires the Single Resolution Fund to intervene in application of Article 76 of Regulation (EU) 806/2014, the Single Resolution Board (SRB) calls on all or part of the irrevocable payment commitments, as made in accordance with Regulation (EU) 806/2014, in order to maintain the Fund's available financial resources, as set by the Single Resolution Board within the limit of the ceiling set in the aforementioned Article 70, paragraph 3, of Regulation (EU) 806/2014.

The guarantees that come with these commitments will be restored in accordance with Article 3 of Regulation EU 2015/81 of 19 December 2014 once the Fund duly receives the contribution pertaining to the irrevocable payment commitments called upon.

This security deposit, which is classed under sundry accounts receivable in the institution's assets, with no change compared with the previous financial years, is paid in accordance with the agreement on the irrevocable payment commitment and the guarantee mechanism agreed between the Group and the Single Resolution Board. This line item amounted to €636.4 million at 31 December 2025, compared with €636.4 million at 31 December 2024 (See Note 6.10).

The Group does not expect a resolution action requiring a call for contribution for the Group, in the context of the aforementioned mechanism, to take place in the Eurozone, nor does it expect a loss or a withdrawal of its banking authorisation.

6.16 Subordinated debt

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Dated subordinated debt ¹	25,947	29,049
Undated subordinated debt ²	-	-
Mutual security deposits	224	224
Participating securities and loans	-	-
CARRYING AMOUNT	26,171	29,273

¹ Ce poste comprend les émissions de titres subordonnés remboursables "TSR".

² Ce poste comprend les émissions de titres super-subordonnés « TSS » et de titres subordonnés à durée indéterminée « TSDI ».

SUBORDINATED DEBT ISSUES

Crédit Agricole S.A. subordinated debt issues are part of the regulatory equity management, while contributing to the refinancing of all of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s operations.

The European Directive and Regulation on capital requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (CRD 4/CRR ⁵) 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 (BRRD ⁶).

Subordinated debt differs from senior preferred or non-preferred unsecured bonds by virtue of its ranking in liquidation (principal and interest) contractually defined by their subordination clause, which refers explicitly to applicable French law: subordinated debt is junior to senior non-preferred and preferred unsecured debt. Consequently, subordinated

⁵ 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 in particular through Regulation (EU) 2019/876 of 20 May 2019.

⁶ Directive 2014/59/EU of 15 May 2014 as supplemented and amended, including in particular through Directive (EU) 2019/879 of 20 May 2019.



debt instruments are converted into capital or impaired as a priority and in any case before unsecured senior debt instruments, particularly in the event of implementation of the bail-in tool by the competent authorities as part of the resolution of the issuing entity. Likewise, in the event of liquidation of this same issuing entity, the creditors of these subordinated debt instruments will only potentially be paid, if there are still available funds after the preferred and non-preferred unsecured debt instruments are paid.

6.17 Total Equity

OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

At 31 December 2025, to the knowledge of Crédit Agricole S.A., the distribution of capital and voting rights was as follows:

Shareholders	Number of shares at 31/12/2025	% of the share capital	% of voting rights
SAS Rue La Boétie	1,921,090,370	63.49%	63.50%
Treasury shares	394,529	0.01%	-
Employees (ESOP)	198,299,902	6.55%	6.55%
Public	906,117,549	29.95%	29.95%
TOTAL	3,025,902,350	100.00%	100.00%

At 31 December 2025, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s share capital stood at €9,077,707,050, divided into 3,025,902,350 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.

On 13 November 2025, the Board of Directors, acting on the authorisation of the General Meeting of Shareholders of 22 May 2024, decided to reduce the share capital of Crédit Agricole S.A. through the cancellation of 22,886,191 treasury shares, representing around 0.75% of the share capital.

The definitive reduction in share capital took place on 13 November 2025.

These shares were acquired between 1 October 2025 and 30 October 2025, as part of a share buyback programme that sought to offset the dilutive effect of the 2025 capital increase reserved for employees, for a total amount of €374,414,014 following a decision by the Board of Directors made at its meeting held on 14 May 2025.

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.

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

		31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Net income Group share during the period	(in millions of euros)	7,074	7,087
Interests paid to undated deeply subordinated securities	(in millions of euros)	(556)	(463)
Impact of change on AT1 repayment	(in millions of euros)	80	(266)
Net income attributable to holders of ordinary shares	(in millions of euros)	6,598	6,358
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in circulation during the period		3,027,231,491	3,015,082,065
Adjustment ratio		1,000	1,000
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for calculation of diluted earnings per share		3,027,231,491	3,015,082,065
BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE	(in euros)	2.180	2.109
Basic earnings per share from ongoing activities	(in euros)	2.180	2.109
Basic earnings per share from discontinued operations	(in euros)	-	-
DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE	(in euros)	2.180	2.109
Diluted earnings per share from ongoing activities	(in euros)	2.180	2.109
Diluted earnings per share from discontinued operations	(in euros)	-	-

Net income attributable to subordinated and deeply subordinated notes corresponds to the issuance costs and interest accrued on subordinated and deeply subordinated Additional Tier 1 bond issues. This amounted to - €556 million at 31 December 2025.

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.

DIVIDENDS

For the 2025 financial year, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Board of Directors' meeting of 3 February 2026 decided to recommend to the General Meeting of Shareholders of 20 May 2026 the payment of a cash dividend of €1.13 per share with a payment date of 28 May 2026.

Proposal in respect of the year (in euros)	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Dividend	1.13	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.05	0.80

DIVIDENDS PAID DURING THE PERIOD

The Crédit Agricole S.A. General Meeting of Shareholders of 14 May 2025 approved the payment of a cash dividend of €1.10 per share. Dividends totalling €3.3 billion were therefore paid.

APPROPRIATION OF NET INCOME

The proposed appropriation of net income is set out in the draft resolutions to be presented by the Board of Directors at Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Combined General Meeting on Wednesday 20 May 2026.

Crédit Agricole S.A. Parent Company's net income for the 2025 financial year was positive and stood at €6,207,171,564.

The Board of Directors has decided to make the following proposals to the Combined General Meeting:

- to record that the profit for the financial year amounts to €6,207,171,564,
- to record that distributable income amounts to €22,073,543,676 given (i) the absence of allocation to the legal reserve, which has already reached one-tenth of the capital and (ii) retained earnings of €15,866,372,112;



- to establish the amount of the regular dividend at €1.13 per share;
- to distribute the dividend paid out of distributable income in the amount of €3,418,823,838*;
- to allocate the undistributed earnings balance of €18,654,719,838* to retained earnings.

*This amount, established on the basis of the number of shares eligible for dividends at 31 December 2025, 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.

UNDATED FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The main issues of undated subordinated and deeply subordinated debt classified in Equity – Group share are:

Issue date	Currency	Amount in currency at 31 December 2024 (in millions of units)	Partial repurchases and redemptions (in millions of units)	Amount in currency at 31 December 2025 (in millions of units)	At 31 December 2025			
					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)
08/04/2014	GBP	103	(103)	-	-	-	-	-
19/01/2016	USD	1,250	(1,250)	-	-	-	-	-
14/10/2020	EUR	750	-	750	750	(156)	(5)	589
23/06/2021	GBP	397	(310)	87	105	(34)	-	71
04/01/2022	USD	1,250	-	1,250	1,102	(216)	(8)	878
10/01/2023	EUR	1,250	-	1,250	1,250	(267)	(9)	974
09/01/2024	EUR	1,250	-	1,250	1,250	(159)	(9)	1,082
02/10/2024	USD	1,250	-	1,250	1,133	(91)	(8)	1,033
20/02/2025	EUR	-	-	1,500	1,500	(74)	(11)	1,415
11/09/2025	USD	-	-	1,250	1,066	(21)	(9)	1,037
Crédit Agricole S.A. Issues		-	-	-	8,156	(1,018)	(59)	7,079
17/03/2025	EUR				(35)	(6)	(41)	
Crédit Agricole Assurances Issues					(35)	(6)	(41)	
Group share / Non controlling interests effect		-	-	-	-	204	-	204
Issues subscribed by Crédit Agricole CIB for currency regulation		-	-	-	(13)	-	-	(13)
TOTAL		-	-	-	8,144	(848)	(65)	7,229



Changes relating to undated subordinated and deeply subordinated debt classified in shareholder's equity – Non controlling interests share (insurance) are:

Issue date	Currency	Amount in currency at 31 December 2024	Partial repurchases and redemptions (in millions of units)	Amount in currency at 31 December 2025	At 31 December 2025	
		(in millions of units)		(in millions of units)	Amount in euros at inception rate (in millions of euros)	Income – Non controlling interests (in millions of euros)
14/10/2014	EUR	215	(215)	-	-	-
13/01/2015	EUR	246	(246)	-	-	-
17/03/2025	EUR	-	-	750	750	-
Crédit Agricole Assurances Issues					750	-
Group share / Non controlling interests effect					-	(204)
TOTAL		-	-	-	750	(204)

Changes relating to undated subordinated and deeply subordinated debt affecting shareholders' Equity Group share and non-controlling interests share are as follows:

(in millions of euros)	Equity-Group share		Non-controlling interests	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Undated deeply subordinated notes				
Interests paid accounted as reserves	(491)	(436)	(36)	(63)
Changes in nominal amounts	925	(2)	-	-
Income tax savings related to interest paid to security holders recognised in net income	136	129	-	-
Issuance costs (net of tax) accounted as reserves	(18)	(18)	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Undated subordinated notes				
Interests paid accounted as reserves	(35)	(9)	(20)	(64)
Changes in nominal amounts	-	-	290	(786)
Income tax savings related to interest paid to security holders recognised in net income	14	16	-	-
Issuance costs (net of tax) accounted as reserves	(6)	-	-	-
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.



6.18 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 trading and hedging derivatives correspond to their date of contractual maturity.

Equity instruments by nature have no contractual maturity; they are classified as "Indefinite".

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025					
	≤ 3 months	> 3 months up to ≤ 1 year	> 1 year up to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	Indefinite	Total
Cash, central banks	164,844	-	-	-	-	164,844
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	151,005	38,317	88,893	135,017	230,324	643,557
Hedging derivative Instruments	2,246	1,337	4,919	7,858	-	16,360
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,145	14,678	68,515	139,637	6,023	233,996
Financial assets at amortised cost	234,504	153,369	529,122	303,203	481	1,220,678
Revaluation adjustment on interest rate hedged portfolios	(3,353)					(3,352)
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS BY MATURITY	554,391	207,701	691,448	585,714	236,828	2,276,083
Central banks	227	-	-	-	-	227
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	173,625	35,833	105,761	105,650	3,044	423,914
Hedging derivative Instruments	2,266	1,326	6,293	13,775	-	23,660
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	987,248	111,473	178,956	87,947	-	1,365,625
Subordinated debt	716	4,121	12,988	8,123	224	26,171
Revaluation adjustment on interest rate hedged portfolios	(8,355)					(8,355)
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES BY MATURITY¹	1,155,727	152,754	303,998	215,495	3,268	1,831,242



(in millions of euros)	31/12/2024					
	≤ 3 months	> 3 months up to ≤ 1 year	> 1 year up to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	Indefinite	Total
Cash, central banks	162,339	-	-	-	-	162,339
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	152,261	49,039	78,878	116,309	204,432	600,919
Hedging derivative Instruments	3,498	1,367	6,030	8,298	-	19,194
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,853	13,174	64,995	134,466	6,112	223,600
Financial assets at amortised cost	229,017	162,135	524,011	286,954	357	1,202,475
Revaluation adjustment on interest rate hedged portfolios	(242)					(242)
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS BY MATURITY	551,725	225,715	673,916	546,028	210,902	2,208,285
Central banks	1,389	-	-	-	-	1,389
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	163,522	39,632	109,375	97,687	3,322	413,537
Hedging derivative Instruments	2,876	1,281	7,479	15,626	-	27,261
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	972,451	107,226	172,402	78,966	-	1,331,045
Subordinated debt	2,073	3,867	12,062	11,047	224	29,273
Revaluation adjustment on interest rate hedged portfolios	(7,241)					(7,241)
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES BY MATURITY¹	1,135,069	152,005	301,318	203,326	3,546	1,795,264

¹ Including €5,346 million of accrued debt for 2025, compared with €5,105 million in 2024.



NOTE 7 Employee benefits and other compensation

7.1 Analysis of employee expenses

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Salaries ^{1,2}	(7,276)	(6,847)
Contributions to defined-contribution plans	(573)	(549)
Expense to defined-benefit plans	(41)	(42)
Other social security expenses	(1,603)	(1,490)
Profit-sharing and incentive plans	(343)	(321)
Payroll-related tax	(434)	(408)
TOTAL EMPLOYEE EXPENSES	(10,270)	(9,657)

¹As part of the deferred variable compensation paid to market professionals, Crédit Agricole S.A. recognised an expense relating to share-based payments of €102.7 million at 31 December 2025, compared with an expense of €110.4 million at 31 December 2024.

²Including termination payments of €173 million at 31 December 2025, compared with €178 million at 31 December 2024.

7.2 Average headcount for the period

Average headcount	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
France	37,864	36,916
International	44,084	43,602
TOTAL	81,948	80,518

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 financial 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

Pôles	Entités	Régimes supplémentaires obligatoires	Nombre de salariés couverts Estimation au 31/12/2025	Nombre de salariés couverts Estimation au 31/12/2024
Pôles Fonctions centrales	UES Crédit Agricole S.A.	Régime professionnel agricole 1,24 %	2 077	2020
Pôles Fonctions centrales	UES Crédit Agricole S.A.	Régime cadres dirigeants art. 83	194	214
Pôle Banque de proximité France – LCL	LCL	Régime cadres dirigeants art. 83	208	220
Pôle Grandes clientèles	Crédit Agricole CIB	Régime type art. 83	6 594	7 198
Pôle Gestion de l'épargne et assurances	CAAS/ Pacifica/SPIRICA	Régime professionnel agricole 1,24 %	5 642	5 474
Pôle Gestion de l'épargne et assurances	CAAS/Pacifica/ SPIRICA	Régime cadres dirigeants art. 83	83	74
Pôle Gestion de l'épargne et assurances	CACI/CA Indosuez Wealth (France) CA Indosuez Wealth (Group)/ Amundi	Régime type art. 83	1 453	1 269

7.4 Post-employment benefits, defined-benefit schemes

CHANGE IN ACTUARIAL LIABILITY

	31/12/2025			31/12/2024
	Eurozone	Outside Eurozone	All Zones	All Zones
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>				
Actuarial liability at 31/12/N-1	1,343	1,618	2,961	2,743
Translation adjustments	-	(30)	(30)	13
Cost of service rended during the period	63	39	103	91
Financial cost	43	40	84	81
Employee contributions	1	19	19	22
Benefit plan changes, withdrawals and settlement	(4)	1	(3)	(5)
Changes in scope	5	61	66	161
Benefits paid (mandatory)	(76)	(97)	(173)	(178)
Tax, administrative costs and bonuses	(2)	-	(2)	(1)
Actuarial gains/(losses) arising from changes in demographic assumptions ¹	2	35	37	21
Actuarial gains/(losses) arising from changes in financial assumptions ¹	(27)	(32)	(59)	15
ACTUARIAL LIABILITY AT END OF PERIOD	1,350	1,653	3,003	2,961

¹ Of which actuarial gains and losses related to experience adjustments.



BREAKDOWN OF THE NET EXPENSE RECOGNISED IN THE INCOME STATEMENT

	31/12/2025			31/12/2024
	Eurozone	Outside Eurozone	All Zones	All Zones
(in millions of euros)				
Service cost	(59)	(41)	(100)	(86)
Income/expenses on net interests	(11)	(1)	(12)	(12)
IMPACT ON PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR	(71)	(41)	(112)	(98)

BREAKDOWN OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ON ITEMS THAT MAY NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS

	31/12/2025			31/12/2024
	Eurozone	Outside Eurozone	All Zones	All Zones
(in millions of euros)				
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	346	178	525	564
Translation adjustments	-	-	-	(4)
Actuarial gains/(losses) on assets	-	(5)	(5)	(68)
Actuarial gains/(losses) arising from changes in demographic assumptions ¹	2	35	37	21
Actuarial gains/(losses) arising from changes in financial assumptions ¹	(27)	(32)	(59)	15
Adjustment of assets restriction's impact	-	(2)	(2)	(3)
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	(24)	(4)	(28)	525

¹ Of which actuarial gains and losses related to experience adjustments.

CHANGE IN FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS

	31/12/2025			31/12/2024
	Eurozone	Outside Eurozone	All Zones	All Zones
(in millions of euros)				
Fair value of assets at beginning of period	825	1,539	2,365	2,087
Translation adjustments	-	(31)	(31)	13
Interests on asset (income)	27	41	68	64
Actuarial gains/(losses)	(1)	5	4	66
Employer contributions	27	30	57	66
Employee contributions	1	19	19	22
Benefit plan changes, withdrawals and settlement	-	-	-	-
Changes in scope	1	53	54	156
Tax, administrative costs and bonuses	(2)	(1)	(3)	(2)
Benefits paid out under the benefit plan	(20)	(95)	(115)	(107)
FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AT END OF PERIOD	858	1,561	2,419	2,365



CHANGE IN FAIR VALUE OF REIMBURSEMENT RIGHTS

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025			31/12/2024
	Eurozone	Outside Eurozone	All Zones	All Zones
Fair value of reimbursement rights at beginning of period	216	-	216	237
Translation adjustments	-	-	-	-
Interests on reimbursement rights (income)	6	-	6	7
Actuarial gains/(losses)	-	-	-	2
Employer contributions	19	-	19	1
Employee contributions	-	-	-	-
Benefit plan changes, withdrawals and settlement	-	-	-	-
Changes in scope	4	-	4	(1)
Tax, administrative costs and bonuses	-	-	-	-
Benefits paid out under the benefit plan	(10)	-	(10)	(31)
FAIR VALUE OF REIMBURSEMENT RIGHTS AT END OF PERIOD	236	-	236	216

NET POSITION

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025			31/12/2024
	Eurozone	Outside Eurozone	All Zones	All Zones
Closing actuarial liability	(1,350)	(1,653)	(3,003)	(2,961)
Impact of asset restriction	(17)	(6)	(22)	(23)
Fair value of assets at end of period	858	1,561	2,419	2,365
NET POSITION OF ASSETS/(LIABILITIES) AT END OF PERIOD	(509)	(98)	(606)	(620)

DEFINED-BENEFIT SCHEMES: MAIN ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
	Eurozone	Outside Eurozone	Eurozone	Outside Eurozone
Discount rate	3.40%	2.73%	3.25%	2.67%
Actual return on plan assets and on reimbursement rights	3.57%	2.76%	5.66%	5.59%
Expected salary increase rates	1.90%	1.64%	1.86%	1.77%
Rate of change in medical costs	-	-	-	-

¹ 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.

² Depending on the populations concerned (executives or non-executives).



INFORMATION ON SCHEME ASSETS – ALLOCATION OF ASSETS ⁽¹⁾

(in millions of euros)	Eurozone			Outside Eurozone			All Zones		
	%	Amount	of which listed	%	Amount	of which listed	%	Amount	of which listed
Equities	13,9%	152	149	28,2%	440	440	22,3%	592	589
Bonds	34,8%	381	371	39,5%	617	617	37,6%	998	988
Property/Real estate	3,2%	35		15,8%	246		10,6%	281	
Other assets	48,0%	525		16,5%	258		29,5%	784	

⁽¹⁾ Change in fair value of reimbursement rights

At 31 December 2025, the sensitivity rates showed that:

- a 50-basis point increase in discount rates would reduce the commitment by -5.26%;
- a 50-basis point decrease in discount rates would increase the commitment by 5.62%.

