



**First
Amendment to
the 2024 Universal
Registration
Document**

INCLUDING
BFCM'S INTERIM FINANCIAL
REPORT AT JUNE 30, 2025

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First Amendment to the 2024 Universal Registration Document

including BFCM's interim financial report at **June 30, 2025**

This global presentation document is prepared by Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel (BFCM) as part of the expansion of its investor base, in order to meet the specific needs of certain markets in which it operates.

In order to provide the same level of information to all investors on the European continent, in North America and in the Asia-Pacific region, BFCM decided, for greater clarity and readability, to implement a single universal registration document that includes the financial and sustainability information of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale (which provides a complete economic vision of the group's activities) and of BFCM (the issuer). This document will be useful for all of BFCM's refinancing programs (Euro Medium-Term Notes program; U.S. Medium-Term Notes Program; Euro Commercial Paper; Negotiable debt instruments).

Accounts have not been audited, but are subject to a limited review.

2024 universal registration document filed with the Autorité des marchés financiers (AMF - French Financial Markets Authority) on April 10, 2025, as number D.25-0241.

First amendment to the 2024 universal registration document, filed with the Autorité des marchés financiers on August 7, 2025, as number D.25-0241-A01.



This first amendment to the universal registration document was filed on August 7, 2025, with the AMF, as the competent authority under Regulation (EU) 2017/1129, without prior approval, in accordance with Article 9 of the regulation. The Universal registration document can be used for the purposes of a public offering of securities or for the admission of securities to trading on a regulated market if it is supplemented by a note on the securities and, where relevant, a summary and all amendments to the universal registration document are included. These are approved by the AMF in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1129.

This is a translation into English of the first amendment to the Universal registration document issued in French and it is available on the website of the Issuer. The English language version of this report is a free translation from the original, which was prepared in French. All possible care has been taken, to ensure that the translation is an accurate presentation of the original. However, in all matters of interpretation, views or opinion expressed in the original language version of the document in French take precedence over the translation.



Presentation of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale and BFCM

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PREAMBLE

« Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale posted very strong business activity in the first half of the year. It reflects the commitment of our mutualist elected representatives and our teams to our members and customers and to society as a whole. Our collective continues to push boundaries and invest in innovation and people. We clearly affirm and promote our cooperative and mutualist difference, which strengthens our position over the long term. Our ambition as a benefit corporation is to create ever more value and share it even more effectively, both internally and externally. » **Daniel Baal, Chairman**

« Our Togetherness Performance Solidarity 2024-2027 Strategic Plan is proving effective. With its focus on the long term, it was designed to be insensitive to economic conditions - and fortunately so! We are continuing to invest in people and cutting-edge technologies, including in Germany, our second-largest domestic market. Our choices are ambitious, and we are building something that will offer everyone the best of both the physical and digital worlds. » **Eric Petitgand, Chief Executive Officer**

1. Solid results, penalized by income tax surcharge

The results for the first half of 2025 confirm the robustness of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's model and the relevance of its strategic plan. Despite a tax disadvantage, the group posted very strong results in both its retail banking business and its insurance and specialized business lines.

Record activity penalized by income tax surcharge

Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale posted record business levels in the first half of the year. Reflecting the commitment of its elected representatives and employees to their members and customers, **income before tax reached a record level of €2.9 billion** (+8.4% year-on-year). This was driven in particular by **net revenue of €8.8 billion** (+6.2%), also a record.

Net income came to €1.8 billion (-10.1%). Excluding the impact of the income tax surcharge, it would have increased by +5.3%. This performance is due in particular to its operating efficiency, with a cost/income ratio of 57.3% - the best in the French financial market.

General operating expenses amounted to €5 billion. They were up +6.7%, reflecting Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's strategy of investing in people, technology and development in France and Europe, in line with its strategic plan.