The benefits expected to be paid in respect of post-employment plans for 2025 are as follows:

- benefits paid by the employer or by reimbursement rights funds: €58 million (compared with €71 million paid in 2024);
- benefits paid by plan assets: €115 million (compared with €107 million paid in 2024).

Crédit Agricole S.A. Group'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 88% covered at 31 December 2025 (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 €482 million at 31 December 2025.

7.6 Share-based payments

7.6.1 STOCK OPTIONS PLAN

No new plan was implemented in 2025.

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 net income.

This deferred variable compensation is subject to continued employment and a performance condition and deferred to March 2026, March 2027, March 2028, March 2029 and March 2030.

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 at Crédit Agricole S.A. includes all members of the Executive Committee, namely the Chief Executive Officers, Deputy Chief Executive Officers, 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 2025 were as follows:

- short-term benefits: €29.2 million for fixed and variable compensation (of which €4 million paid in share-indexed instruments), including social security costs and benefits in kind;
- post-employment benefits: €2.9 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 2025, the members of the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. received, in consideration for their position as Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A., a gross total of €1,819,700 in Directors' fees, or €1,326,440 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)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Owned property, plant & equipment	8,706	8,028
Right-of-use on lease contracts	1,605	1,684
TOTAL PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT USED IN OPERATIONS	10,311	9,712

Crédit Agricole S.A. 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)	31/12/2024	Changes in scope	Increases (acquisitions)	Decreases (disposals)	Translation adjustments	Other movements (1)	31/12/2025
Property/Real estate							
Gross amount	3,025	2	362	(238)	(35)	1	3,117
Depreciation and impairment	(1,383)	(1)	(366)	169	14	(1)	(1,568)
Total Property/Real estate	1,642	1	(5)	(69)	(21)	1	1,549
Equipment							
Gross amount	105	-	43	(49)	-	-	99
Depreciation and impairment	(63)	-	(26)	46	-	-	(44)
Total Equipment	42	-	16	(3)	-	-	55
Total Right-of-use	1,684	1	12	(71)	(22)	1	1,605

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2023	Changes in scope	Increases (acquisitions)	Decreases (disposals)	Translation adjustments	Other movements	31/12/2024
Property/Real estate							
Gross amount	2,700	29	491	(167)	13	(40)	3,025
Depreciation and impairment	(1,121)	-	(340)	67	(4)	15	(1,383)
Total Property/Real estate	1,579	29	151	(100)	9	(25)	1,642
Equipment							
Gross amount	78	11	23	(8)	1	1	105
Depreciation and impairment	(49)	-	(20)	6	(1)	-	(63)
Total Equipment	29	11	3	(2)	-	1	42
Total Right-of-use	1,608	40	153	(102)	9	(25)	1,684



MATURITY SCHEDULE OF LEASE LIABILITIES

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025			Total Lease liabilities
	≤ 1 year	> 1 year up to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	
Lease liabilities	277	836	622	1,735
<hr/>				
(in millions of euros)	31/12/2024			Total Lease liabilities
	≤ 1 year	> 1 year up to ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	
Lease liabilities	295	818	678	1,791

DETAILS OF LEASE INCOME AND EXPENSES

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Interest expense on lease liabilities	(51)	(44)
Expense relating to short-term leases	(22)	(28)
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	(34)	(47)
Expense relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	(14)	(18)
Income from subleasing right-of-use assets	2	2
Gains or losses arising from leaseback transactions	-	-
Gains or losses arising from lease modifications	-	-
Depreciation for right-of-use	(378)	(362)
Total Expense and income on lease contracts	(498)	(497)

CASH FLOW AMOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Total Cash outflow for leases	(404)	(409)

8.2 Leases for which the group is the lessor

Crédit Agricole S.A. offers its customers leasing activities that take the form of finance leases, leases with purchase options, finance leases and long-term leases. 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)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Finance leases	1,967	1,929
Selling profit or loss	(31)	(2)
Finance income on the net investment in the lease	1,998	1,931
Income relating to variable lease payments	-	-
Operating leases	1,344	1,229
Lease income	1,344	1,229



SCHEDULE OF RENT PAYMENTS TO BE RECEIVED

					31/12/2025		
	≤ 1 year	> 1 year up to 5 years	> 5 years	Total Lease payments receivable	Unearned finance income	Discounted residual value	Financial lease receivables
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>							
Finance leases	10,858	16,695	3,968	31,520	1,739	1,672	31,454
 <hr/>							
					31/12/2024		
	≤ 1 year	> 1 year up to 5 years	> 5 years	Total Lease payments receivable	Unearned finance income	Discounted residual value	Financial lease receivables
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>							
Finance leases	8,586	18,618	4,791	31,995	1,603	1,178	31,570

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)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Commitments given		
Financing commitments	214,322	207,897
Commitments given to credit institutions	2,952	5,448
Commitments given to customers	211,370	202,449
Guarantee commitments	226,918	216,883
Credit institutions	9,775	9,779
Customers	217,143	207,104
Securities commitments	6,306	10,835
Securities to be delivered	6,306	10,835
Commitments received		
Financing commitments	121,818	125,816
Commitments received from credit institutions	115,694	119,593
Commitments received from customers	6,124	6,223
Guarantee commitments¹	322,849	329,254
Commitments received from credit institutions	105,274	108,185
Commitments received from customers	217,575	221,069
Securities commitments	6,885	9,450
Securities to be received	6,885	9,450

¹ The amounts reported in this note take into account the correction of a technical error in the consolidation of guarantees received from customers and credit institutions, estimated at -€70,393 million at 31 December 2024, broken down as follows:

- o Commitments received from credit institutions of -€402 million
- o Commitments received from customers of -€69,991 million

As from 13 December 2024, Banque de France has discontinued the Additional Credit Claims Corporates waiver channel within the framework of the exceptional measures put in place in 2011 in response to the financial crisis. Only "State-guaranteed loans" receivables remain eligible for Central Bank debt waivers.



FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS GIVEN AND RECEIVED AS COLLATERAL

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
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.)	282,240	276,056
Securities lent	8,637	6,508
Security deposits on market transactions	23,831	27,314
Other security deposits	-	-
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	207,269	168,230
TOTAL CARRYING AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS PROVIDED AS COLLATERAL	521,976	478,108
Carrying amount of financial assets received in guarantee		
Other security deposits	-	-
Fair value of instruments received as reusable and reused collateral		
Securities borrowed	9	9
Securities bought under repurchase agreements ¹	479,911	468,051
Securities sold short	39,284	47,362
TOTAL FAIR VALUE OF INSTRUMENTS RECEIVED AS REUSABLE AND REUSED COLLATERAL	519,204	515,423

¹ The amounts reported in this note take into account the correction of a technical error in the consolidation of guarantees received from customers and credit institutions, estimated at -€5,237 million at 31 December 2024, broken down as follows:
o Securities and assets received under repurchase agreements of -€5,237 million

RECEIVABLES PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL

At 31 December 2025, Crédit Agricole S.A. deposited €69.7 billion of receivables (mainly on behalf of the Regional Banks and subsidiaries) for refinancing transactions to the Banque de France, compared to €70.6 billion at 31 December 2024.

At 31 December 2025, Crédit Agricole S.A. deposited €7.6 billion of receivables for refinancing transactions to the Caisse de Refinancement de l'Habitat on behalf of the Regional Banks, compared to €7.1 billion at 31 December 2024, and €1.92 billion of receivables were deposited directly by LCL.

At 31 December 2025, €192.6 billion of Regional Bank and LCL receivables had been pledged as collateral for the secured bond issues of Crédit Agricole Home Loan SFH (CA HL SFH) and Crédit Agricole Financement de l'Habitat SFH (CA FH SFH), financial companies wholly owned by Crédit Agricole S.A. This amount comprises €156.7 billion in Regional Bank receivables (of which €50.2 billion for CA HL SFH and €106.5 billion for CA FH SFH) and €35.9 billion from LCL (of which €12.3 billion for CA HL SFH and €23.6 billion for CA FH SFH).

At 31 December 2025, in the context of transactions with EIB/CEB supranationals, Crédit Agricole S.A. deposited €1.8 billion in receivables on behalf of the Regional Banks.

At 31 December 2025, in the context of refinancing transactions with CDC, Crédit Agricole S.A. deposited €2.4 billion in receivables on behalf of the Regional Banks.

These provisions for which there is no contractual transfer of cash flow will fall outside the scope of the asset transfers referred to in Note 6.6 "Transferred assets not derecognised or derecognised with ongoing 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.

The Crédit Agricole S.A. Group's policy is to sell seized collateral as soon as possible. Crédit Agricole S.A. had no such assets at 31 December 2025.



NOTE 10 Reclassifications of financial instruments

PRINCIPLES APPLIED BY THE 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 Crédit Agricole S.A.'s activity.

RECLASSIFICATION PERFORMED BY THE CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A. GROUP

In 2025, 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.

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 the market rates;
- short-term assets or liabilities where the redemption value is considered to be close to the market value;
- 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

IFRS 7 requires the disclosure of information on financial instruments that are not recognised at fair value.

Amounts shown under the "carrying amount" of the financial instruments concerned include accrued interests and debt and, in the case of assets, are net of impairment. Furthermore, the carrying amount in the tables includes the Fair Value of the hedged portion of the micro-hedged items in Fair Value hedging (see Note 3.5 "Hedge accounting"). However, the carrying amount of the items presented in this table does not include the revaluation adjustment on interest rate hedged portfolios.

In order to be recognised at amortised cost on the asset side of the balance sheet, debt instruments must satisfy both of the following criteria:

- Be managed in a portfolio whose management objective is the collection of contractual cash flows over the lifetime of the assets and whose sales are strictly regulated and limited;
- Give entitlement only to the repayment of the principal and when the payment of interest 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 (the "Solely Payments of Principal & Interest" or "SPPI" test).

In that sense, disclosures relating to the market value of these instruments must be analysed with special care:

- The values indicated represent an estimate of the market value at 31 December 2025. However, these market values may be subject to variations depending on market data, in particular the interest rate trends and the quality of the credit risk of the counterparties. These fluctuations can lead to a potentially substantial difference between the indicative fair value presented in the table below and the derecognition value, particularly at maturity or close to maturity compatible with a collection management model in which the financial instruments are classified.

Accordingly, the difference between the indicated fair value and the carrying amount does not represent the institution's going concern realisable value.

- Given the management model consisting of collecting the cash flows of the portfolio's financial instruments, it is recalled that these financial instruments are not managed according to their fair value trends and that the performance of these assets is assessed on the basis of the contractual cash flows received over the lifetime of the instrument.
- The estimated indicative fair value of the instruments recognised at amortised cost is subject to the use of valuation models, in particular customer loans and receivables and more specifically those whose valuation is based on Level 3 unobservable data.

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS RECOGNISED IN THE BALANCE SHEET AT AMORTISED COST

(in millions of euros)	Value at 31/12/2025	Estimated fair value at 31/12/2025	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments: Level 1	Valuation based on observable data: Level 2	Valuation based on unobservable data: Level 3
<i>Financial assets not measured at fair value on balance sheet</i>					
Loans and receivables	1,129,354	1,125,626	-	480,876	644,750
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	570,119	567,900	-	454,729	113,171
Loans and receivables due from customers ¹	559,235	557,726	-	26,147	531,579
Debt securities	91,324	90,517	66,400	9,490	14,627
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS OF WHICH FAIR VALUE IS DISCLOSED	1,220,678	1,216,143	66,400	490,366	659,377

¹ For home loans on French markets, the fair value is derived from a discounting calculation using a rate based on ALM data



The revaluation adjustment on interest rate hedged portfolios on the assets side of the balance sheet was -3,352 million at 31 December 2025 compared with -€242 million at 31 December 2024 and is not included in the carrying amount.

(in millions of euros)	Value at 31/12/2024	Estimated fair value at 31/12/2024	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	1,113,504	1,114,885	-	479,161	635,724
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	565,403	565,296	-	456,913	108,383
Loans and receivables due from customers	548,101	549,589	-	22,248	527,341
Debt securities	88,971	87,292	62,538	10,331	14,423
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS OF WHICH FAIR VALUE IS DISCLOSED	1,202,475	1,202,177	62,538	489,492	650,147

¹ For home loans on French markets, the fair value is derived from a discounting calculation using a rate based on ALM data

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL LIABILITIES RECOGNISED IN THE BALANCE SHEET AT AMORTISED COST

(in millions of euros)	Value at 31/12/2025	Estimated fair value at 31/12/2025	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	186,012	185,460	-	184,544	916
Due to customers	894,540	893,668	-	522,056	371,612
Debt securities	285,073	285,261	168,035	113,722	3,504
Subordinated debt	26,171	26,559	26,105	454	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES OF WHICH FAIR VALUE IS DISCLOSED	1,391,796	1,390,948	194,140	820,776	376,032

The revaluation adjustment on interest rate hedged portfolios on the liabilities side of the balance sheet was -€8,355 million at 31 December 2025 compared with -€7,241 million at 31 December 2024 and is not included in the carrying amount.

(in millions of euros)	Value at 31/12/2024	Estimated fair value at 31/12/2024	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	178,418	177,987	-	177,333	654
Due to customers	868,115	867,719	-	498,234	369,485
Debt securities	284,512	283,339	161,418	118,237	3,684
Subordinated debt	29,273	29,525	28,978	547	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES OF WHICH FAIR VALUE IS DISCLOSED	1,360,318	1,358,570	190,396	794,351	373,823

11.2 Information on financial instruments measured at fair value

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 approved 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;

Uncertainty reserves: 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. includes within the fair value calculated for its OTC derivatives (i.e. those traded over the counter) various adjustments linked to:

- default risk or creditworthiness (Credit Valuation Adjustment/Debit Valuation Adjustment);
- future funding costs and benefits (Funding Valuation Adjustment/Initial Margin Valuation Adjustment/Collateral Valuation Adjustment);
- liquidity risk associated with the collateral (Liquidity Valuation Adjustment).

CVA (Credit Valuation Adjustment)

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 observable input data/market prices (probabilities of default are derived in priority directly from listed CDS where these exist, 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.

DVA (Debit Valuation Adjustment)

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 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 data/market prices (use of Crédit Agricole S.A. CDS to determine default probabilities). This adjustment is always positive and reduces the fair value of the OTC derivative liabilities held in the portfolio.



FVA (Funding Valuation Adjustment)

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 into the fair value of uncollateralised 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.

ColVA (Collateral Valuation Adjustment) adjustment

The Collateral Valuation Adjustment (ColVA) is a mark-to-market adjustment that aims to incorporate the additional future funding costs and benefits based on the actual funding costs of these securities (on the repo market) into the fair value of OTC derivatives collateralised by non-sovereign securities. This adjustment is calculated per counterparty based on the future exposure of the trading portfolio weighted by a specific spread.

Depending on the case, this adjustment may be a specific provision or be included in mark-to-market figures via a specific discount curve.

LVA (Liquidity Valuation Adjustment)

The Liquidity Valuation Adjustment (LVA) 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.

**BREAKDOWN OF financial instruments at fair value BY VALUATION MODEL**

Amounts presented below include accrued interests and debt and are net of impairment.

Financial assets measured at fair value

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	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	396,317	98,442	282,541	15,334
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	1,404	-	-	1,404
Securities bought under repurchase agreements	156,644	-	150,287	6,357
Pledged securities	-	-	-	-
Held for trading securities	103,672	98,299	4,722	651
Derivative instruments	134,597	143	127,532	6,922
Other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	247,240	130,142	94,929	22,169
Equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss	38,481	17,535	7,127	13,819
Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions of the "SPPI" test	87,431	42,546	37,572	7,313
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	59	-	59	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	1,455	-	1,455	-
Debt securities	85,917	42,546	36,058	7,313
Other debt instruments measured by definition at fair value through profit or loss	5,730	-	5,730	-
Assets backing unit-linked contracts	115,598	70,061	44,500	1,037
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	233,996	206,540	26,830	626
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss ¹	6,015	2,754	2,635	626
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit and loss	227,981	203,786	24,195	-
Hedging derivative Instruments	16,360	-	16,360	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE	893,913	435,124	420,660	38,129
Transfers from Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments			1,747	91
Transfers from Level 2: Valuation based on observable data		1,610		2,218
Transfers from Level 3: Valuation based on unobservable data		22	3,285	
TOTAL TRANSFERS TO EACH LEVEL		1,632	5,032	2,309

¹ SAS Rue La Boétie shares held by the Caisse régionale de la Corse have been included in equity instruments that will not be reclassified to profit or loss through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in Level 2 for €125 million.

Transfers from Level 1 to Level 2 mainly involve Treasury bills, bonds and other fixed-income securities.

Transfers from Level 1 to Level 3 mainly involve trading securities.

Transfers from Level 2 to Level 3 mainly involve trading derivatives.

Transfers from Level 3 to Level 2 mainly involve securities bought/sold under repurchase agreements of customers and credit institutions and trading derivatives.



(in millions of euros)	31/12/2024	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	371,156	69,663	287,973	13,520
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	1,145	-	-	1,145
Securities bought under repurchase agreements	150,124	-	143,653	6,471
Pledged securities	-	-	-	-
Held for trading securities	73,716	69,582	3,899	236
Derivative instruments	146,171	81	140,421	5,669
Other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	229,763	113,607	95,685	20,471
Equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss	38,904	16,922	8,901	13,081
Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions of the "SPPI" test	81,060	40,442	34,025	6,593
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	635	-	635	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	1,845	-	1,845	-
Debt securities	78,580	40,442	31,545	6,593
Other debt instruments measured by definition at fair value through profit or loss	6,495	-	6,495	-
Assets backing unit-linked contracts	103,304	56,243	46,264	798
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	223,600	200,349	22,519	732
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss ¹	6,106	3,143	2,231	732
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit and loss	217,495	197,206	20,288	-
Hedging derivative Instruments	19,195	-	19,195	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE	843,713	383,620	425,370	34,723
Transfers from Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments			1,069	7
Transfers from Level 2: Valuation based on observable data		988		2,316
Transfers from Level 3: Valuation based on unobservable data		16	7,080	
TOTAL TRANSFERS TO EACH LEVEL	1,004	8,149	2,323	

¹ SAS Rue La Boétie shares held by the Caisse régionale de la Corse have been included in equity instruments that will not be reclassified to profit or loss through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in Level 2 for €105 million.

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 mainly involve Treasury bills, bonds and other fixed-income securities.

Transfers from Level 1 to Level 3 mainly involve trading securities.

Transfers from Level 2 to Level 3 mainly involve trading derivatives.

Transfers from Level 3 to Level 2 mainly involve securities bought/sold under repurchase agreements of customers and credit institutions and trading derivatives.



Financial liabilities measured at fair value

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	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	318,995	38,164	272,809	8,022
Securities sold short	39,292	38,062	1,227	3
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	163,006	-	160,001	3,005
Debt securities	-	-	-	-
Due to credit institutions	-	-	-	-
Due to customers	-	-	-	-
Derivative instruments	116,697	102	111,581	5,014
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	104,919	10,871	76,590	17,458
Hedging derivative Instruments	23,660	8	23,652	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE	447,574	49,043	373,051	25,480
Transfers from Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments			191	-
Transfers from Level 2: Valuation based on observable data		56		2,308
Transfers from Level 3: Valuation based on unobservable data		3	10,302	
TOTAL TRANSFERS TO EACH LEVEL	59	10,493	2,308	

¹ SAS Rue La Boétie shares held by the Caisse régionale de la Corse have been included in equity instruments that will not be reclassified to profit or loss through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in Level 2 for €125 million.

Liability transfers to and from Level 3 mainly involve securities bought/sold under repurchase agreements to credit institutions, trading derivatives 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)	31/12/2024	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	311,824	47,154	257,241	7,429
Securities sold short	47,372	47,120	203	49
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	135,744	-	131,721	4,022
Debt securities	2	-	2	-
Due to credit institutions	-	-	-	-
Due to customers	-	-	-	-
Derivative instruments	128,707	34	125,316	3,357
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	101,713	11,461	71,950	18,303
Hedging derivative Instruments	27,261	5	27,256	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE	440,798	58,619	356,447	25,732
Transfers from Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments			72	-
Transfers from Level 2: Valuation based on observable data		78		1,851
Transfers from Level 3: Valuation based on unobservable data		-	6,943	
TOTAL TRANSFERS TO EACH LEVEL	78	7,015	1,851	

Liability transfers to and from Level 3 mainly involve securities bought/sold under repurchase agreements to credit institutions, trading derivatives 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:

- Securities bought/sold under repurchase agreements
- Debt designated at fair value

Debt designated at fair value is classified in Level 2 when its 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 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 whose valuation depends on parameters that cannot be observed in a meaningful way and/or which present a model risk.

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 over the period considered to be unobservable, which, in certain cases, may be the maturity of the transaction.

Level 3 therefore mainly includes:

- Securities bought/sold under repurchase agreements

Repurchase transactions depending on the maturity of the transactions in question and their underlying assets.

- Loans and receivables due from customers
- Securities

Securities classified in Level 3 are essentially:

- unlisted shares or bonds for which no independent valuation is available;
- ABS for which indicative but not necessarily enforceable independent valuations exist.
- Debt designated at fair value

Debt designated at fair value is classified in Level 3 when its embedded derivative is deemed to be classified in Level 3.

- Over-the-counter derivatives

Unobservable income includes complex financial instruments that involve parameters deemed unobservable and thus significantly exposed to model risk.

The aggregate of these principles is mapped for observability map by risk factor/product, underlying (currency, index 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;
- non-linear rate or foreign exchange products for long maturities in the case of major currencies, and for lower maturities in the case of emerging currencies;
- the complex derivatives listed below 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;
- 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;
- non-standard voidable swaps on G10 currencies or certain voidable swaps on emerging market currencies;
- hybrid interest rate/credit products involving contingent risk on an issuer (sovereign or corporate/financial) of the non-standard credit-linked or repackaged note type, whose valuation depends on several unobservable parameters;
- certain products for which the underlying element is the forward volatility of an index or is significantly exposed to basis risk between two indexes;
- multi-underlying products that generate exposures to unobservable correlations among several risk classes (rates, credit, foreign exchange, inflation and shares).
- securitisation swaps generating an exposure to the prepayment rate. The prepayment rate is determined on the basis of historical data on similar portfolios.

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 (31/12/2024)	34,723	-	1,145	6,471	-	236	5,669
Gains or losses during the period ¹	(854)	-	53	(1,004)	-	146	(755)
Recognised in profit or loss	(651)	-	108	(826)	-	148	(731)
Recognised in other comprehensive income	(204)	-	(55)	(178)	-	(2)	(24)
Purchases	13,820	-	821	7,324	-	194	2,977
Sales	(2,756)	-	(553)	-	-	(248)	-
Issues	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
Settlements	(5,854)	-	(85)	(4,835)	-	(1)	(913)
Reclassifications	23	-	23	-	-	-	-
Changes associated with scope during the period	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	(998)	-	-	(1,599)	-	324	(56)
Transfers to Level 3	2,309	-	-	5	-	346	1,591
Transfers from Level 3	(3,307)	-	-	(1,604)	-	(22)	(1,647)
CLOSING BALANCE (31/12/2025)	38,129		1,404	6,357		651	6,922

(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		Assets backing unit-linked contracts	
	Equity and other variable income securities and non-consolidated equity investments	Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	Loans and receivables due from customers	Debt securities	Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss
Closing balance (31/12/2024)	13,081	-	-	6,593	797	-
Gains or losses during the period ¹	613	-	-	66	46	-
Recognised in profit or loss	538	-	-	66	46	-
Recognised in other comprehensive income	75	-	-	-	-	-
Purchases	1,074	-	-	1,120	292	-
Sales	(1,065)	-	-	(693)	(98)	-
Issues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Settlements	(20)	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes associated with scope during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	138	-	-	227	(1)	-
Transfers to Level 3	139	-	-	227	-	-
Transfers from Level 3	(1)	-	-	-	(1)	-
CLOSING BALANCE (31/12/2025)	13,819	-	-	7,313	1,037	-



Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			
(in millions of euros)	Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	Hedging derivative instruments
Closing balance (31/12/2024)	732	-	-
Gains or losses during the period ¹	(19)	-	-
Recognised in profit or loss	-	-	-
Recognised in other comprehensive income	(19)	-	-
Purchases	18	-	-
Sales	(99)	-	-
Issues	27	-	-
Settlements	-	-	-
Reclassifications	-	-	-
Changes associated with scope during the period	(2)	-	-
Transfers	(31)	-	-
Transfers to Level 3	1	-	-
Transfers from Level 3	(32)	-	-
CLOSING BALANCE (31/12/2025)	626	-	-



¹ This balance includes gains and losses for the period arising from assets held on the balance sheet at the reporting period for the following amounts:

Gains/ losses for the period from level 3 assets held at the end of the period	(895)
Recognised in profit or loss	(605)
Recognised in other comprehensive income	(290)

Financial liabilities measured at fair value according to Level 3

(in millions of euros)	Total	Held for trading financial liabilities						Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	Hedging derivative instruments
		Securities sold short	Securities sold under repurchase agreements	Debt securities	Due to credit institutions	Due to customers	Derivative Instruments		
Closing balance (31/12/2024)	25,732	49	4,022	-	-	-	-	3,357	18,303
Gains or losses during the period ¹	1,906	(5)	(231)	-	-	-	-	148	1,994
Recognised in profit or loss	2,042	(5)	(231)	-	-	-	-	171	2,107
Recognised in other comprehensive income	(136)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(23)	(113)
Purchases	7,169	90	4,769	-	-	-	-	1,918	392
Sales	(170)	(114)	-	-	-	-	-	(56)	-
Issues	7,922	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,922	-
Settlements	(9,082)	(14)	(3,169)	-	-	-	-	(728)	(5,171)
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes associated with scope during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	(7,997)	(3)	(2,386)	-	-	-	-	319	(5,927)
Transfers to Level 3	2,308	-	-	-	-	-	-	949	1,359
Transfers from Level 3	(10,305)	(3)	(2,386)	-	-	-	-	(630)	(7,286)
CLOSING BALANCE (31/12/2025)	25,480	3	3,005	-	-	-	-	5,014	17,458

¹ This balance includes gains and losses for the period arising from liabilities held on the balance sheet at the reporting date for the following amounts:

Gains/ losses for the period from level 3 assets held at the end of the period	1,905
Recognised in profit or loss	2,042
Recognised in other comprehensive income	(136)

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 other comprehensive income are recognised in "Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income".

11.3 Assessment of the impact of inclusion of the margin at inception

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Deferred margin at beginning of period	304	359
Margin generated by new transactions during the period	208	245
Margin recognised in net income during the period	(147)	(300)
DEFERRED MARGIN AT END OF PERIOD	365	304

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.

NOTE 12 Scope of consolidation at 31 December 2025

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. is subject to 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 income. 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 "Financing and guarantee commitments 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 on the balance sheet 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 Group subsidiaries must obtain prior approval from their regulatory authorities for the distribution of dividends.

For both CA Egypt and CA Bank Polska, dividend payments are subject to prior approval by their respective regulators.

According to Resolution No. 23 of the Central Bank of Ukraine of 25 February 2022, the allocation of profits to the payment of dividends and the actual payment of the dividends (other than dividends on preferred shares) are prohibited for an indefinite period, with the exception of the State banks, whose dividends are allocated to the Ukrainian State budget.

Corporates will be able to repatriate "new" dividends: corporates will be able to repatriate dividends on interests or shares in corporates abroad accrued based on performance results from the period starting on 1 January 2024. This easing of the rules does not apply to the payment of dividends on undistributed earnings from previous periods allocated to retained earnings or reserve capital.

To minimise the risks to macroeconomic and financial stability, the National Bank has set a monthly repatriation limit for "new" dividends at an equivalent of €1 million. Compliance with this requirement will be ensured through the National Bank of Ukraine's automated E-Limits IT system.



12.1.2 Support for controlled structured entities

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 2025, the outstanding volume of these issues was €37.4 billion.

As part of its third-party securitisation business, Crédit Agricole CIB provides liquidity facilities to its ABCP conduits. At 31 December 2025, these liquidity facilities totalled €42.7 billion.

Crédit Agricole S.A. provided no other financial support for any structured entities consolidated at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

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 Joint ventures and associates

FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES

At 31 December 2025,

- the equity-accounted value of joint ventures totalled €1,787 million (€1,512 million at 31 December 2024),
- the equity-accounted value of associates totalled €5,352 million (€1,415 million at 31 December 2024),

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".

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025					
	% 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						
Crédit Agricole - Group Infrastructure Platform	53.8%	76	-	-	1	79
S3 Latam Holdco 1	50.0%	350	-	-	25	635
Credit Agricole Immobilier Promotion	50.0%	73	-	-	(2)	72
Leasys ³	50.0%	498	-	-	(107)	853
GAC – SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING	50.0%	258	-	-	(5)	215
Credit Agricole Transitions Et Energies	50.0%	373	-	-	1	397
Gac Sofinco Auto Finance Co (Ex Gac Cacf)	50.0%	564	-	21	30	564
Others		159		1	(21)	691
Net carrying amount of investments in equity-accounted entities (Joint ventures)		2,351			(78)	3,506
Associates						
BANCO BPM	19.8%	3,057	3,906	-	1,385	3,057
VICTORY CAPITAL HOLDING INC.	17.9%	1,035	1,209	30	66	190
Abc-Ca Fund Management Co	22.3%	190	-	8	11	190
Wafasalaf	49.0%	150	-	23	17	93
Sbi Funds Management Private Limited	24.3%	268	-	169	113	246
Others		88		8	(71)	88
Net carrying amount of investments in equity-accounted entities (Associates)		4,788			(449)	3,864
NET CARRYING AMOUNT OF INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY-ACCOUNTED ENTITIES		7,140			(527)	7,370

¹ The share of net income from deferred profit sharing of joint ventures and associated companies in the Asset Gathering division is classified as Net Banking Income in the Income Statement

² Equity – Group share in the financial statements of the joint venture or the associate when the joint venture or associate is a sub-group.

³ Includes data from LEASYS S.P.A and LEASYS SAS.

The market value shown in the table above is the quoted price of the shares on the market at 31 December 2025. 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. The sensitivity analyses carried out, particularly on Leasys, did not reveal any indicators of impairment that would justify recognising an impairment loss for the financial year.



31/12/2024						
(in millions of euros)	% of interest	Equity-accounted value	Share of market value	Dividends paid to Group's entities	Share of net income	Share of shareholders' equity ¹
Joint ventures						
Crédit Agricole - Group Infrastructure Platform	53.8%	74	-	-	4	77
S3 Latam Holdco 1	34.7%	325	-	-	21	606
Credit Agricole Immobilier Promotion	50.0%	71	-	4	(5)	71
Leasys ²	50.0%	708	-	-	58	1,067
Credit Agricole Transitions Et Energies	50.0%	142	-	-	(2)	165
Gac Sofinco Auto Finance Co (Ex Gac Cacf)	50.0%	601	-	17	58	601
Others		192	-	-	(8)	695
Net carrying amount of investments in equity-accounted entities (Joint ventures)		2,113			126	3,281
Associates						
Abc-Ca Fund Management Co	22.4%	203	-	6	11	203
Wafasalaf	49.0%	159	-	5	16	100
Sbi Funds Management Private Limited	24.5%	383	-	8	104	358
Others		69		7	(62)	70
Net carrying amount of investments in equity-accounted entities (Associates)		814			68	731
NET CARRYING AMOUNT OF INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY-ACCOUNTED ENTITIES		2,928			194	4,013

¹ Equity – Group share in the financial statements of the joint venture or the associate when the joint venture or associate is a sub-group.

² Includes data from LEASYS S.P.A.



Condensed financial information for the material associates and joint ventures of the Crédit Agricole Group is shown below:

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025			
	Revenues	Net income	Total assets	Total Equity
Joint ventures				
Crédit Agricole - Group Infrastructure Platform	1,256	2	612	137
S3 Latam Holdco 1	348	260	1,618	1,270
Credit Agricole Immobilier Promotion	41	(4)	333	144
LEASYS ¹	50	(220)	17,046	1,707
Credit Agricole Transitions Et Energies	24	2	814	793
Gac Sofinco Auto Finance Co (Ex Gac Cacf)	183	62	6,845	1,128
Gac - Sofinco Finance Leasing	70	(60)	1,600	429
Associates				
Abc-Ca Fund Management Co	80	34	601	571
Wafasalaf	136	35	2,439	189
Sbi Funds Management Private Limited	493	305	989	677
Banco BPM ²	2,443	1,665	213,165	15,740
Victory Capital Holding Inc ²	831	193	3,585	2,042

¹ Includes data from LEASYS S.P.A. and LEASYS SAS.

² The data presented for Banco BPM and Victory Capital is that of September 30, 2025

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2024			
	Revenues	Net income	Total assets	Total Equity
Joint ventures				
Crédit Agricole - Group Infrastructure Platform	1,193	7	645	133
S3 Latam Holdco 1	157	79	1,378	1,212
Credit Agricole Immobilier Promotion	34	(11)	299	141
Leasys ¹	387	106	14,426	2,134
Gac Sofinco Auto Finance Co (Ex Gac Cacf)	255	117	8,948	1,180
Credit Agricole Transitions Et Energies	9	(4)	338	331
Entreprises associées				
Abc-Ca Fund Management Co	78	32	640	609
Wafasalaf	119	32	1,947	205
Sbi Funds Management Private Limited	453	275	1,050	984

¹ Includes Leasys S.P.A. and Leasys SAS data



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 28 joint ventures and 23 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)	31/12/2025				
	% interest	Net asset value	Total assets	Total equity	Net income
Joint ventures					
EUROMARSEILLE 1	50 %	ND	36	19	-
EUROMARSEILLE 2	50 %	ND	55	2	1
ARCAPARK SAS	50 %	239	297	297	36
Futures Energies Investissements Holding	35 %	ND	589	286	36
CASSINI PARTS A	49 %	303	1 619	370	(8)
TUNNELS DE BARCELONA	50 %	ND	489	104	27
Futures Energies Investissements Holding 2	48 %	ND	ND	ND	ND
ELL HOLDCO SARL	50 %	347	1 237	468	8
EUROWATT ENERGIE	75 %	ND	439	48	4
SARL IMPULSE I A	39 %	976	2 730	2 729	101
Futures Energies Investissements Holding 3	80 %	ND	118	45	20
ITALIAN ENERGIES INVESTMENTS HOLDINGS	80 %	ND	111	110	8
ORDESA SERVICIOS EMPRESARIALES SL	60 %	754	969	730	(11)
JANUS RENEWABLES	50 %	ND	1 277	1 277	-
URI GmbH	45 %	ND	1 085	141	(26)
GIGA DYNAMO HOLDINGS	45 %	ND	301	32	(12)
QUADRICA	50 %	ND	79	56	5
ALTALUXCO	50 %	ND	1 010	785	(11)
SCI 1 TERRASSE BELLINI	33 %	61	129	94	4
SCI RUE DU BAC	50 %	152	233	177	8
SCI TOUR MERLE	50 %	71	108	54	2
SCI CARPE DIEM	50 %	132	218	108	6
SCI WAGRAM 22/30	50 %	166	317	61	9
SCI ILOT 13	50 %	47	84	51	6
SCI FREY RETAIL VILLEBON	48 %	44	165	43	3
SCI ACADEMIE MONTROUGE	50 %	55	229	83	(13)
SCI PAUL CEZANNE	49 %	303	173	162	17
SCI 103 GRENELLE	49 %	156	176	168	9
Associates					
RAMSAY – GENERALE DE SANTE	40 %	408	6 895	1 194	(54)
INFRA FOCH TOPCO	49 %	647	5 031	287	67
ALTAREA	25 %	628	8 400	1 694	6
CLARIANE	26 %	364	14 261	3 692	(55)
SAS CRISTAL	46 %	43	127	71	5
SEMMARIS	38 %	38	896	681	30
CENTRAL SICAF S.P.A.	25 %	173	923	702	31
PISTO GROUP HOLDING SARL	40 %	266	101	8	20
FLUXDUNE AO	25 %	178	636	603	-
EF SOLARE	30 %	ND	2 764	628	83
BLUEVIA	23 %	ND	2 515	2 122	(96)



ADL PARTICIPATIONS	25 %	79	358	241	(108)
EDISON RENEWABLES	49 %	ND	832	692	91
HORNSEA 2	25 %	ND	1 956	190	127
INNERGEX FRANCE	30 %	ND	242	20	(7)
FREY	20 %	187	2 516	1 048	40
ICADE	19 %	316	10 519	4 364	(276)
PATRIMOINE ET COMMERCE	19 %	72	959	478	41
MOVHERA	35 %	550	2 226	1 298	44
RENOVALIA TRAMONTANA	40 %	101	246	245	2
WHYSOL RENEWABLES	19 %	ND	40	30	6
SOCIETE CIVILE FONDIS	25 %	50	363	57	3
SCI HEART OF LA DEFENSE	33 %	126	1 371	301	(74)

	31/12/2024				
	%Interest	Net asset value	Total assets	Total equity	Net income
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>					
Joint ventures					
FONCIERE HYPERSUD	51%	1	104	73	48
EUROMARSEILLE 1	50%	ND	36	19	-
EUROMARSEILLE 2	50%	ND	55	2	1
ARCAPARK SAS	50%	239	217	193	26
Futures Energies Investissements Holding	35%	ND	614	250	(24)
CASSINI PARTS A	50%	302	1 620	379	(18)
TUNNELS DE BARCELONA	50%	ND	485	77	21
EUROPEAN MOTORWAY INVESTMENTS 1	60%	293	128	103	22
Futures Energies Investissements Holding 2	48%	ND	ND	ND	ND
ELL HOLDCO SARL	50%	276	1 157	485	2
EUROWATT ENERGIE	75%	ND	439	48	4
SARL IMPULSE I A	36%	976	2 591	2 591	96
Futures Energies Investissements Holding 3	80%	ND	141	45	20
ITALIAN ENERGIES INVESTMENTS HOLDINGS	80%	ND	110	109	11
EF SOLARE	30%	ND	1 121	949	48
ORDESA SERVICIOS EMPRESARIALES SL	60%	589	2	1	-
JANUS RENEWABLES	50%	ND	ND	ND	ND
URI GmbH	45%	ND	ND	ND	ND
SAS DEFENSE CB3	25%	-	48	48	-
QUADRICA	50%	ND	ND	ND	ND
ALTALUXCO	50%	ND	1 038	813	(11)
SCI 1 TERRASSE BELLINI	33%	63	136	91	3
SCI RUE DU BAC	50%	160	232	174	6
SCI TOUR MERLE	50%	68	105	54	2
SCI CARPE DIEM	50%	140	230	108	13
SCI WAGRAM 22/30	50%	160	317	60	7
SCI ILOT 13	50%	52	78	48	3
SCI FREY RETAIL VILLEBON	48%	40	164	40	3
SCI ACADEMIE MONTROUGE	50%	60	244	96	(22)
SCI PAUL CEZANNE	49%	298	152	57	7
SCI 103 GRENELLE	49%	154	174	167	7
Associates					
RAMSAY – GENERALE DE SANTE	40%	545	6 958	1 246	49



INFRA FOCH TOPCO	49%	647	4 286	199	34
ALTAREA	24%	516	8 337	1 748	(472)
CLARIANE	26%	193	15 181	3 584	(105)
SAS CRISTAL	46%	50	124	71	8
SEMMARIS	38%	38	924	668	28
CENTRAL SICAF S.P.A.	25%	171	982	50	20
PISTO GROUP HOLDING SARL	40%	287	102	8	-
CAVOUR AERO SA	40%	ND	371	370	-
FLUXDUNE AO	25%	200	689	673	-
BLUEVIA	23%	ND	2 515	2 122	(96)
ADL PARTICIPATIONS	25%	79	506	349	(52)
EDISON RENEWABLES	49%	ND	1 283	766	165
HORNSEA 2	25%	ND	1 956	190	127
GIGA DYNAMO HOLDINGS	45%	ND	121	44	(2)
INNERGEX FRANCE	30%	ND	ND	ND	ND
FREY	20%	185	2 397	1 047	19
ICADE	19%	330	11 601	4 986	(1 250)
PATRIMOINE ET COMMERCE	20%	62	907	439	29
MOVHERA	35%	560	ND	ND	ND
SOCIETE CIVILE FONDIS	25%	49	371	42	(12)
SCI HEART OF LA DEFENSE	37%	139	1 445	386	155

SIGNIFICANT RESTRICTIONS ON JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES

Crédit Agricole S.A. is subject to 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 income. 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 on the balance sheet 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.