In this context, the group reaffirmed its historic commitment to making home ownership accessible to as many people as possible. The Coup de Pouce Loan - a home loan at 0.99% up to €30 000 for first-time buyers - represents a commitment of nearly €180 million for 15,200 beneficiaries. In terms of new business, the group is on track to achieve its target of more than 15 million banking customers by the end of 2027.

In Germany, TARGOBANK posted net income of €216 million. This solid performance was achieved at a time when the group and TARGOBANK are fully committed to investing to become a full-fledged banking and insurance provider in Germany, based on the Crédit Mutuel and CIC model.

Groupe des Assurances du Crédit Mutuel's net income stabilized at €485 million (+0.5%), despite the income tax surcharge (nearly €100 million). The half-year was marked by a new record for net life insurance premiums in France (€2.4 billion, i.e. +87.3% year-on-year), and by lower weather-related claims - although they remained at a high level.

Income tax surcharge

€314 MILLION IN THE FIRST HALF OF 2025

Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale is an exemplary contributor to tax and social security revenues. Its entities were liable for more than €1 billion in income tax in the first half of the year, including €314 million related to the income tax surcharge. The group is one of France's most penalized companies, ahead of large groups with higher earnings.

A diversified model at the service of its customers and members

Net income for the banking networks reached €607 million (+11.4%). This upturn was due to improved net interest margins and the upturn in demand for home loans.

Multiservice strategy

INSURANCE: 38.4M contracts (+1.1%)

of which motor: 3.3M contracts (+1.4%)
of which property damage & liability: 3.1M contracts (+0.8%)
of which protection: 3M contracts (+1.5%)
of which health: 0.7M contracts (+1.4%)

REMOTE SURVEILLANCE : 712,226 subscribers (+4.1%)

Change since December 31, 2024.

The specialized business lines confirmed their solidity with **net income of €580 million (+2.9%), even though they were also penalized by the income tax surcharge.** Among these, corporate banking demonstrated its solidity (+1.7%) thanks to resilient sales momentum; capital markets benefited from companies' growing need for hedging against market volatility (+3.1%), and private banking posted strong growth (+33.6%).

Lastly, **Cofidis Group posted net income of €30 million (-28.9%). Despite being negatively affected by legal disputes in Spain and a base effect linked to the reversal of provisions in June 2024, Cofidis Group posted a strong operating performance.** This was due to an improved net interest margin and tight control over the cost of risk. The subsidiary, a pillar of diversification for the mutualist group, also successfully renewed its distribution contract with Amazon. This success reflects Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's expertise in providing a seamless customer experience in the digital world and the effectiveness of its credit solutions.

Resilience of the diversified model to the economic climate

The cost of risk stabilized at -€902 million (-5.8%). It remains high due to the difficulties faced by companies in the current economic climate.

With €68 billion in shareholders' equity and an estimated CET1 of 19.4% at June 30, 2025 (compared with 18.8% at December 31, 2024), Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's financial solidity and solvency are among the strongest in Europe.

2. Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale has chosen to invest in France, Europe and the planet

In the first half of 2025, Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale stepped up its investments in France and Europe in support of the regions, European sovereignty and the environment.

Choosing innovation in France and its regions

Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale is an industrial bank and a pioneer in the integration of technological innovations. To maintain its lead, **the mutualist group has inaugurated two new, state-of-the-art data centers near Dijon (Burgundy).** Similarly, the group is rolling out the first use cases for generative artificial intelligence with Euro-Information's Cognitive Factory, based on IBM's Watsonx platform. It enhances the customer experience, risk management and compliance, customer relationship manager support and document recognition.

At the same time, the group has opened the first Station Mobilités in Mulhouse dedicated to motor insurance policyholders. Open 24/7, in the event of a claim, it enables customers of Assurances du Crédit Mutuel and CIC Assurances to drop off their car and leave with a replacement vehicle while repairs are carried out. This solution helps control repair quality and costs to ensure high-quality contracts for policyholders.