12.3 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.

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025				
	% 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	33%	33%	526	3,558	287
Crédit Agricole Italia Group	22%	22%	174	1,513	95
AGOS SPA	39%	39%	80	507	51
CA Egypte	35%	35%	39	154	28
Other entities ¹	0%	0%	160	2,470	129
TOTAL			979	8,202	590

¹ Including €750 million related to issues of Additional Tier 1 perpetual subordinated bonds carried out on 17/03/2025 by Crédit Agricole Assurances recognised in equity of non-controlling interests. The previous issues have been fully repaid

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2024				
	% 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 noncontrolling interests at the end of the reporting period	Dividends paid to non-controlling interests
Amundi Group	32%	33%	418	3,331	272
Crédit Agricole Italia Group	22%	22%	176	1,457	79
CACEIS Group	30%	30%	140	1,105	115
AGOS SPA	39%	39%	74	486	51
CA Egypte	35%	35%	51	147	15
Other entities	0%	0%	208	2,076	71
TOTAL			1,067	8,601	602

¹ Including €460 million related to issues of Additional Tier 1 perpetual subordinated bonds carried out on 14 October 2014 and 13 January 2015 by Crédit Agricole Assurances recognised in equity of non-controlling interests.



INDIVIDUAL SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION ON SIGNIFICANT NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

The table below presents summary information on subsidiaries with significant non-controlling interests for Crédit Agricole S.A. Group on the basis of the IFRS financial statements.

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2025			
	Total assets	Revenues	Net income	Net income and other comprehensive income
Amundi Group	38,744	3,342	1,589	1,424
Crédit Agricole Italia Group	93,527	3,075	800	821
AGOS SPA	21,315	910	204	204
CA Egypte	2,635	232	112	116
TOTAL	156,221	7,559	2,705	2,565

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2024			
	Total assets	Revenues	Net income	Net income and other comprehensive income
Amundi Group	38,302	3,406	1,302	1,467
Crédit Agricole Italia Group	92,495	3,078	809	803
CACEIS Group	118,034	2,083	455	400
AGOS SPA	20,945	841	190	189
CA Egypte	2,430	277	145	166
TOTAL	272,206	9,685	2,901	3,025



12.4 Composition of the scope

Principal place of Scope of consolidation	Consolidation method	Scope changes	Nature of control (b)	Activity (c)	% control		% interest	
					12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Australia								
Crédit Agricole CIB (Australia)	Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Crédit Agricole CIB Australia Ltd.	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Austria								
Amundi Austria GmbH	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2
CA AUTO BANK GMBH	Full	E4	Subsidiary	SFS	-	100.0	-	100.0
CA AUTO BANK S.P.A. ZWEIGNIEDERLASSUNG ÖSTERREICH	Full	I2	Branch	SFS	100.0	-	100.0	-
CAA STERN GMBH	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LEASYS AUSTRIA GMBH	Equity Accounted	-	Joint venture	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
URI GmbH	Fair Value	-	Joint venture	AG	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0
Belgium								
AMUNDI ASSET MANAGEMENT BELGIUM	Full	-	Branch	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2
BANQUE DEGROOF PETERCAM	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	79.3	79.3	77.5	77.5
Benelpart	Full	E1	Subsidiary	LC	-	100.0	-	96.1
CA AUTO BANK S.P.A BELGIAN BRANCH	Full	-	Branch	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CA Indosuez Wealth (Europe) Belgium Branch	Full	E1	Branch	LC	-	100.0	-	97.8
CACEIS Bank, Belgium Branch	Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.5
BANQUE DEGROOF PETERCAM LUXEMBOURG SA BRUSSELS BRANCH	Full	E1	Branch	LC	-	100.0	-	77.5
Crédit Agricole CIB (Belgique)	Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
CALEF SA – BELGIUM BRANCH	Full	-	Branch	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DEGROOF PETERCAM ASSET MANAGEMENT	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	77.5	77.5
DRIVALIA LEASE BELGIUM S.A.	Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DEGROOF PETERCAM CORPORATE FINANCE	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	77.5	77.5
FLUXDUNE	Fair Value	-	Associate	AG	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
LEASYS SPA Belgian Branch	Equity Accounted	-	Branch	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
NARCISSE HOLDING BELGIQUE SA	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	80.1	80.1	80.1	80.1
OLINN BELGIUM	Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SOCIETE IMMOBILIERE ET FINANCIERE INDUSTRIE GUIMARD	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	77.5	77.5
ORBAN FINANCE	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	77.5	77.5
PETERCAM INVEST	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Sofipac	Full	E1	Subsidiary	LC	-	99.7	-	95.8
Brazil								
Banco Crédit Agricole Brasil S.A.	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
FIC-FIDC	Full	-	Consolidated structured entity	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Fundo A De Investimento Multimercado	Full	-	Consolidated structured entity	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
SANTANDER CACEIS BRASIL DTVM S.A.	Equity Accounted	-	Joint venture	LC	50.0	50.0	50.0	34.7
SANTANDER CACEIS BRASIL PARTICIPACOES S.A	Equity Accounted	-	Joint venture	LC	50.0	50.0	50.0	34.7
Bulgaria								
Amundi Czech Republic Asset Management Sofia Branch	Full	-	Branch	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2
Canada								



Principal place of	Crédit Agricole S.A. Scope of consolidation	Consolidation method	Scope changes	Nature of control (b)	Activity (c)	% control		% interest	
						12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	AMUNDI INTERMEDIATION CANADA INC.	Full	I2	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	-	66.9	-
	Crédit Agricole CIB (Canada)	Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
	CREDIT AGRICOLE SERVICES & OPERATIONS INC.	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Chile									
	AMUNDI ASSET MANAGEMENT AGENCIA EN CHILE	Full	-	Branch	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2
China									
	ABC-CA Fund Management CO	Equity Accounted	-	Associate	AG	33.3	33.3	22.3	22.4
	Amundi BOC Wealth Management Co. Ltd	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	55.0	55.0	36.8	37.0
	AMUNDI FINTECH (SHANGHAI) CO. LTD	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2
	Crédit Agricole CIB China Ltd.	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
	Crédit Agricole CIB China Ltd. Chinese Branch	Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
	GAC - Sofinco Auto Finance Co.Ltd.	Equity Accounted	-	Associate	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING JINAN BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING FOSHAN BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING QINGYUAN BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING DONGGUAN BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING HUNAN BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING CHONGQING BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING CHENGDU BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING SHENZHEN BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING XIAN BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING NANCHANG BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING ZHUHAI BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING LINFEN BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING TAIYUAN XIAODIAN BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING ZHONGSHAN BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING NANJING BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING JIEYANG BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING HARBIN BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING XINJIANG BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING SUZHOU BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING WUHAN BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING QINGDAO BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING SHIJIAZHUANG BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING HUIZHOU BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING CHANGCHUN BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING SHANITOU BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING MAOMING BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING HENGYANG BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING HUAJHUA BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING XIAMEN BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING ZHANJIANG BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-



Principal place of	Crédit Agricole S.A. Scope of consolidation	Consolidation method	Scope changes	Nature of control (b)	Activity (c)	% control		% interest	
						12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING MIANYANG BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING GUIYANG BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING PANZHIHUA BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING HANGZHOU BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING YUEYANG BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING HEFEI AUTOMOBILE LEASING BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING TIANJIN BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING JIANGMEN BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING NINGBO BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING NANCHONG BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING NANNING BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING CHAOZHOU BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING SHENYANG AUTOMOBILE LEASING	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING LANZHOU BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING HAIZHU DISTRICT BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING DALI BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING KUNMING BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING HAIKOU BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC - SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING MEIZHOU BRANCH	Equity Accounted	I3	Branch	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	GAC SOFINCO FINANCE LEASING	Equity Accounted	I3	Joint venture	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	HUI JU DA 2022-01	Equity Accounted	-	Structured joint venture	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
	HUI JU DA 2022-02	Equity Accounted	-	Structured joint venture	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
	HUI JU DA 2023-1	Equity Accounted	-	Structured joint venture	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
	HUI JU DA 2023-2	Equity Accounted	-	Structured joint venture	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
	HUI JU RONG 2024-03	Equity Accounted	-	Structured joint venture	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
	HUI JU RONG 2024-04	Equity Accounted	-	Structured joint venture	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
	HUI JU RONG 2025-1	Equity Accounted	I2	Structured joint venture	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	HUI JU RONG 2025-2	Equity Accounted	I2	Structured joint venture	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-
	HUI JU RONG 2024-01	Equity Accounted	-	Structured joint venture	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
	HUI JU RONG 2024-02	Equity Accounted	-	Structured joint venture	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
	HUI JU TONG 2022-1	Equity Accounted	-	Structured joint venture	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
	HUI JU RONG 2023-1	Equity Accounted	-	Structured joint venture	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Colombia									
	S3 CACEIS COLOMBIA S.A. SOCIEDAD FIDUCIARIA	Equity Accounted	-	Joint venture	LC	50.0	50.0	50.0	34.7
Czech Republic									
	Amundi Czech Republic Asset Management, A.S.	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2
	Amundi Czech Republic, Investicni Spolecnost, A.S.	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2
	DRIVALIA CZECH REPUBLIC S.R.O	Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	DRIVALIA LEASE CZECH REPUBLIC S.R.O	Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	FLEET INSURANCE PLAN S.R.O	Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Denmark									
	CA AUTO FINANCE DANMARK A/S	Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	CREDIT AGRICOLE CIB DENMARK BRANCH	Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8



Principal place of	Crédit Agricole S.A. Scope of consolidation	Consolidation method	Scope changes	Nature of control (b)	Activity (c)	% control		% interest	
						12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
DRIVALIA LEASE DANMARK A/S	Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Egypt									
Crédit Agricole Egypt S.A.E.	Full	-	Subsidiary	IRB	65.3	65.3	65.0	65.0	
Finland									
AMUNDI ASSET MANAGEMENT FINLAND BRANCH	Full	-	Branch	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2	
CA AUTO FINANCE DANMARK A/S, FINLAND BRANCH	Full	-	Branch	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Crédit Agricole CIB (Finlande)	Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8	
DRIVALIA LEASE FINLAND OY	Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
France									
ACAJOU	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2	
ACTICCIA VIE 3 ¹¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	99.3	-	99.3	
ACTICCIA VIE 90 C ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
ACTICCIA VIE 90 N2 ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
ACTICCIA VIE 90 N3 C ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
ACTICCIA VIE 90 N4 ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.8	
ACTICCIA VIE 90 N6 C ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
ACTICCIA VIE N4 ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.8	
ACTIONS 50 3DEC ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.5	
ADIMMO	Equity Accounted	E4	Joint venture	CC	-	50.0	-	35.2	
ADL PARTICIPATIONS	Fair Value	-	Associate	AG	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	
AGORA ACTION EURO(FMU) ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	46.3	-	46.3	-	
AGRICOLE RIVAGE DETTE ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
ALLIANZ-VOLTA ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
ALTA VAI HOLDCO P	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
ALTAREA	Fair Value	-	Associate	AG	24.6	24.4	24.6	24.4	
AM AC FR ISR PC 3D ¹¹	Full	E3	Consolidated structured	AG	-	50.3	-	50.3	
AM DESE FIII DS3IMDI ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
AM KBI AC MO ENPERIC ¹¹	Full	E3	Consolidated structured	AG	-	99.2	-	99.2	
AM OBLI MD AC PM C ¹¹	Full	E3	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	
AM.AC.EU.ISR-P-3D ¹¹	Full	E3	Consolidated structured	AG	-	34.6	-	34.6	
AM.AC.MINER.-P-3D ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	82.8	69.6	82.8	69.6	
AM.AC.USA ISR P 3D ¹¹	Full	E3	Consolidated structured	AG	-	65.5	-	65.5	
AM.ACT.EMER.-P-3D ¹¹	Full	E3	Consolidated structured	AG	-	26.7	-	26.7	
AM.PRIV.EQ.MEGA.II A ¹¹	Full	I1	Consolidated structured	AG	52.5	-	52.5	-	
AM.RDT PLUS -P-3D ¹¹	Full	E3	Consolidated structured	AG	-	58.3	-	58.3	
AMD EQTY GRE IM ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	42.4	-	42.4	-	
AMIRAL GROWTH OPP A ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	
AMUN DELTA CAPI SANT ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	59.2	83.8	59.2	83.8	
AMUN ENERG VERT FIA ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	62.4	62.4	62.4	62.4	
AMUN.ACT.REST.P-C ¹¹	Full	E3	Consolidated structured	AG	-	38.9	-	38.9	
AMUNDI	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	67.1	67.4	66.9	67.2	
AMUNDI - KBI AQUA RESPONSABLE(FMU) ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	85.1	-	85.1	-	
AMUNDI - KBI ACTIONS MONDE ENVIRONNEMENT(FMU) ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	91.6	-	88.0	-	
AMUNDI ACTIONS OR ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	79.0	-	79.0	-	



Principal place of	Crédit Agricole S.A. Scope of consolidation	Consolidation method	Scope changes	Nature of control (b)	Activity (c)	% control		% interest	
						12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
AMUNDI ACTIONS OR P ¹	Full	I1/E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	-	-	-	-
AMUNDI DYNAMIQUE CLIMAT(FMU) ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	98.7	-	98.7	-	-
AMUNDI CREDIT GREEN BONDS(FMU) ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	84.9	-	84.9	-	-
AMUNDI EQUILIBRE CLIMAT(FMU) ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	55.3	-	55.3	-	-
AMUNDI HORIZON LONG TERME - PERI (C) ¹	Full	I1/E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	-	-	-	-
AMUNDI CREDIT GRE P ¹	Full	I1/E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	-	-	-	-
AMUNDI IT SERVICES SNC	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2	
AMUNDI AC.FONC.PC 3D ^{1,1}	Full	E3	Consolidated structured	AG	-	58.3	-	58.3	
AMUNDI ACTIONS FRANCE C 3DEC ^{1,1}	Full	E3	Consolidated structured	AG	-	69.6	-	69.6	
AMUNDI AFD AV DURABL P1 FCP 3DEC ^{1,1}	Full	E3	Consolidated structured	AG	-	69.6	-	69.6	
AMUNDI ALLOCATION C ^{1,1}	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.9	
AMUNDI ASSET MANAGEMENT	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2	
AMUNDI CAA ABS CT ^{1,1}	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
AGORA ACTION EURO ^{1,1}	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	50.5	-	50.5	
AMUNDI CAP FU PERI C ^{1,1}	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	99.2	-	99.2	
Amundi ESR	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2	
AMUNDI Finance	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2	
AMUNDI Finance Emissions	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2	
AMUNDI FLEURONS DES TERRITOIRES PART A PREDICA ^{1,1}	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	60.5	-	60.5	
AMUNDI HORIZON 3D ^{1,1}	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.9	
AMUNDI IMMO DURABLE ^{1,1}	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
AMUNDI Immobilier	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2	
AMUNDI India Holding	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2	
AMUNDI Intermédiation	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2	
AMUNDI KBI ACTION PC ^{1,1}	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	88.5	-	88.5	
AMUNDI KBI ACTIONS C ^{1,1}	Full	E3	Consolidated structured	AG	-	91.0	-	61.2	
AMUNDI KBI AQUA C ^{1,1}	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	58.2	-	58.2	
AMUNDI OBLIG EURO C ^{1,1}	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	57.3	-	57.3	
AMUNDI OBLIG MONDE - RESPONSABLE(FMU) ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	87.4	-	87.4	-	
AMUNDI OBLIGATIONS EURO DURABLES(FMU) ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	42.8	-	42.8	-	
AMUNDI PATRIMOINE C 3DEC ^{1,1}	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	86.3	-	86.3	
AMUNDI PE Solution Alpha	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	98.6	98.6	66.0	66.3	
AMUNDI Private Equity Funds	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2	
AMUNDI PULSACTIONS ^{1,1}	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	53.9	54.6	53.9	54.6	
AMUNDI STRATEGIES ACTIONS EUROPE(FMU) ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	82.5	-	82.5	-	
AMUNDI RENDEMENT PLUS SELECT ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	40.4	-	40.4	-	
AMUNDI TRANSM PAT C ^{1,1}	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	
AMUNDI VALEURS DURAB ^{1,1}	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	62.1	-	62.1	
AMUNDI VALEURS DURABLES(FMU) ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	60.4	-	60.4	-	
AMUNDI VAUGIRARD DETTE IMMO II ^{1,1}	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
AMUNDI Ventures	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2	
AMUNDI VIE(FMU) ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	98.6	-	98.6	-	
AMUNDIOBLIGMONDEP ^{1,1}	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	85.2	-	85.2	
ANATEC	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2	



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						12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Angle Neuf		Full	-	Subsidiary	FRB	100.0	100.0	95.6	95.6
ARCAPARK SAS		Fair Value	-	Joint venture	AG	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
ARTEMID ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured entity	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ATOUT EUROPE C FCP 3DEC ¹¹		Full	E2	Consolidated structured entity	AG	-	85.0	-	85.0
ATOUT FRANCE C FCP 3DEC ¹¹		Full	E3	Consolidated structured entity	AG	-	41.1	-	41.1
ATOUT PREM S ACTIONS 3DEC ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured entity	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ATOUT VERT HORIZON FCP 3 DEC ¹¹		Full	E3	Consolidated structured entity	AG	-	32.9	-	32.9
Auxifip		Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
AXA EUR.SM.CAP E 3D ¹¹		Full	E2	Consolidated structured entity	AG	-	89.8	-	89.8
B IMMOBILIER ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bforbank S.A.	Equity Accounted	-	Associate	CC	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
BFT EQUITY PROTEC 44 ¹¹		Full	E2	Consolidated structured entity	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
BFT EQUITY PROTECT 44 ¹		Full	I3	Consolidated structured entity	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-
BFT FR EMP ISR PERIC ¹¹		Full	E2	Consolidated structured entity	AG	-	43.1	-	43.1
BFT FRAN FUT-C SI.3D ¹¹		Full	E3	Consolidated structured entity	AG	-	60.3	-	60.3
BFT FRANCE EMPLOI ISR(FMU) ¹		Full	I3	Consolidated structured entity	AG	73.3	-	73.3	-
BFT FRANCE FUTUR ISR CLIMAT ¹		Full	I3	Consolidated structured entity	AG	40.9	-	40.9	-
BFT INVESTMENT MANAGERS		Full	E4	Subsidiary	AG	-	100.0	-	67.2
BFT opportunité ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured entity	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BFT PAR VIA EQ EQ PC ¹¹		Full	E2	Consolidated structured entity	AG	-	59.1	-	59.1
B2 HOTEL INVEST (SPPICAV) ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured entity	AG	40.0	86.8	40.0	86.8
BFT RENDEMENT 2027(FMU) ¹		Full	I3	Consolidated structured entity	AG	72.1	-	72.1	-
BFT RENDEMENT 2030 CLIMAT ¹		Full	I3	Consolidated structured entity	AG	48.9	-	48.9	-
BFT RENDEMT 2027 P C ¹		Full	I1/E2	Consolidated structured entity	AG	-	-	-	-
BFT VALUE PREM OP CD ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured entity	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BREEGA VENTURE I ¹		Full	I1/E2	Consolidated structured entity	AG	-	-	-	-
CA AUTO BANK S.P.A FRENCH BRANCH		Full	-	Branch	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CA Consumer Finance		Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CA EDRAM OPPORTUNITES ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured entity	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CA FINANCEMENT HABITAT SFH		Full	-	Subsidiary	CC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CA Grands Crus		Full	-	Subsidiary	CC	77.9	77.9	77.9	77.9
CA Indosuez		Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
CA Indosuez Gestion		Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
CA MASTER PATRIMOINE FCP 3DEC ¹¹		Full	E2	Consolidated structured entity	AG	-	99.1	-	99.1
CA VITA INFRASTRUCTURE CHOICE FIPS C.I.A. ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured entity	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CA VITA PRIVATE DEBT CHOICE FIPS C.I.A ¹¹		Full	E2	Consolidated structured entity	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
CA VITA PRIVATE EQUITY CHOICE ¹¹		Full	E3	Consolidated structured entity	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
CAA 2013 COMPARTIMENT 5 A5 ¹¹		Full	E2	Consolidated structured entity	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
CAA 2013 FCPR B1 ¹¹		Full	E2	Consolidated structured entity	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
CAA 2013 FCPR C1 ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured entity	AG	100.0	94.1	100.0	94.1
CAA 2013 FCPR D1 ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured entity	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAA 2013-2 ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured entity	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CAA 2013-3 ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured entity	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



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						12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
CAA 2014 COMPARTIMENT 1 PART A1 ¹¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	90.8	-	90.8	
CAA 2014 INVESTISSEMENT PART A3 ¹¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	
CAA 2015 COMPARTIMENT 1 ¹¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured entity	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	
CAA 2015 COMPARTIMENT 2 ¹¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	
CAA 2016 ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	91.4	100.0	91.4	
CAA ACTIONS MONDE(FMU) ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-	
CAA ACTIONS MONDES P ¹¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	
CAA COMMERCE 2 ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	73.5	100.0	73.5	
CAA INFRAS 2022 PT A ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
CAA INFRAST 2021 A PREDICA ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
CAA INFRASTRU.2020 A ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
CAA INFRASTRUCTURE ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	95.3	100.0	95.3	
CAA INFRASTRUCTURE 2017 ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
CAA INFRASTRUCTURE 2018 - COMPARTIMENT 1 ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
CAA INFRASTRUCTURE 2019 ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
CAA PE 20 COMP 1 A1 ¹¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	
CAA PR FI II C1 A1 ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
CAA PRIV EQY 19 CF A ¹¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	
CAA PRIV.FINANC.COMP.2 A2 FIC ¹¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	85.9	-	85.9	
CAA PRIVATE EQUITY 2017 ¹¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	96.4	-	96.4	
CAA PRIVATE EQUITY 2017 BIS ¹¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	98.5	-	98.5	
CAA PRIVATE EQUITY 2017 FRANCE INVESTISSEMENT ¹¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured entity	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	
CAA PRIVATE EQUITY 2017 MEZZANINE ¹¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	89.1	-	89.1	
CAA PRIVATE EQUITY 2017 TER ¹¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	
CAA PRIVATE EQUITY 2018 - COMPARTIMENT 1 ¹¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	
CAA PRIVATE EQUITY 2018 - COMPARTIMENT FRANCE	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	
CAA PRIVATE EQUITY 2018 - COMPART ¹¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-	
CAA PRIVATE EQUITY 2019 - COMP 1 ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-	
CAA PRIVATE EQUITY 2019 COMPARTIMENT 1 ¹¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	
CAA PRIVATE EQUITY 2019 COMPARTIMENT BIS ¹¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	
CAA PRIVATE EQUITY 2019 COMPARTIMENT CF ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-	
CAA PRIVATE EQUITY 2019 COMPARTIMENT TER ¹¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	
CAA PRIVATE EQUITY 2019- COMPARTIMENT BIS ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-	
CAA PRIVATE EQUITY 2020 COMP 1 ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-	
CAA PRIVATE EQUITY 2021 COMPARTIMENT 1 ¹¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-	
CAA PRIVATE EQUITY 2021 COMPARTIMENT BIS ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-	
CAA PRIVATE EQUITY 2021 COMPARTIMENT TER ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-	
CAA PV EQ2021 BIS A2 ¹¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	
CAA PV EQ2021 TER A3 ¹¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured entity	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	
CAA PV EQ22 COMP1 A1 ¹¹	Full	I1	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-	
CAA PVT EQ 2021 1 A1 ¹¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	
CAA SECONDAIRE IV ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
CAA SMART FINANCING PART CD ¹¹	Full	I2	Consolidated structured entity	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-	
CAA SMART PART CD ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	



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						12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
CABINET ESPARGILLIERE	Equity Accounted	E4	Joint venture	CC	-	50.0	-	35.2	
CACEIS Bank	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.5	
CACEIS Fund Administration	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.5	
CAA PRIVATE EQUITY 208 - COMPARTIMENT TER ¹¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	
CACEIS S.A.	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	69.5	100.0	69.5	
CACI NON VIE	Full	-	Branch	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
CACI VIE	Full	-	Branch	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
CADESDA 2DEC ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	48.9	49.0	48.9	49.0	
CAIRS Assurance S.A.	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8	
Caisse régionale de Crédit Agricole mutuel de la Corse	Full	-	Subsidiary	CC	99.9	99.9	49.9	49.9	
CALIE Europe Succursale France	Full	-	Branch	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
CALIFORNIA 09 ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	56.4	82.4	56.4	82.4	
CAREPTA R 2016 ¹¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	
Cariou Holding	Full	-	Subsidiary	CC	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	
CASSINI SAS	Fair Value	-	Joint venture	AG	49.2	50.0	49.2	50.0	
CEDAR	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	99.9	99.9	66.8	67.2	
CFM Indosuez Conseil en Investissement	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	67.5	67.5	
CFM Indosuez Conseil en Investissement, Succursale de	Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	67.5	67.5	
CHORELIA N2 PART C ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	87.1	87.3	87.1	87.3	
CHORELIA N3 PART C ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	85.5	85.7	85.5	85.7	
CHORELIA N4 PART C ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	88.2	88.2	88.2	88.2	
CHORELIA N5 PART C ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	75.9	76.4	75.9	76.4	
CAP SANTE 3 PART A ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
CAA SMART N 2 C ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
CHORELIA N6 PART C ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	80.2	80.2	80.2	80.2	
CHORELIA N7 C ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	86.8	87.0	86.8	87.0	
CHORELIA PART C ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured entity	AG	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	
Choral Allocation	Full	-	Consolidated structured entity	AG	99.9	100.0	66.8	67.2	
CLARIANE	Fair Value	-	Associate	AG	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	
CNP ACP 10 FCP ¹¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	
CHORELIA N 9 PART C ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	89.4	89.8	89.4	89.8	
COGENERATION FRANCE I ¹¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	44.6	-	44.6	-	
Compagnie Française de l'Asie (CFA)	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8	
COMPARTIMENT DS3 - IMMOBILIER VAUGIRARD ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
COMPARTIMENT DS3 - VAUGIRARD ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
COTOIT	Equity Accounted	-	Joint venture	CC	50.0	50.0	35.2	35.2	
CPR AM	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2	
CPR AM PREDIQUANT 3(FMU) ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-	
CPR AMBITION FR SI ¹	Full	I1/E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	-	-	-	
CPR AMBITION FRANCE(FMU) ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	44.3	-	44.3	-	
CPR CROIS.REA.-P ¹¹	Full	E3	Consolidated structured	AG	-	28.8	-	28.8	
CPR EUR.HI.DIV.P 3D ¹¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	39.6	-	39.6	
CPR FOCUS INF.-P-3D ¹¹	Full	E3	Consolidated structured	AG	-	26.4	-	26.4	
CPR GLO SILVER AGE P ¹¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	96.6	-	96.6	



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CPR GLOBAL ALLOCATION ISR(FMU) ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	86.8	-	86.8	-	-
CPR GLOBAL SILVER AGE(FMU) ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	95.4	-	95.4	-	-
CPR REF.ST.EP.R.0-100 FCP 3DEC ^{1,1}	Full	E3	Consolidated structured	AG	-	33.2	-	33.2	-
CPR REFLEX STRATEDIS 0-100 P 3D ^{1,1}	Full	E3	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
CPR RENAIJAP.-P-3D ^{1,1}	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	63.6	-	63.6	-
CPR SILVER AGE P 3DEC ^{1,1}	Full	E3	Consolidated structured	AG	-	55.9	-	55.9	-
Crédit Agricole - Group Infrastructure Platform	Equity Accounted	-	Joint venture	CC	57.7	57.7	53.8	53.8	-
Crédit Agricole Agriculture	Full	-	Subsidiary	CC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Crédit Agricole Assurances (CAA)	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
CREDIT AGRICOLE ASSURANCES RETRAITE	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Crédit Agricole Assurances Solutions	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Crédit Agricole Capital Investissement et Finance (CACIF)	Full	-	Subsidiary	CC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Crédit Agricole CIB Air Finance S.A.	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8	-
Crédit Agricole CIB Financial Solutions	Full	-	Consolidated structured	LC	100.0	100.0	97.7	97.7	-
Crédit Agricole CIB Global Banking	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8	-
Crédit Agricole CIB S.A.	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	-
Crédit Agricole CIB Transactions	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8	-
Crédit Agricole Creditor Insurance (CACI)	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Crédit Agricole Home Loan SFH	Full	-	Consolidated structured	CC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Crédit Agricole Immobilier	Equity Accounted	-	Joint venture	CC	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	-
Crédit Agricole immobilier Corporate et Promotion	Equity Accounted	E4	Joint venture	CC	-	50.0	-	50.0	-
Crédit Agricole Immobilier Promotion	Equity Accounted	-	Joint venture	CC	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	-
Crédit Agricole Immobilier Services	Equity Accounted	-	Joint venture	CC	50.0	50.0	35.2	35.2	-
CREDIT AGRICOLE INDICIA (MAI 2025) ¹	Full	I1	Consolidated structured	AG	91.7	-	91.7	-	-
CREDIT AGRICOLE INDICIA JANVIER 2025 C ^{1,1}	Full	I1	Consolidated structured	AG	93.5	-	93.5	-	-
Crédit Agricole Leasing & Factoring	Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
CREDIT AGRICOLE MOBILITY	Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Crédit Agricole Payment Services	Full	-	Subsidiary	CC	50.2	50.2	50.1	50.1	-
Crédit Agricole Public Sector SCF	Full	-	Consolidated structured	CC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Crédit Agricole Régions Développement	Full	-	Subsidiary	CC	74.7	75.2	74.7	75.2	-
Crédit Agricole Services Immobiliers	Equity Accounted	-	Joint venture	CC	50.0	50.0	35.2	35.2	-
CREDIT AGRICOLE TRANSITIONS ET ENERGIES	Equity Accounted	-	Joint venture	CC	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	-
Crédit Agricole S.A.	Parent	-	Parent	CC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Crédit Lyonnais Développement Économique (CLDE)	Full	E5	Subsidiary	FRB	-	100.0	-	95.6	-
DEGROOF PETERCAM ASSET MANAGEMENT SUCCURSALE FRANCE	Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	77.5	77.5	-
DEGROOF PETERCAM FINANCE	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8	-
DEGROOF PETERCAM WEALTH MANAGEMENT	Full	E4	Subsidiary	LC	-	100.0	-	97.8	-
Delfinances	Full	-	Consolidated structured	CC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
DEMETR COMPARTIMENT JA 202	Full	-	Consolidated structured	LC	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
DEMETR COMPARTIMENT TS EU	Full	-	Consolidated structured	LC	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
DEMETR AIR TIME - 2024	Full	-	Consolidated structured	LC	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
DEMETR COMPARTIMENT GL-2023	Full	-	Consolidated structured	LC	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
DEMETR COMPARTIMENT DEMETR-EL OFF B/S-2024	Full	-	Consolidated structured	LC	100.0	100.0	-	-	-



Principal place of	Crédit Agricole S.A. Scope of consolidation	Consolidation method	Scope changes	Nature of control (b)	Activity (c)	% control		% interest	
						12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Doumer Finance S.A.S.		Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
DRIVALIA FRANCE SAS		Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DRIVALIA LEASE FRANCE S.A.		Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DS 2020(FMU) ¹		Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	63.7	-	63.7	-
DS Campus ^{1,1}		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EFFITHERMIE FPCI ^{1,1}		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EIFFEL INFRAS VERT C ^{1,1}		Full	E3	Consolidated structured	AG	-	44.3	-	44.3
EIFFEL INFRASTRUCTURES VERTES(FMU)		Full	I3/E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	-	-	-
ELL HOLDCO SARL		Fair Value	-	Joint venture	AG	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
ESTER FINANCE TECHNOLOGIES		Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
EUROPEAN CDT SRI PC ^{1,1}		Full	E3	Consolidated structured	AG	-	44.0	-	44.0
EUROWATT ENERGIE		Fair Value	-	Joint venture	AG	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
FCPR AMUNDI FLEURONS DES TERRITOIRES(FMU) ¹		Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	59.5	-	59.5	-
FCI FCH JPMORGAN US EQUITY FOCUS ¹		Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	68.3	-	68.3	-
FCPR AMUNDI MEGATENDANCES III EVOLUTION ¹		Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	69.2	-	69.2	-
FCPR CAA 2013 ^{1,1}		Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
FCPR CAA COMP TER PART A3 ^{1,1}		Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
FCPR CAA COMPART BIS PART A2 ^{1,1}		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FCPR CAA COMPARTIMENT 1 PART A1 ^{1,1}		Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
FCPR CAA France croissance 2 A ^{1,1}		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FCPR PREDICA 2007 A ^{1,1}		Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
FCPR PREDICA 2007 C2 ^{1,1}		Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
FCPR PREDICA 2008 A1 ^{1,1}		Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
FCPR PREDICA 2008 A2 ^{1,1}		Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
FCPR PREDICA 2008 A3 ^{1,1}		Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
FCPR UI CAP AGRO ^{1,1}		Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
FCT CA LEASING 2025-1		Full	I2	Consolidated structured	SFS	100.0	-	100.0	-
FCT BRIDGE(FMU) ¹		Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-
FCT CAREPTA RE-2016-1(FMU) ¹		Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-
FCT CREDIT AGRICOLE HABITAT 2025 (Compartiment Corse)		Full	I2	Consolidated structured	CC	100.0	-	100.0	-
FCT CREDIT HABITATIONS COMPARTIMENT LCL		Full	O1	Consolidated structured	FRB	100.0	100.0	95.6	95.6
FCT AMUNDI DETTE SENIOR INITIAVE IMPACT ¹		Full	I1/E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	-	-	-
FCT BRIDGE 2016-1 ^{1,1}		Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
FCT CA LEASING 2023-1		Full	E1	Consolidated structured	SFS	-	100.0	-	100.0
FCT CAA – Compartiment 2017-1 ^{1,1}		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FCT CAA COMPARTIMENT CESSION DES CREANCES LCL		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FCT CREDIT AGRICOLE HABITAT 2024 (Compartiment Corse)		Full	-	Consolidated structured	FRB	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FCT CAREPTA - COMPARTIMENT RE-2016-1 ^{1,1}		Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
FCT Crédit Agricole Habitat 2020 Compartiment Corse		Full	E1	Consolidated structured	CC	-	100.0	-	100.0
FCT Crédit Agricole Habitat 2022 Compartiment Corse		Full	-	Consolidated structured	CC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FCT ESTELLE FRANCE 2025	Equity Accounted	I2	Structured joint venture	SFS	50.0	-	50.0	-	-
FCT FFR		Full	I2	Consolidated structured	LC	100.0	-	-	-
FCT Crédit Conso 2025		Full	I2	Consolidated structured	FRB	100.0	-	95.6	-
FCT GINKGO AUTO LOANS 2022		Full	-	Consolidated structured	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



Principal place of	Crédit Agricole S.A. Scope of consolidation	Consolidation method	Scope changes	Nature of control (b)	Activity (c)	% control		% interest	
						12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
FCT GINKGO DEBT CONSO 2024-1	Full	-	Consolidated structured	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
FCT GINKGO MASTER REVOLVING LOANS	Full	E1	Consolidated structured	SFS	-	100.0	-	100.0	
FCT GINKGO SALES FINANCE 2022-02	Full	-	Consolidated structured	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
FCT GINKGO SALES FINANCE 2023-01	Full	-	Consolidated structured	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
FCT ODYSSEE	Full	-	Consolidated structured	LC	100.0	100.0	-	-	
FDC A1 PART P ^{1,1}	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	
FDC A1(FMU) ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-	
FDC T1 ^{1,1}	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
FEDERIS CORE EU CR 19 MM ^{1,1}	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	43.0	-	43.0	
FIMO Courtage	Full	-	Subsidiary	FRB	100.0	100.0	94.6	94.6	
Finamur	Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Fininvest	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	98.4	98.4	96.2	96.2	
FIRECA	Full	-	Subsidiary	CC	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	
FIRST EAGLE AMUNDI SUSTAINABLE VALUE FD(FMU)	Full	I3/E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	-	-	-	
Fletirec	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8	
Foncaris	Full	-	Subsidiary	CC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
FONCIERE HYPERSUD	Fair Value	E1	Joint venture	AG	-	51.4	-	51.4	
FONDS AV ECHUS FIA F ¹	Full	I1	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-	
FPCI Cogeneration France I ^{1,1}	Full	E3	Consolidated structured	AG	-	85.0	-	85.0	
FREECARS	Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	76.4	76.4	76.4	76.4	
FDC A1 R ^{1,1}	Full	E3	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	
FREY	Fair Value	-	Associate	AG	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	
FREY RETAIL VILLEBON ^{1,1}	Fair Value	-	Joint venture	AG	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.5	
FUTURES ENERGIES INVESTISSEMENTS HOLDING	Fair Value	-	Joint venture	AG	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	
FPCI CAA SECONDAIRE V ^{1,1}	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	
FR0000985046 LCL OBLIGATIONS INFLATION EUROPE ^{1,1}	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	42.0	41.7	42.0	41.7	
FUTURES ENERGIES INVESTISSEMENTS HOLDING 2	Fair Value	-	Joint venture	AG	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	
FUTURES ENERGIES INVESTISSEMENTS HOLDING 3	Fair Value	-	Joint venture	AG	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	
Grands Crus Investissements (GCI)	Full	-	Subsidiary	CC	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	
GINKGO SALES FINANCE 2024-1	Full	-	Consolidated structured	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
GRD 13 (AMUNDI)(FMU) ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-	
GRD 2(FMU) ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-	
GRD 03 ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-	
GRD 14 ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-	
GRD 44 ^{1,1}	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	
GRD 44 N 6 PART P ^{1,1}	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	
GRD 44 N ² (FMU) ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-	
GRD 44 N ² ¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	
GRD 44(FMU) ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-	
GRD 44 Num 6(FMU) ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-	
GRD 7(FMU) ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-	
GRD ACP OBLIG ADE ¹	Full	I2/E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	-	-	-	
GRD ACP OBLIG(FMU) ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-	
GRD ACT.ZONE EURO ^{1,1}	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	