The first half of 2025 also saw the roll-out of Cash Services. Operated by 2SF, it allows ATMs to be pooled with two other banking groups to provide members and customers with extensive access to everyday services – cash withdrawals and deposits, check deposits, printing of bank account information (RIB), balance inquiries, etc. – including in rural areas. The transition phase from ATMs to Cash Services is continuing, with the aim of completing the operation in the second half of 2026.

Two new data centers

AN INVESTMENT OF € 230 MILLION

Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale has invested €230 million to build two new data centers near Dijon (Burgundy). They are among the seven French infrastructures to have obtained Tier IV certification from the Uptime Institute, along with Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's site in Lille.

This is a strategic investment in technological sovereignty, operational efficiency, and data security.

Choosing Europe

With its strategic plan, the group intends to roll out in Europe the banking and insurance model that has made it so successful in France.

Seventeen years after acquiring TARGOBANK, it has signed an agreement to acquire 100% of the German bank OLB. The consolidated entity will be the tenth largest bank in Germany. This transaction will enable TARGOBANK to accelerate the diversification of its activities, particularly in mortgages and insurance.

In this respect, in June 2025, ACM Deutschland obtained approval from BaFin, the German supervisory authority, to distribute its own insurance products, notably via TARGOBANK. Marketing is scheduled to reach full capacity from January 1, 2026.

At the same time, Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale is a founding member of Wero (EPI), the instant transfer solution adopted in France, Germany, and the Benelux countries. A key step towards developing sovereign payment systems on a continental scale was taken with the announcement of cooperation with EuroPA, which operates mainly in Southern Europe. At a time when the European Central Bank's Euro-digital project is raising questions, this initiative is a pragmatic response to this important issue.

Choosing the planet

Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale reaffirmed its environmental commitments **with the publication of its ESG policy by the Mutualist Environmental and Solidarity Institute.** This is a reference document that reiterates the group's commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 20% by 2027 and 30% by 2030.

It details how to achieve transition, adaptation, and preservation by acting for the common good. In this regard, the group aims to support 35,000 households each year in renovating their homes, for which it is rolling out tailored solutions such as the MaPrimeRénov advance, a zero-interest bullet loan. It also promotes more sustainable agriculture with the Agricultural Transition Loan and the Agricultural Start-up Loan.

In addition, the group intends to significantly increase its financing for renewable electricity generation and reduce its already very low financing for fossil fuels. The goal is to achieve a ratio of €10 of financing for renewable energies for every euro spent on fossil fuels by 2027.

3. Benefit corporation and Societal Dividend at the heart of the mutualist group model

Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale, the first bank to adopt the benefit corporation approach, fully embraced this status during the first half of the year. In addition to adopting new commitments, the Group continued to use its Societal Dividend to support numerous innovative companies, associations and local initiatives, as well as its customers and members.

New commitments for the benefit corporation

A benefit corporation since 2021, Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale has met all its commitments since then. Because this approach is a constantly renewed requirement, the group has adopted a number of new commitments for the period 2025-2027. As part of its five missions, it has adopted 20 strong commitments.

These include the Societal Dividend. Each year, it allocates 15% of the group's annual net income to finance solidarity and environmental initiatives. Unparalleled for a company of the group's size - it was ranked 15th in France in terms of net income in 2024 - it thereby takes on an even stronger and sustainable dimension.

The Environmental and Solidarity Revolution Fund to protect nature

The Environmental and Solidarity Revolution Fund invests in projects that generate a concrete and measurable positive impact on the environment and for the regions.

Since its creation in July 2023, the Environmental and Solidarity Revolution Fund has been endowed with €1.1 billion in societal dividend from Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale.

In the first half of 2025, the fund continued to invest in innovative companies such as Eco Tech Ceram (high value-added heat supply) and Mobyfly (carbon-free passenger transport on foils) as well as in the Arpheuilles forest. It has also supported the development of portfolio companies to help them increase their impact. Currently, the fund's portfolio consists of 21 companies.

Solidarity-based offers to promote the inclusion of all customers and prospects

Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale has used its Societal Dividend to build solidarity-based offers for its members and customers.