Principal place of	Crédit Agricole S.A. Scope of consolidation	Consolidation method	Scope changes	Nature of control (b)	Activity (c)	% control		% interest	
						12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
GRD CAR 39 FCP ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
GRD FCR 99 FCP ¹¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	
GRD GLOBAL DISRUPTIVE ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-	
GRD IFC 97 FCP ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
GRD02 ¹¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	
GRD03 ¹¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	
GRD05 ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
GRD07 ¹¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	
GRD08 ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
GRD09 ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
GRD11 ¹¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	
GRD13 ¹¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	
GRD14 ¹¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	
GRD17 ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
GRD18 ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
HASTINGS PATRIM AC ¹¹	Full	E3	Consolidated structured	AG	-	21.3	-	21.3	
HDP BUREAUX ¹¹	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	
HDP HOTEL ¹¹	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	
HDP LA HALLE BOCA ¹¹	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	
Héphäistos Multidevises FCT	Full	-	Consolidated structured	LC	100.0	100.0	-	-	
HOLDING EQUINOXE	Full	I2	Subsidiary	AG	99.0	-	99.0	-	
HOLDING ATLAS	Full	I2	Subsidiary	AG	99.0	-	99.0	-	
HOLDING EUROMARSEILLE	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
HYMNOS ISR(FMU) ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	94.8	-	94.8	-	
HOLDING SIRIUS	Full	I2	Subsidiary	AG	85.0	-	85.0	-	
HYMNOS P 3D ¹¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	96.0	-	96.0	
IAA CROISSANCE INTERNATIONALE ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Icade	Fair Value	-	Associate	AG	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	
IDIA	Full	-	Subsidiary	CC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
IDIA DEVELOPPEMENT	Full	E5	Subsidiary	CC	-	100.0	-	100.0	
IDIA PARTICIPATIONS	Full	-	Subsidiary	CC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
HORIES INVEST ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	61.4	52.3	61.4	52.3	
IMEFA 165 ¹¹	Full	I1	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-	
IMEFA 177 ¹¹	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
IMEFA 178 ¹¹	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
IMEFA 179 ¹¹	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
IMEFA 199 ¹¹	Full	I1	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-	
IMEFA CENT QUATRE VINGT SEPT ¹¹	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	65.2	65.2	65.2	65.2	
IMEFA CENT SOIXANTE TROIS ¹¹	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
IMPACT GREEN BONDS M ¹¹	Full	E3	Consolidated structured	AG	-	90.8	-	90.8	
IDINVEST SEC FD IV A ¹¹	Full	E3	Consolidated structured	AG	-	70.0	-	70.0	
INDO ALLOC MANDAT C ¹¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	94.9	-	94.9	
INDOS.EURO.PAT.PD 3D ¹¹	Full	E3	Consolidated structured	AG	-	36.6	-	36.6	
INDOSUEZ ALLOCATION ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	



Principal place of	Crédit Agricole S.A. Scope of consolidation	Consolidation method	Scope changes	Nature of control (b)	Activity (c)	% control		% interest	
						12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
INDOSUEZ ALLOCATION MANDAT(FMU) ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	93.4	-	93.4	-	-
INDOSUEZ CAP EMERG.M ^{1,1}	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	71.3	-	71.3	-
INDOSUEZ CAP EMERGENTS(FMU) ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	75.4	-	75.4	-	-
INDOSUEZ FUNDS - AMERICA SMALL & MIDCAPS ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	45.3	-	45.3	-	-
INDOSUEZ OBJ TERRE M ¹	Full	I1/E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	-	-	-	-
INDOSUEZ OBJECTIF TERRE(FMU) ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	57.1	-	57.1	-	-
INFRA FOCH TOPCO	Fair Value	-	Associate	AG	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2	-
INNREGEX FRANCE	Fair Value	-	Associate	AG	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	-
Interfimo	Full	-	Subsidiary	FRB	99.0	99.0	94.6	94.6	-
INVEST RESP S3 3D ^{1,1}	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	55.3	-	55.3	-
IRIS HOLDING FRANCE	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	80.1	80.1	80.1	80.1	-
Issy Pont ^{1,1}	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
L&E Services	Full	-	Consolidated structured	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8	-
LCL	Full	-	Subsidiary	FRB	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	-
LCL AC.DEV.DU.EURO ^{1,1}	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	76.9	77.6	76.9	77.6	-
LCL AC.EMERGENTS 3D ^{1,1}	Full	E3	Consolidated structured	AG	-	29.3	-	29.3	-
LCL AC.MDE HS EU.3D ^{1,1}	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	-
LCL ACT RES NATUREL ^{1,1}	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	56.6	55.6	56.6	55.6	-
LCL ACT.E-U ISR 3D ^{1,1}	Full	E3	Consolidated structured	AG	-	33.2	-	33.2	-
LCL ACT.OR MONDE ^{1,1}	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	64.6	63.3	64.6	63.3	-
LCL ACT.USA ISR 3D ^{1,1}	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	79.4	84.2	79.4	84.2	-
LCL ACTIONS EURO FUT ^{1,1}	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	43.2	-	43.2	-
LCL ACTIONS EURO ODD ISR ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	53.5	-	53.5	-	-
LCL ACTIONS MONDE FCP 3 DEC ^{1,1}	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	49.5	46.5	49.5	46.5	-
LCL ALLOCATION DYNAMIQUE 3D FCP ^{1,1}	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	95.8	-	95.8	-
LCL AUTOCALL VIE (SEPT 2024) ^{1,1}	Full	I1	Consolidated structured	AG	98.3	-	98.3	-	-
LCL COM CARB STRA P ^{1,1}	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	95.5	-	95.5	-
LCL COMP CB AC MD P ^{1,1}	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	57.2	-	57.2	-
LCL COMPENSATION CARBONE ACTIONS MONDE(FMU) ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	62.5	-	62.5	-	-
LCL COMPENSATION CARBONE MULTI STRATEGIE(FMU) ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	96.7	-	96.7	-	-
LCL COMPENSATION CARBONE ACTIONS EURO ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	67.3	-	67.3	-	-
LCL DEVELOPPEM.PME C ^{1,1}	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	64.7	65.6	64.7	65.6	-
LCL ECHUS - GAMMA C ¹	Full	E2/I1	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
LCL ECHUS - PHI ^{1,1}	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
LCL Emissions	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2	-
LCL FLEX 30 ^{1,1}	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	69.1	68.5	69.1	68.5	-
LCL INVEST.EQ C ^{1,1}	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	95.4	95.3	95.4	95.3	-
LCL INVEST.PRUD.3D ^{1,1}	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	94.1	-	94.1	-
LCL INVESTISSEMENT DYNAMIQUE(FMU) ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	95.2	-	95.2	-	-
LCL INVESTISSEMENT PRUDENT(FMU) ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	91.3	-	91.3	-	-
LCL MGEST FL0-100 ^{1,1}	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	89.3	-	89.3	-
LCL OBL.CREDIT EURO ^{1,1}	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	87.2	88.0	87.2	88.0	-
GIGA DYNAMO HOLDINGS	Fair Value	-	Joint venture	AG	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	-
LCL TRIPLE HORIZON AV (SEPT 2024) ^{1,1}	Full	I1	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-	-



Principal place of	Crédit Agricole S.A. Scope of consolidation	Consolidation method	Scope changes	Nature of control (b)	Activity (c)	% control		% interest	
						12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
LEASYS France S.A.S		Equity Accounted	-	Joint venture	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
LEASYS SAS		Equity Accounted	-	Joint venture	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
LF PRE ZCP 12 99 LIB ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LINXO		Full	E4	Subsidiary	CC	-	100.0	-	50.4
LINXO GROUP		Full	-	Subsidiary	CC	100.0	100.0	50.1	50.4
Lixxbail		Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lixxcourtage		Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LMA SA		Full	-	Consolidated structured	LC	100.0	100.0	-	-
Londres Croissance C16		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2
LOTUS LCR		Full	I2	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	-	66.9	-
M.D.F.89 FCP ¹¹		Full	E3	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
MEILLEURIMMO FIA A ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	67.0	56.4	67.0	56.4
MEILLEURTAUX HORIZON ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	43.5	42.6	43.5	42.6
MID INFRA SLP ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MIDCAP ADVISORS (EX SODICA)		Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Molinier Finances		Full	E1	Subsidiary	LC	-	100.0	-	96.0
CREDIT AGRICOLE IMMOBILIER PROPERTY MANAGEMENT		Equity Accounted	O1	Joint venture	CC	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
NORMANDIE SEINE IMMOBILIER		Equity Accounted	-	Joint venture	CC	50.0	50.0	35.2	35.2
NOVAXIA VISTA A ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	48.4	48.4	48.4	48.4
OACET 2DEC ¹¹		Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	99.6	-	99.6
OA EURO AGGREGATE BOND ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OBJECTIF DYNAMISME FCP ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	95.7	97.2	95.7	97.2
OBJECTIF LONG TERME FCP ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OBJECTIF MEDIAN FCP ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OBJECTIF PRUDENCE FCP ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	94.7	90.7	94.7	90.7
OBLIG IG EUROPE 2 FCP. ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	58.3	59.9	58.3	59.9
OLINN FINANCE		Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OLINN IT		Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OLINN SAS		Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OLINN SERVICES		Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OPCI CAA CROSSROADS		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OPCI Camp Invest		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	80.1	80.1	80.1	80.1
OPCI ECO CAMPUS SPPICAV		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OPCI GHD SPPICAV PROFESSIONNELLE ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0
OPCI Immanens		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2
OPCI Immo Emissions		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2
OPCI Iris Invest 2010		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	80.1	80.1	80.1	80.1
OPCI MASSY BUREAUX		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OPCI Messidor		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OPCIMMO LCL SPPICAV 5DEC ¹¹		Full	E3	Consolidated structured	AG	-	99.6	-	99.6
OPCIMMO PREM SPPICAV 5DEC ¹¹		Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	98.1	-	98.1
OPCIMMO(FMU) ¹		Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	88.3	-	88.3	-
OXLIN		Full	-	Subsidiary	CC	100.0	100.0	50.1	50.4
Pacific EUR FCC		Full	-	Consolidated structured	LC	100.0	100.0	-	-



Principal place of	Crédit Agricole S.A. Scope of consolidation	Consolidation method	Scope changes	Nature of control (b)	Activity (c)	% control		% interest	
						12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Pacific IT FCT		Full	-	Consolidated structured	LC	100.0	100.0	-	-
Pacific USD FCT		Full	-	Consolidated structured	LC	100.0	100.0	-	-
Pacifica		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PATRIMOINE ET COMMERCE		Fair Value	-	Associate	AG	19.4	20.2	19.4	20.2
PED EUROPE		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
POINCARE(FMU) ¹¹		Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	71.8	-	71.8	-
PORT.METAUX PREC.A-C ¹¹		Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	93.6	-	93.6
Predica		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Predica 2005 FCPR A ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Predica 2006 FCPR A ¹¹		Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
Predica 2006-2007 FCPR A ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PREDICA 2010 A1 ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PREDICA 2010 A2 ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PREDICA 2010 A3 ¹¹		Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
PREDICA ENERGIES DURABLES		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
Predica OPCI Bureau		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Predica OPCI Commerces		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Predica OPCI Habitation		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PREDICA SECONDAIRES III ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Predicant A1 FCP ¹¹		Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
Predicant A3 FCP ¹¹		Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
PREDIPARK		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PREDIQUANT A1 ¹		Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-
Prediquant opportunité ¹¹		Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
PREDIQUANT OPPORTUNITES ¹		Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-
PREDIQUANT PREMIUM ¹¹		Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
PREDIQUANT PREMIUM(FMU) ¹		Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-
PREDIWATT		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
RAMSAY – GENERALE DE SANTE		Fair Value	-	Associate	AG	39.8	39.8	39.8	39.8
RAVIE FCP 5DEC ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	58.2	100.0	58.2	100.0
RED CEDAR		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2
RETAH PART C ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	93.8	100.0	93.8	100.0
RSD 2006 FCP 3DEC ¹¹		Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
RUE DU BAC (SCI) ¹¹		Fair Value	-	Joint venture	AG	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
S.A.S. Evergreen Montrouge		Full	-	Consolidated structured	CC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SA RESICO		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAS COMMERCES 2		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
SAS CRISTAL		Fair Value	-	Associate	AG	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0
QUADRICA		Fair Value	-	Joint venture	AG	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
SAS DEFENSE CB3		Fair Value	E3	Joint venture	AG	-	25.0	-	25.0
PREDURBA SAS		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAS HOLDOL IRIS DAHLIA		Full	I3	Subsidiary	AG	80.0	-	80.0	-
SAS PREDI-RUNGIS		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAS SQUARE HABITAT PROVENCE COTE D AZUR		Equity Accounted	-	Joint venture	CC	50.0	50.0	35.2	35.2



Principal place of	Crédit Agricole S.A. Scope of consolidation	Consolidation method	Scope changes	Nature of control (b)	Activity (c)	% control		% interest	
						12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
SC CAA EURO SELECT ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI I TERRASSE BELLINI ¹¹		Fair Value	-	Joint venture	AG	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3
SCI 103 GRENELLE ¹¹		Fair Value	-	Joint venture	AG	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0
SCI 11 PLACE DE L'EUROPE ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI ACADEMIE MONTROUGE ¹¹		Fair Value	-	Joint venture	AG	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
SCI BMEDIC HABITATION ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
SCI CAMPUS MEDICIS ST DENIS ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0
SCI CAMPUS RIMBAUD ST DENIS ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0
SCI CARPE DIEM ¹¹		Fair Value	-	Joint venture	AG	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
SC Y IMMO PART B ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
SCI D2 CAM		Equity Accounted	-	Joint venture	CC	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
SCI EUROMARSEILLE 1		Fair Value	-	Joint venture	AG	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
SCI EUROMARSEILLE 2		Fair Value	-	Joint venture	AG	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
SCI FEDERALE PEREIRE VICTOIRE ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
SCI FEDERALE VILLIERS ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI FEDERIMMO ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI FEDERLOG ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
SCI FEDERLONDRES ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI FEDERPIERRE ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI FONDIS ¹¹		Fair Value	-	Associate	AG	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
SCI DAHLIA ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
SCI GRENIER VELLEF ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI HEART OF LA DEFENSE ¹¹		Fair Value	-	Associate	AG	33.3	36.6	33.3	36.6
SCI Holding Dahlia ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI ILOT 13 ¹¹		Fair Value	-	Joint venture	AG	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
SCI IMEFA 001 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 002 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 003 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 005 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 006 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 008 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 009 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 010 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 012 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 016 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 017 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 018 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 020 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 022 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 025 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 032 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 033 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 035 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 036 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



Principal place of	Crédit Agricole S.A. Scope of consolidation	Consolidation method	Scope changes	Nature of control (b)	Activity (c)	% control		% interest	
						12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
SCI IMEFA 037 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 038 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 039 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 042 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 043 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 044 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 047 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 048 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 051 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 052 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 054 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 057 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 058 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 060 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 061 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 062 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 063 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 064 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 068 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 069 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 072 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 073 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 074 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 076 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 077 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 078 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 079 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 080 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 081 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 082 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 083 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 084 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 085 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 089 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 091 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 092 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 096 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 100 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 101 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 102 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 103 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 104 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 105 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 108 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



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SCI IMEFA 109 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 113 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 115 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 116 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 117 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 118 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 120 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 121 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 122 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 123 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 126 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 128 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 129 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 131 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 140 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 148 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 149 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 150 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 155 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 158 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 159 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 164 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 169 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 170 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 171 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 172 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 173 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 174 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 175 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI IMEFA 176 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI LE VILLAGE VICTOR HUGO ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI LINASENS ¹¹		Full	E2	Consolidated structured entity ¹¹	AG	-	60.3	-	60.3
SCI LINASENS(FMU) ¹		Full	I3	Consolidated structured entity ¹¹	AG	58.2	-	58.2	-
SCI LYON TONY GARNIER ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0
SCI MEDI BUREAUX ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8
SCI NEW VELIZY ¹¹		Full	I1	Subsidiary	AG	99.6	-	99.6	-
SCI PACIFICA HUGO ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI Paul Cézanne ¹¹	Fair Value	-		Joint venture	AG	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0
SCI PM IMMO TREND ¹¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured entity ¹¹		AG	-	66.2	-	66.2
SCI PORTE DES LILAS - FRERES FLAVIEN ¹	Full	-		Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI Quentyvel	Full	-		Subsidiary	CC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI TANGRAM ¹¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured entity ¹¹		AG	-	94.0	-	94.0
SCI VALHUBERT ¹¹	Full	-		Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