In creditor insurance for mortgages, the group has extended its "Family Assistance" cover. It provides support to parents of sick or disabled children who are forced to adapt their professional activities in order to care for them.

The group has also launched a number of health-related offers, such as Aide Mutualiste en Santé (mutualist health assistance) and subsidized loans to encourage healthcare professionals to set up practices in areas with a shortage of medical services. This loan is an interest-free loan available from Crédit Mutuel local banks and CIC branches.

Determined and loyal support for the non-profit sector

As France's leading corporate sponsor, Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale has set its 2025 budget for sponsorship and support of the non-profit sector at €106 million, including €56 million through its Foundation.

In the first half of the year, the Foundation launched the National Program for Disadvantaged Children, with €17 million in funding. This program brings together a coalition of NGOs, such as Secours Populaire Français, Les Restos du Cœur, Secours Catholique-Caritas France, IM'PACTES, La Cimade, Médecins du Monde, and Action Education.

At the same time, the Foundation has become a sponsor of the first health center dedicated to abused children, designed by the IM'PACTES association. Financed to the tune of €2 million through the Societal Dividend, the construction of this first child support center will enable 2,000 children per year to receive assistance in the Greater Paris region.

In terms of the environment, in April 2025 the Foundation launched its new call for projects dedicated to preserving biodiversity, with a total budget of €2 million.

Key impact indicators for inclusive and solidarity-based pricing offers

SOLIDARITY

STUDENT LOANE

> **95%** believe that the zero-interest Student Solidarity Loan allows them to study under better conditions*.

HEALTH

QUESTIONNAIRE

> More than **200,000** beneficiaries of the abolition of the health questionnaire for creditor insurance since 2021.

PASSBOOK

FOR OTHERS

> **76%** of customers donate more to charities thanks to LEA*.

BANKING PACKAGE

NON-PROFITS

> **60%** of associations have been able to finance other activities thanks to these savings.

BICYCLE

ZERO

> **63%** of customers have reduced their use of carbon-based transport by cycling*.

*Source: study conducted with IFOP.