Principal place of consolidation	Crédit Agricole S.A. Scope of consolidation	Consolidation method	Scope changes	Nature of control (b)	Activity (c)	% control		% interest	
						12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
SCI VAUGIRARD 36-44 ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI PRIM IM TR B ¹¹		Full	E2	Consolidated structured entity	AG	-	53.4	-	53.4
SCI VICQ D'AZIR VELLEFAUX ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured entity	AG	100.0	78.9	100.0	78.9
SCI VILLEURBANNE LA SOIE ILOT H ¹¹		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0
SCI WAGRAM 22/30 ¹¹		Fair Value	-	Joint venture	AG	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
SCPI LFP MULTIMMO ¹¹		Full	E3	Consolidated structured entity	AG	-	29.2	-	29.2
SEL EUR CLI SEP 22 C ¹¹		Full	E2	Consolidated structured entity	AG	-	90.0	-	90.0
SEL FR ENV MAI 2022 ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured entity	AG	80.3	80.3	80.3	80.3
SEL EUR CLIM 01 23C ¹¹		Full	E2	Consolidated structured entity	AG	-	78.3	-	78.3
SELECT FRA ENV ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured entity	AG	83.8	83.8	83.8	83.8
SECT EU CLIM 0124 C ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured entity	AG	85.5	85.6	85.5	85.6
SELE FR ENV JAN 23 C ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured entity	AG	76.1	76.2	76.1	76.2
SEL FR ENV MAI 2023 ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured entity	AG	84.3	84.0	84.3	84.0
SELEC FR ENV 0922 C ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured entity	AG	81.6	81.7	81.6	81.7
SELEC FRA ENV S 23 C ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured entity	AG	77.7	77.8	77.7	77.8
SELECTION FRANCE ENVIRONNEMENT (JANVIER 2022) ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured entity	AG	88.5	88.6	88.5	88.6
SEMMARIS		Fair Value	-	Associate	AG	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.9
SH PREDICA ENERGIES DURABLES SAS		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SNGI		Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Société d'Epargne Foncière Agricole (SEFA)		Full	-	Subsidiary	CC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Société Générale Gestion (S2G)		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2
Sofinco Participations		Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SOLIDARITE AMUNDI P ¹¹		Full	E3	Consolidated structured entity	AG	-	80.4	-	80.4
SOLIDARITE INITIATIS SANTE ¹¹		Full	E2	Consolidated structured entity	AG	-	77.7	-	77.7
SOLIDARITE(FMU) ¹		Full	I3	Consolidated structured entity	AG	71.4	-	71.4	-
Spirica		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SQUARE HABITAT ALPES PROVENCE	Equity Accounted	E4	Joint venture	CC	-	50.0	-	35.2	
SQUARE HABITAT ALSACE VOSGES	Equity Accounted	E4	Joint venture	CC	-	50.0	-	35.2	
SQUARE HABITAT CABINET LIEUTAUD	Equity Accounted	-	Joint venture	CC	50.0	50.0	35.2	35.2	
SQUARE HABITAT CENTRE FRANCE	Equity Accounted	-	Joint venture	CC	50.0	50.0	35.2	35.2	
SQUARE HABITAT CENTRE OUEST	Equity Accounted	E4	Joint venture	CC	-	50.0	-	35.2	
SQUARE HABITAT FRANCHE-COMTE	Equity Accounted	E4	Joint venture	CC	-	50.0	-	35.2	
SQUARE HABITAT HAUTES ALPES	Equity Accounted	-	Joint venture	CC	50.0	50.0	35.2	35.2	
SQUARE HABITAT LANGUEDOC	Equity Accounted	E4	Joint venture	CC	-	50.0	-	35.2	
SQUARE HABITAT TOULOUSE 31	Equity Accounted	-	Joint venture	CC	50.0	50.0	35.2	35.2	
SQUARE HABITAT VAUCLUSE	Equity Accounted	-	Joint venture	CC	50.0	50.0	35.2	35.2	
Sté Européenne de Développement d'Assurances	Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Sté Européenne de Développement du Financement	Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
SUDECO	Equity Accounted	E4	Joint venture	CC	-	50.0	-	50.0	
TANGRAM(FMU) ¹	Full	I3	Consolidated structured entity	AG	89.9	-	89.9	-	
TCB	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	99.1	99.1	96.1	96.1	
TOUR MERLE (SCI) ¹¹	Fair Value	-	Joint venture	AG	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	
Triple P FCC	Full	-	Consolidated structured entity	LC	100.0	100.0	-	-	



Principal place of	Crédit Agricole S.A. Scope of consolidation	Consolidation method	Scope changes	Nature of control (b)	Activity (c)	% control		% interest	
						12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
UBAF		Equity Accounted	-	Joint venture	LC	47.0	47.0	46.0	46.0
Ucafleet		Equity Accounted	-	Associate	SFS	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
UI CAP SANTE 2 ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unifergie		Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNIGEST SECON V WRLD ¹		Full	I1/E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	-	-	-
UNIGESTION SECONDARY V FPCI EUROPE(FMU) ¹		Full	I3	Consolidated structured entity	AG	72.4	-	72.4	-
Uni-medias		Full	-	Subsidiary	CC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNIPIERRE ASSURANCE (SCPI) ¹¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UPTEVIA		Equity Accounted	-	Joint venture	LC	50.0	50.0	50.0	34.8
VAUGIRARD FACTORY		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
VAUGIRARD GRIMSBY		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
VAUGIRARD LONGUEUIL		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
VAUGIRARD PROXI		Full	I2	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-
VENDOME INV.FCP 3DEC ¹¹		Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	88.9	-	88.9
VENDOME INVESTISSEMENT(FMU) ¹		Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	90.4	-	90.4	-
VENDOME SELECTION EURO(FMU)		Full	I3/E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	-	-	-
WATEA		Equity Accounted	-	Joint venture	SFS	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Germany									
A-BEST 21		Full	-	Consolidated structured	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
A-BEST 23		Full	-	Consolidated structured	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
A-BEST NINETEEN		Full	-	Consolidated structured	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
AIXIGO AG		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2
Amundi Deutschland GmbH		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2
CA AUTO BANK S.P.A. GERMAN BRANCH		Full	-	Branch	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CA VERSICHERUNGSSERVICE GMBH		Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CACEIS Bank S.A., Germany Branch		Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.5
CACEIS FONDS SERVICE GMBH		Full	E4	Subsidiary	LC	-	100.0	-	69.5
CACI LIFE DAC (DEUTSCHLAND)		Full	I2	Branch	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-
CACI NON-LIFE DAC (DEUTSCHLAND)		Full	I2	Branch	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-
CALEF SA – NIEDERLASSUNG DEUTSCHLAND		Full	-	Branch	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Crédit Agricole CIB (Allemagne)		Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Creditplus Bank AG		Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DEGROOF PETERCAM ASSET MANAGEMENT GERMANY BRANCH		Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	77.5	77.5
FERRARI FINANCIAL SERVICES GMBH		Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
LEASYS SPA GERMAN BRANCH		Equity Accounted	-	Branch	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
MERCA MANAGEMENT GMBH		Full	I3	Consolidated structured	SFS	100.0	-	100.0	-
MERCA LEASING VELWALTUNGS - GMBH		Full	I3	Consolidated structured	SFS	100.0	-	100.0	-
MERCA LEASING GMBH CO KG		Full	I3	Consolidated structured	SFS	100.0	-	100.0	-
MERCA VENDOR FINANCE		Full	I3	Consolidated structured	SFS	100.0	-	100.0	-
OLINN DEUTSCHLAND		Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
RAST		Full	-	Consolidated structured	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
RETAIL AUTOMOTIVE CP GERMANY 2021 UG		Full	-	Consolidated structured	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Greece									
CA AUTO BANK GMBH HELLENIC BRANCH		Full	E4	Branch	SFS	-	100.0	-	100.0



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						12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	CA AUTO BANK S.P.A. HELLENIC BRANCH	Full	I2	Branch	SFS	100.0	-	100.0	-
	CA AUTO INSURANCE HELLAS S.A.	Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Crédit Agricole Life	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	DRIVALIA LEASE HELLAS SM S.A.	Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Guernsey									
	Crédit Agricole CIB Finance (Guernsey) Ltd.	Full	-	Consolidated structured	LC	99.9	99.9	97.7	97.7
Hong Kong									
	AMUNDI Hong Kong Ltd.	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2
	CA Indosuez (Suisse) S.A. Hong Kong Branch	Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
	Crédit Agricole CIB (Hong-Kong)	Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
	Credit Agricole Securities (Asia) Limited Hong Kong	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Hungary									
	Amundi Investment Fund Management Private Limited	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2
India									
	Crédit Agricole CIB (Inde)	Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
	Crédit Agricole CIB Services Private Ltd.	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
	CREDIT AGRICOLE CORPORATE & INVESTMENT BANK IFSC BANKING UNIT	Full	I2	Branch	LC	100.0	-	97.8	-
	SBI FUNDS MANAGEMENT LTD	Equity Accounted	-	Associate	AG	36.3	36.4	24.3	24.5
Ireland									
	Amundi Intermédiation Dublin Branch	Full	-	Branch	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2
	Amundi Ireland Ltd	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2
	CA AUTO BANK S.P.A IRISH BRANCH	Full	-	Branch	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	CA AUTO REINSURANCE DAC	Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	CACEIS Bank, Ireland Branch	Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.5
	CACEIS Ireland Limited	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.5
	CACI LIFE LIMITED	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	CACI NON LIFE LIMITED	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	CACI Reinsurance Ltd.	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	CORSAIR 1.52% 25/10/38 ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	CORSAIR 1.5255% 25/04/35 ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	CORSAIRE FINANCE IRELAND 0.83% 25-10-38 ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	CORSAIRE FINANCE IRELAND 1.24 % 25-10-38 ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	CORSAIRE FINANCE IRELANDE 0.7% 25-10-38 ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	DRIVALIA LEASE IRELAND LIMITED	Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	EFL LEASE ABS 2021-1 DESIGNATED ACTIVITY COMPANY	Full	-	Consolidated structured	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	EFL LEASE ABS 2024-1 DESIGNATED ACTIVITY COMPANY	Full	-	Consolidated structured	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	FIXED INCOME DERIVATIVES - STRUCTURED FUND PLC	Full	-	Consolidated structured	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
	KBI Global Investors (North America) Limited	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2
	KBI Global Investors Limited	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2
	KBI GLOBAL SUSTN INFR-DEUR ¹¹	Full	E3	Consolidated structured	AG	-	28.7	-	28.7
	PREMIUM GR 0% 28	Full	-	Consolidated structured entity	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	PREMIUM GREEN 0.508% 25-10-38	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	PREMIUM GREEN 0.63% 25-10-38	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	PREMIUM GREEN 1.24% 25/04/35	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



Principal place of	Crédit Agricole S.A. Scope of consolidation	Consolidation method	Scope changes	Nature of control (b)	Activity (c)	% control		% interest	
						12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
PREMIUM GREEN 1.531% 25-04-35	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PREMIUM GREEN 1.55% 25-07-40	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PREMIUM GREEN 4.72% 12-250927	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PREMIUM GREEN PLC 1.095% 25-10-38	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PREMIUM GREEN TV2027	Full	-	Consolidated structured entity	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Space Holding (Ireland) Limited	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Italy									
A-BEST 22	Full	-	Consolidated structured	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
A-BEST 25	Full	-	Consolidated structured	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
A-BEST 24	Full	-	Consolidated structured	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agos	Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0
AGOS RENTING S.R.L	Full	II	Joint venture	SFS	100.0	-	61.0	-	-
AMUNDI Real Estate Italia SGR S.p.A.	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2	67.2
AMUNDI SGR S.p.A.	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2	67.2
BANCO BPM	Equity Accounted	II	Associate	CC	20.1	-	19.8	-	-
BANCO BPM ASSICURAZIONI	Full	I3/E4	Subsidiary	AG	-	-	-	-	-
CA Assicurazioni	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ANIMA-AMERICA F ¹¹	Full	E3	Consolidated structured	AG	-	41.5	-	41.5	41.5
ANI NET Z AZI I ¹¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	45.4	67.6	45.4	67.6	67.6
CA AUTO BANK	Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CA Indosuez Wealth (Europe) Italy Branch	Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8	97.8
CACEIS Bank, Italy Branch	Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.5
CACI DANNI	Full	-	Branch	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CACI VITA	Full	-	Branch	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CENTRAL SICAF	Fair Value	-	Associate	AG	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5
CLICKAR SRL	Equity Accounted	-	Joint venture	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Crédit Agricole CIB (Italie)	Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8	97.8
Crédit Agricole Group Solutions	Full	-	Subsidiary	IRB	100.0	100.0	78.0	78.0	78.0
Crédit Agricole Italia	Full	-	Subsidiary	IRB	78.1	78.1	78.1	78.1	78.1
Crédit Agricole Leasing Italia	Full	-	Subsidiary	IRB	100.0	100.0	81.4	81.4	81.4
Crédit Agricole Vita S.p.A.	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DRIVALIA SPA	Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DEGROOF PETERCAM ASSET MANAGEMENT ITALY BRANCH	Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	77.5	77.5	77.5
CREDIT AGRICOLE LEASING & FACTORING S.A. - SUCCURSALE	Full	-	Branch	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EDISON RENEWABLES	Fair Value	-	Associate	AG	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0
EF SOLARE ITALIA	Fair Value	-	Associate	AG	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
FRA K2 AT RI PR UC-EBAEURH1 ¹	Full	E3	Consolidated structured	AG	-	68.4	-	68.4	68.4
ItalAsset Finance SRL	Full	-	Consolidated structured	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8	97.8
LABIRS ONE S.R.L	Equity Accounted	-	Structured joint venture	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
ITALIAN ENERGIES INVESTMENTS HOLDINGS	Fair Value	-	Joint venture	AG	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
LEASYS ITALIA SPA	Equity Accounted	-	Joint venture	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Nexus 1	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	96.9	96.9	96.9	96.9	96.9
OLINN ITALIA	Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



Principal place of	Crédit Agricole S.A. Scope of consolidation	Consolidation method	Scope changes	Nature of control (b)	Activity (c)	% control		% interest	
						12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
PIUVERA ASSICURAZIONI		Full	I3	Subsidiary	AG	65.0	-	65.0	-
PIUVERA PROTEZIONE		Full	I3	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	-	65.0	-
SUNRISE SPV 20 SRL		Full	-	Consolidated structured	SFS	100.0	100.0	61.0	61.0
SUNRISE SPV 30 SRL		Full	-	Consolidated structured	SFS	100.0	100.0	61.0	61.0
SUNRISE SPV 40 SRL		Full	-	Consolidated structured	SFS	100.0	100.0	61.0	61.0
SUNRISE SPV 50 SRL		Full	-	Consolidated structured	SFS	100.0	100.0	61.0	61.0
SUNRISE SPV 96 SRL		Full	I2	Consolidated structured	SFS	100.0	-	61.0	-
SUNRISE SPV 97 SRL		Full	I2	Consolidated structured	SFS	100.0	-	61.0	-
SUNRISE SPV Z60 Srl		Full	-	Consolidated structured	SFS	100.0	100.0	61.0	61.0
SUNRISE SPV Z70 Srl		Full	-	Consolidated structured	SFS	100.0	100.0	61.0	61.0
SUNRISE SPV Z80 Srl		Full	-	Consolidated structured	SFS	100.0	100.0	61.0	61.0
SUNRISE SPV Z90 Srl		Full	-	Consolidated structured	SFS	100.0	100.0	61.0	61.0
SUNRISE SPV 92 SRL		Full	-	Consolidated structured	SFS	100.0	100.0	61.0	61.0
SUNRISE SPV 93 SRL		Full	-	Consolidated structured	SFS	100.0	100.0	61.0	61.0
SUNRISE SPV 94 SRL		Full	-	Consolidated structured	SFS	100.0	100.0	61.0	61.0
SUNRISE SPV Z95 SRL		Full	-	Consolidated structured	SFS	100.0	100.0	61.0	61.0
VAUGIRARD ITALIA		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
VAUGIRARD PUGLIA		Full	I2	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-
VAUGIRARD SOLARE		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
WHYSOL RENEWABLES	Fair Value	I3	Associate	AG	19.4	-	19.4	-	-
Japan									
AMUNDI Japan		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2
Crédit Agricole CIB (Japon)		Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Crédit Agricole Life Insurance Company Japan Ltd.		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Crédit Agricole Securities Asia BV (Tokyo)		Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
DAIWA IFREE FOREING BOND INDEX ¹		Full	I1/E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	-	-	-
UBAF (Japon)	Equity Accounted	-	Branch	LC	47.0	47.0	46.0	46.0	
Jersey									
CACEIS FUND ADMINISTRATION JERSEY (CI) LIMITED		Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.5
Luxembourg									
5904 A2EURC ¹		Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	42.6	-	42.6
5909 A2EURC ¹		Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	55.8	-	55.8
7653 AEURC ¹		Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	52.9	-	52.9
9522 A2EURC ¹		Full	E3	Consolidated structured	AG	-	71.8	-	71.8
95368A3 ¹		Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	98.9	-	98.9
9522A6EURC ¹		Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0
A FD EQ E CON AE(C) ¹		Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	52.5	-	52.5
AF INDEX EQ USA A4E ¹		Full	E3	Consolidated structured	AG	-	75.4	-	75.4
AIJPMGBIGOAH ¹		Full	E3	Consolidated structured	AG	-	75.5	-	75.5
ALTALUXCO	Fair Value	-	Joint venture	AG	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	
AMF EMERGING MKT EQUITY ESG IMPROVERS		Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	98.5	-	98.5	-
AMUN NEW SIL RO AEC ¹		Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	71.5	-	71.5
AMUNDI DS IV VAUGIRA ¹		Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



Principal place of	Crédit Agricole S.A. Scope of consolidation	Consolidation method	Scope changes	Nature of control (b)	Activity (c)	% control		% interest	
						12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
AMUNDI FUNDS ABSOLUTE RETURN MULTI-STRAT ¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	
AMUNDI FUNDS NEW SILK ROAD	Full	I3	Consolidated structured entity	AG	86.0	-	86.0	-	
AMUNDI FUNDS PIONEER STRATEGIC INCOME ¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	
AMUNDI GLOBAL SERVICING	Full	E1	Subsidiary	AG	-	100.0	-	67.2	
Amundi Luxembourg SA	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2	
AMUNDI PIO INC OPPS-M2 EUR C ¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	72.3	-	72.3	
ARCHIM.-IN.DE.PL.III ¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	100.0	-	100.0	
ARCHMORE INFRASTRU DEBT PLATFORM SCA SIF	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	-	100.0	-	
BA-FII EUR EQ O-GEUR ¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	43.3	47.1	43.3	47.1	
BANQUE DEGROOF PETERCAM LUXEMBOURG SA	Full	E4	Subsidiary	LC	-	100.0	-	77.5	
BRIDGE EU 20 SR LIB ¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	90.3	100.0	90.3	100.0	
CA Indosuez Wealth (Asset Management)	Full	E4	Subsidiary	LC	-	100.0	-	97.8	
CA Indosuez Wealth (Europe)	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8	
CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch	Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.5	
CAVOUR AERO SA	Fair Value	E2	Associate	AG	-	40.0	-	40.0	
COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE TALER S.A.	Full	I3/E4	Subsidiary	LC	-	-	-	-	
CPR INV MEGATRENDS R EUR-ACC ¹	Full	E3	Consolidated structured entity	AG	-	28.7	-	28.7	
Crédit Agricole CIB Finance Luxembourg S.A.	Full	-	Consolidated structured	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8	
Crédit Agricole Life Insurance Europe	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	
CYCLOPE INVESTISSEMENTS OPPORTUNITIES	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	50.3	-	50.3	-	
CYCLOPE INVESTMENT SICAV-FIS OPPORTUNITIES A EUR C ¹	Full	I1/E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	-	-	-	
CA INDOSUEZ FUND SOLUTIONS	Full	O1	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	77.5	
EUROPEAN MARKETING GROUP	Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
DEGROOF PETERCAM ASSET MANAGEMENT LUX BRANCH	Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	77.5	77.5	
EUROPEAN MOTORWAY INVESTMENTS	Fair Value	E2	Joint venture	AG	-	60.0	-	60.0	
FCH BLBY INVST GD EU A-ZCEUR ¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	56.9	42.0	56.9	42.0	
FCH BLUEBAY INVESTMENT GRADE EURO BD ESG	Full	I1	Consolidated structured	AG	47.6	-	47.6	-	
FCH JPM EMER MK ¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured entity	AG	-	62.4	-	62.4	
FCH JNS HEN HON ERO CT-ZCEUR ¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	60.5	44.5	60.5	44.5	
FCH JPMORGAN EMERGING MKT INVES GRD BD	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	54.1	-	54.1	-	
FEAMUNDISVFAEC ¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	77.6	-	77.6	
FIDELITY ACT STRAT WORLD EQUITY FUND	Full	I1	Consolidated structured entity	AG	56.4	-	56.4	-	
Fund Channel	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	77.9	68.0	
IMMOBILIERE CRISTAL LUXEMBOURG SA	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	77.5	
INDFGBEUR2026P ¹	Full	E3	Consolidated structured	AG	-	31.0	-	31.0	
INDFNAOSA ¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	87.6	-	87.6	
INDOFIIFLEXEG ¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	45.7	-	45.7	
INDO-GBL TR-PE ¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured entity	AG	-	37.9	-	37.9	
INDOSUEZ AMERICA SMALL MID CAPS PE CAPI ¹	Full	I1/E2	Consolidated structured entity	AG	-	-	-	-	
INDOSUEZ FUNDS - FII FLEXIBLE EURO	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	46.7	-	46.7	-	
INDOSUEZ FDS GLOBAL TRENDS	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	44.8	-	44.8	-	
INDOSUEZ FUNDS IMPACT ¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	84.3	-	84.3	



Principal place of	Crédit Agricole S.A. Scope of consolidation	Consolidation method	Scope changes	Nature of control (b)	Activity (c)	% control		% interest	
						12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
INDOSUEZ FUNDS NAOS	Full	I3	Consolidated structured	AG	87.8	-	87.8	-	-
INDOSUEZ FUNDS IMPACT	Full	I3	Consolidated structured entity	AG	73.8	-	73.8	-	-
Investor Service House S.A.	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.5	
JPM GLOBAL FOCUS-CEHA ¹	Full	I1/E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	-	-	-	-
LEASYS LUXEMBOURG S.A	Equity Accounted	-	Joint venture	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	
OLINN LUXEMBOURG	Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Partinvest S.A.	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.5	
PIO-DIV S/T-AEURND ¹	Full	E3	Consolidated structured	AG	-	69.0	-	69.0	
PISTO GROUP HOLDING SARL	Fair Value	-	Associate	AG	40.2	40.2	40.2	40.2	
POLAR CAPITAL NORTH ¹	Full	E2	Consolidated structured	AG	-	57.3	-	57.3	
PREDICA INFRASTRUCTURE SA	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
PurpleProtAsset 1,36% 25/10/2038 ¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
PurpleProtAsset 1.093% 20/10/2038 ¹	Full	-	Consolidated structured	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
SARL IMPULSE	Fair Value	-	Joint venture	AG	38.5	36.0	38.5	36.0	
SCH EU IG IN DEB F V ¹	Full	I1/E2	Consolidated structured entity	AG	-	-	-	-	-
Space Lux	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
VAUGIRARD FIBRA	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Malaysia									
AMUNDI Malaysia Sdn Bhd	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2	
CACEIS MALAYSIA SDN.BHD	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.5	
Mauritius									
GSA Ltd	Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Mexico									
AMUNDI ASSET MANAGEMENT MEXICO BRANCH	Full	-	Branch	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2	
Banco Santander CACEIS México, S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple	Equity Accounted	-	Joint venture	LC	50.0	50.0	50.0	34.7	
Pioneer Global Investments LTD Mexico City Branch	Full	-	Branch	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2	
Monaco									
CFM Indosuez Gestion	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	67.5	67.5	
CFM Indosuez Wealth	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	70.2	70.2	67.5	67.5	
LCL succursale de Monaco	Full	-	Branch	FRB	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	
Morocco									
DRIVALIA LEASE ESPANA SAU, MOROCCO BRANCH	Full	-	Branch	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Themis Courtage	Equity Accounted	-	Associate	SFS	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	
WAFA Gestion	Equity Accounted	-	Associate	AG	34.0	34.0	22.7	22.9	
Wafasalaf	Equity Accounted	-	Associate	SFS	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	
Netherlands									
AMUNDI ASSET MANAGEMENT NEDERLAND	Full	-	Branch	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2	
BANK DEGROOF PETERCAM NEDERLAND BRANCH	Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	77.5	77.5	
CA AUTO FINANCE NEDERLAND BV	Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
CACEIS Bank, Netherlands Branch	Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.5	
CALEF SA – DUTCH BRANCH	Full	-	Branch	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Crédit Agricole Consumer Finance Nederland	Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Crédit Agricole Securities Asia BV	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8	



Principal place of	Crédit Agricole S.A. Scope of consolidation	Consolidation method	Scope changes	Nature of control (b)	Activity (c)	% control		% interest	
						12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
DEGROOF PETERCAM ASSET MANAGEMENT NETHERLANDS BRANCH		Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	77.5	77.5
DRIVALIA LEASE NEDERLAND B.V.		Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
IB KREDIET B.V.		Full	O1	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LEASYS Nederland		Equity Accounted	-	Joint venture	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
MAGOI BV		Full	E1	Consolidated structured entity	SFS	-	100.0	-	100.0
Sinefinair B.V.		Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Sufinair B.V.		Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Norway									
CA AUTO FINANCE NORGE A/S		Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DRIVALIA LEASE NORGE AS		Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Poland									
BLUEVIA		Fair Value	-	Associate	AG	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5
AMUNDI Polska		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2
Arc Broker		Full	-	Subsidiary	IRB	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CA AUTO BANK S.P.A POLSKA BRANCH		Full	-	Branch	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Carefleet S.A.		Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CDT AGRI ZYCIE TU		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Crédit Agricole Bank Polska S.A.		Full	-	Subsidiary	IRB	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Crédit Agricole Polska S.A.		Full	-	Subsidiary	IRB	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Credit Agricole Service sp z o.o.		Full	-	Subsidiary	IRB	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CREDIT AGRICOLE TOWARZYSTWO UBEZPIECZEN SPOŁKA AKCYJNA		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DRIVALIA LEASE POLSKA SP Z O O		Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EFL Finance S.A.		Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUROFACTOR POLSKA S.A.		Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europejski Fundusz Leasingowy (E.F.L.)		Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LEASYS POLSKA		Equity Accounted	-	Joint venture	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
TRUCK CARE Sp		Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Portugal									
ARES LUSITANI STC, S.A.		Full	-	Consolidated structured entity	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
AZQORE S.A. SUCURSAL EM PORTUGAL		Full	I2	Branch	LC	100.0	-	97.8	-
CA AUTO BANK S.P.A PORTUGUESE BRANCH		Full	-	Branch	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CA INDOSUEZ WEALTH (EUROPE) PORTUGAL BRANCH		Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Credibom		Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CREDIT AGRICOLE LEASING & FACTORING SA SUCURSAL EM Portugal		Full	O1	Branch	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DRIVALIA PORTUGAL S.A.		Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LEASYS MOBILITY PORTUGAL S.A.		Equity Accounted	-	Joint venture	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
LEASYS PORTUGAL S.A.		Equity Accounted	-	Joint venture	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0



Principal place of	Crédit Agricole S.A. Scope of consolidation	Consolidation method	Scope changes	Nature of control (b)	Activity (c)	% control		% interest	
						12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
MOVHERA		Fair Value	-	Associate	AG	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
MUDUM SEGUROS		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Qatar									
CACIB Qatar Financial Center Branch		Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Romania									
Amundi Asset Management S.A.I SA		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2
Russia									
Crédit Agricole CIB AO		Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Saudi Arabia									
CREDIT AGRICOLE CIB ARABIA FINANCIAL COMPANY		Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Singapore									
Amundi Intermédiation Asia PTE Ltd		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2
AMUNDI Singapore Ltd.		Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2
Azqore SA Singapore Branch		Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	82.9	97.8	81.0
CA Indosuez (Suisse) S.A. Singapore Branch		Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Crédit Agricole CIB (Singapour)		Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Fund Channel Singapore Branch		Full	-	Branch	AG	100.0	100.0	77.9	68.0
UBAF (Singapour)	Equity Accounted	-	Branch	LC	47.0	47.0	46.0	46.0	
Slovakia									
Amundi Czech Republic Asset Management Bratislava Branch		Full	-	Branch	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2
South Korea									
Crédit Agricole CIB (Corée du Sud)		Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Credit Agricole Securities (Asia) Limited Seoul Branch		Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
NH-AMUNDI ASSET MANAGEMENT	Equity Accounted	-	Associate	AG	30.0	30.0	20.1	20.2	
UBAF (Corée du Sud)	Equity Accounted	-	Branch	LC	47.0	47.0	46.0	46.0	
WOORI CARD 2022 I ASSET SECURITIZATION SPECIALTY CO LTD	Full	E3	Consolidated structured	LC	-	100.0	-	-	-
Spain									
ABANCA GENERALES DE SEGUROS Y REASEGUROS	Full	II	Subsidiary	AG	50.0	-	50.0	-	
A-BEST 20	Full	E1	Consolidated structured	SFS	-	100.0	-	100.0	
AMUNDI Iberia S.G.I.I.C S.A.	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2	
CA AUTO BANK S.P.A. SPANISH BRANCH	Full	-	Branch	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
CA Indosuez Wealth (Europe) Spain Branch	Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8	
CACEIS BANK SPAIN, S.A.U.	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.5
CACEIS FUND ADMINISTRATION, SUCURSAL EN ESPAÑA	Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.5
CACEIS FUND SERVICES SPAIN S.A.U.	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.5
Crédit Agricole CIB (Espagne)	Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8	
CRÉDIT AGRICOLE CONSUMER FINANCE SPAIN EFC	Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Crédit Agricole Leasing & Factoring, Súrcusal en España	Full	-	Branch	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
DEGROOF PETERCAM ASSET MANAGEMENT SPAIN BRANCH	Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	77.5	77.5	
DRIVALIA ESPANA S.L.U.	Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
DRIVALIA LEASE ESPANA S.A.U.	Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
LEASYS SPA, Spanish Branch	Equity Accounted	-	Branch	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	



Principal place of	Crédit Agricole S.A. Scope of consolidation	Consolidation method	Scope changes	Nature of control (b)	Activity (c)	% control		% interest	
						12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	JANUS RENEWABLES	Fair Value	-	Joint venture	AG	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
	Predica - Prévoyance Dialogue du Crédit Agricole	Full	-	Branch	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	RENOVALIA TRAMONTANA	Fair Value	II	Associate	AG	40.0	-	40.0	-
	Sabadell Asset Management, S.A., S.G.I.I.C.	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2
	ORDESA SERVICIOS EMPRESARIALES	Fair Value	-	Joint venture	AG	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
	Santander CACEIS Latam Holding 1,S.L.	Equity Accounted	-	Joint venture	LC	50.0	50.0	50.0	34.7
	Santander CACEIS Latam Holding 2,S.L.	Equity Accounted	-	Joint venture	LC	50.0	50.0	50.0	34.7
	VAUGIRARD AUTOVIA S.L.U.	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	TUNELS DE BARCELONA	Fair Value	-	Joint venture	AG	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
	Vaugirard Infra S.L.	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	VAUGIRARD RENOVABLES	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sweden									
	AMUNDI ASSET MANAGEMENT SWEDEN BRANCH	Full	-	Branch	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2
	CA AUTO FINANCE SVERIGE AB	Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Crédit Agricole CIB (Suède)	Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
	DRIVALIA LEASE SVERIGE AB	Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Switzerland									
	AMUNDI ALPHA ASSOCIATES AG	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2
	AMUNDI Suisse	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2
	Azqore	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	82.9	97.8	81.0
	BANQUE THALER SA	Full	I3/E4	Subsidiary	LC	-	-	-	-
	CA AUTO FINANCE SUISSE SA	Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	CA Indosuez (Suisse) S.A. Switzerland Branch	Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
	CA Indosuez (Switzerland) S.A.	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
	CA Indosuez Finanziaria S.A.	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
	CACEIS BANK ZURICH BRANCH	Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.5
	CACEIS Bank, Switzerland Branch	Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.5
	CACEIS Switzerland S.A.	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.5
	OLINN SUISSE	Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Taiwan									
	Amundi Taiwan Limited	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2
	Crédit Agricole CIB (Taipei)	Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Ukraine									
	CREDIT AGRICOLE UKRAINE	Full	-	Subsidiary	IRB	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
United Arab Emirates									
	AMUNDI ASSET MANAGEMENT DUBAI (OFF SHORE) BRANCH	Full	-	Branch	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2
	Crédit Agricole CIB (ABU DHABI)	Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
	Crédit Agricole CIB (Dubai DIFC)	Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
	Crédit Agricole CIB (Dubai)	Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
	INDOSUEZ SWITZERLAND DIFC BRANCH	Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
United Kingdom									
	AMUNDI (UK) Ltd.	Full	-	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2
	AMUNDI IT SERVICES LONDON BRANCH	Full	-	Branch	AG	100.0	100.0	66.9	67.2
	CA AUTO FINANCE UK LTD	Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	CACEIS Bank, UK Branch	Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.5



Principal place of	Crédit Agricole S.A. Scope of consolidation	Consolidation method	Scope changes	Nature of control (b)	Activity (c)	% control		% interest	
						12/31/2025	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	CACEIS UK TRUSTEE AND DEPOSITORY SERVICES LTD	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.5
	Crédit Agricole CIB (Royaume-Uni)	Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
	Crédit Agricole CIB Holdings Ltd.	Full	E1	Subsidiary	LC	-	100.0	-	97.8
	DRIVALIA LEASE UK LTD	Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	DRIVALIA UK LTD	Full	-	Subsidiary	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	FERRARI FINANCIAL SERVICES GMBH, UK Branch	Full	-	Branch	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
	HORNSEA 2	Fair Value	-	Associate	AG	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
	Leasys UK Ltd	Equity Accounted	-	Joint venture	SFS	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
	NIXES SIX (LTD)	Full	-	Consolidated structured	SFS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Succursale Crédit Agricole SA	Full	-	Branch	CC	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
United States	Amundi Asset Management US Inc	Full	E2	Subsidiary	AG	-	100.0	-	67.2
	Amundi Distributor US Inc	Full	E2	Subsidiary	AG	-	100.0	-	67.2
	Amundi Holdings US Inc	Full	E2	Subsidiary	AG	-	100.0	-	67.2
	Amundi US Inc	Full	E2	Subsidiary	AG	-	100.0	-	67.2
	AMUNDI US INVESTMENT ADVISORS HOLDING LLC	Full	I2	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	-	66.9	-
	AMUNDI US INVESTMENT ADVISORS	Full	I2	Subsidiary	AG	100.0	-	66.9	-
	Atlantic Asset Securitization LLC	Full	-	Consolidated structured	LC	100.0	100.0	-	-
	Crédit Agricole America Services Inc.	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
	Crédit Agricole CIB (New-York)	Full	-	Branch	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
	Crédit Agricole Global Partners Inc.	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
	Crédit Agricole Leasing (USA) Corp.	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
	Crédit Agricole Securities (USA) Inc	Full	-	Subsidiary	LC	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
	CREDIT AGRICOLE SECURITIES (USA) INC. Branch Offices	Full	I2/O1	Branch	LC	100.0	-	97.8	-
	La Fayette Asset Securitization LLC	Full	-	Consolidated structured	LC	100.0	100.0	-	-
	VICTORY CAPITAL HOLDINGS INC	Equity Accounted	I3	Associate	AG	4.6	-	17.9	-

Branches are mentioned in
1 : UCITS, unit funds and SCIs

"At December 31, 2025, 111 structured entities were divested and 56 structured entities were included in the scope of consolidation due to a loss or a takeover, respectively.

These changes account for a total change of -€1.6 billion in the balance sheet item "Amounts due to unitholders of consolidated mutual funds" between December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2025 (the remainder of the change in the item relates to the entities changes in the scope of consolidation and to entities in the scope whose percentage of interest varied during the period."

Scope changes (a)

Inclusions (I) into the scope of consolidation

I1 : Breach of threshold

I2 : Creation

I3 : Acquisition (including

Exclusions (E) from the scope

E1 :

Discontinuation

E2 : Sale to non Group



E3 :
Deconsolidated
E4 : Meger or
takeover
E5 : Transfer of
all assets and

Other (O):

O1 : Change of
company
O2 : Change in
consolidation
O3 : First time
listed in the
O4 : Entities
classified as

**Type of entity
and control**

Subsidiary
Branch
Consolidated
structured entity
Joint venture
Structured joint
venture
Joint operation
Associate
Structured
associate

**Type of activity
(c)**

FRB : French
retail banking
IRB :
International
AG : Asset
gathering
LC : Large
customers
SFS : Specialised
financial
CC : Corporate
centre

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 equity 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 €24,704 million at 31 December 2025, compared with €25,101 million at 31 December 2024. At 31 December 2025, the main investment in non-consolidated companies where percentage of control is greater than 20% and there is a significant carrying amount is Crédit Logement (shares A and B). The Group's investment represents 32.50% of Crédit Logement's capital and amounts to €482 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 MATERIAL 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 2025, 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 2025.

Gross revenues from sponsored entities mainly comprise interest expense and income in securitisation and investment funds, in which Crédit Agricole Group does not hold any interests at the end of the financial year. For Crédit Agricole Assurances, these amount to €141 million.

INFORMATION ON THE RISKS RELATED TO INTERESTS

Financial support for structured entities

In 2025, Crédit Agricole S.A. did not provide financial support to any non-consolidated structured entities.

At 31 December 2025, 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 2025 and 31 December 2024, 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:

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2025																	
	Securitisation vehicles						Asset management				Investments funds ¹				Structured finance ¹			
	Maximum loss		Maximum loss		Maximum loss		Maximum loss		Maximum loss		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	2	2	-	2	2,760	2,760	-	2,760	40,518	40,518	-	40,518	4	4	-	4		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Financial assets at amortised cost	47	47	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,276	3,276	-	3,276		
Total Assets recognised relating to non-consolidated structured entities	49	49	-	49	2,760	2,760	-	2,760	40,518	40,518	-	40,518	3,280	3,280	-	3,280		
Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	718	718	-	718	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	12		
Liabilities	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	252	-	-	-		
Total Liabilities recognised relating to non-consolidated structured entities	12	-	-	-	718	718	-	718	-	-	-	-	264	12	-	12		
Commitments given	-	8	-	8	-	19,531	436	19,096	-	-	-	-	-	2,246	-	2,246		
Financing commitments	-	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,251	-	2,251		
Guarantee commitments	-	-	-	-	-	19,531	436	19,096	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Provisions for execution risks - commitments given	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5)	-	(5)	-		
Total Commitments (net of provision) to non-consolidated structured entities	-	8	-	8	-	19,531	436	19,096	-	-	-	-	-	2,246	-	2,246		
Total Balance sheet relating to non-consolidated structured entities	1,874	-	-	-	40,015	-	-	-	613,507	-	-	-	6,785	-	-	-		

¹ The non-sponsored structured entities do not present any specific risks related to the nature of the entity. Information on these exposures is communicated in Note 3.1 "Credit risk" and in Note 3.2 "Market risk". They involve investment funds of which the Group is not the manager and structured finance entities to which the Group has only granted a loan.



	31/12/2024															
	Securitisation vehicles				Asset management				Investments funds ¹				Structured finance ¹			
	Maximum loss		Maximum loss		Maximum loss		Maximum loss		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
(in millions of euros)																
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4	4	-	4	3,079	3,079	-	3,079	37,287	37,287	-	37,287	1	1	-	1
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost	88	88	-	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,459	2,459	-	2,459
Total Assets recognised relating to non-consolidated structured entities	92	92	-	92	3,079	3,079	-	3,079	37,287	37,287	-	37,287	2,459	2,459	-	2,459
Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	8	8	-	8	673	-	-	673	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	24
Liabilities	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	218	-	-	-
Total Liabilities recognised relating to non-consolidated structured entities	8	8	-	8	673	-	-	673	-	-	-	-	242	24	-	24
Commitments given	-	14	-	14	-	20,794	-	20,794	-	-	-	-	-	2,479	-	2,479
Financing commitments	-	14	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,483	-	2,483
Guarantee commitments	-	-	-	-	-	20,794	-	20,794	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions for execution risks - commitments given	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	-	(4)
Total Commitments (net of provision) to non-consolidated structured entities	-	14	-	14	-	20,794	-	20,794	-	-	-	-	-	2,479	-	2,479
Total Balance sheet relating to non-consolidated structured entities	4,049	-	-	-	55,579	-	-	554,718	-	-	-	-	5,586	-	-	-

¹ The non-sponsored structured entities do not present any specific risks related to the nature of the entity. Information on these exposures is communicated in Note 3.1 "Credit risk" and in Note 3.2 "Market risk". They involve investment funds of which the Group is not the manager and structured finance entities to which the Group has only granted a loan.



MAXIMUM EXPOSURE TO LOSSES

The maximum exposure to losses on financial instruments corresponds to the carrying amount, 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 2025

There have been no material events subsequent to the reporting period end.