1 PRESENTATION OF CRÉDIT MUTUEL ALLIANCE FÉDÉRALE AND BFCM

Organization of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale

1.1 ORGANIZATION OF CRÉDIT MUTUEL ALLIANCE FÉDÉRALE

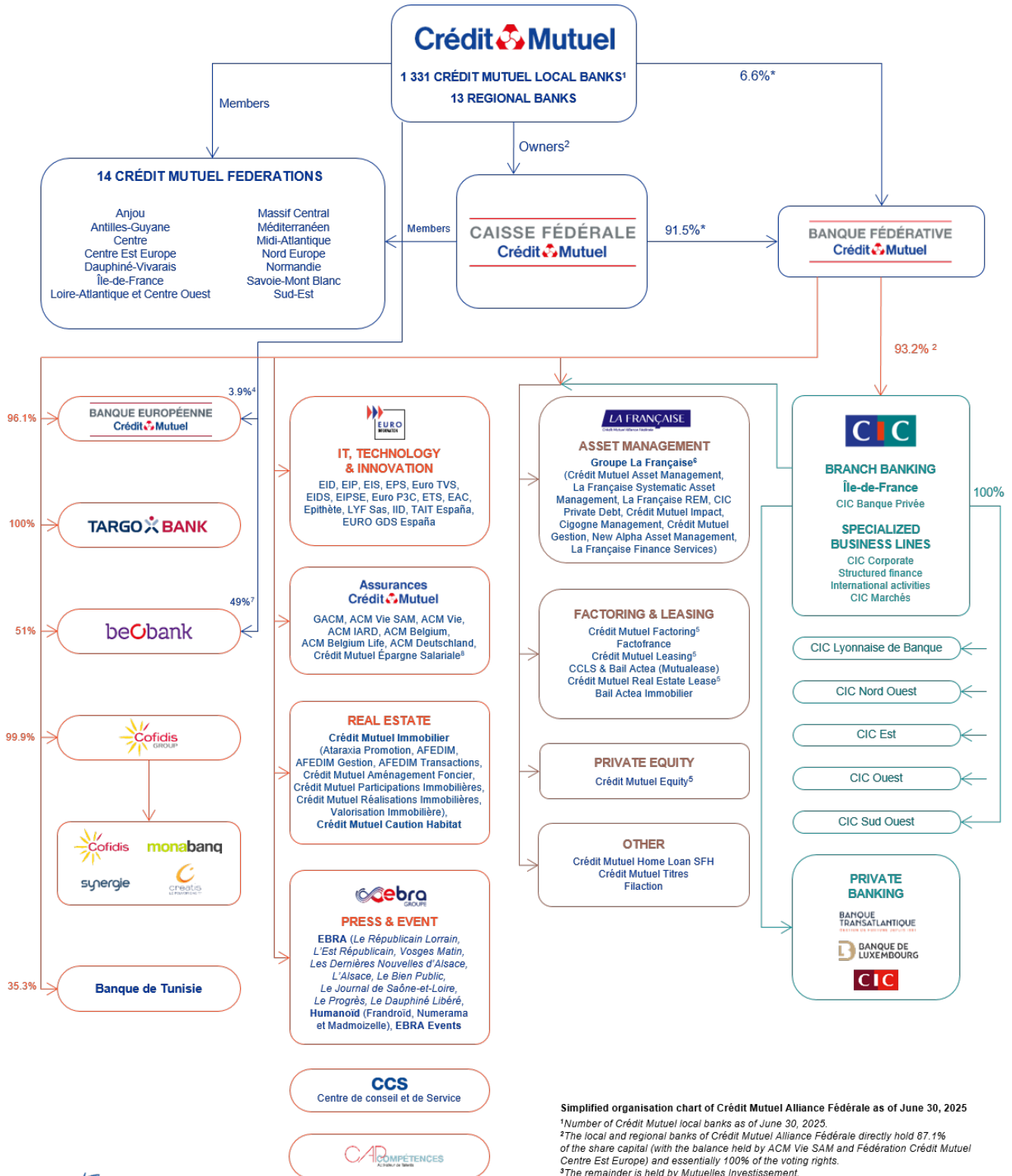
Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's organization reflects its status as a cooperative bank and its local presence close to its customers and members.

The territorial network favors at each level – local, regional, national – a greater involvement of employees and elected members ensure a high level of responsiveness and better service to customers and members. It allows for a short decision-making circuit, a good distribution of risks and quality control. The various levels of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale operate according to the principle of subsidiarity: at the level closest to the member, the local bank is a genuine local player, with the other levels carrying out the tasks that a local bank cannot itself assume.

PRESENTATION OF CRÉDIT MUTUEL ALLIANCE FÉDÉRALE AND BFCM

Organization of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale

SIMPLIFIED ORGANIZATION CHART OF CRÉDIT MUTUEL ALLIANCE FÉDÉRALE



Simplified organisation chart of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale as of June 30, 2025

¹Number of Crédit Mutuel local banks as of June 30, 2025.

²The local and regional banks of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale directly hold 87.1% of the share capital (with the balance held by ACM Vie SAM and Fédération Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe) and essentially 100% of the voting rights.

³The remainder is held by Mutuelles Investissement.

⁴Participation by the regional banks of Crédit Mutuel Normandie and of Crédit Mutuel Méditerranéen.

⁵Subsidiaries majority owned directly and indirectly by CIC.

⁶Since January 1st 2024, subsidiary owned 80% by BFCM

and 40% by Caisse Régionale of Crédit Mutuel Nord Europe.

⁷49% held directly by the regional bank of Crédit Mutuel Nord Europe.

⁸85% held by GACM and 15% by Groupe La Française.

⁹The remainder (1.9%) is held by Crédit Mutuel Maine-Anjou, Basse-Normandie (1.4%) and Crédit Mutuel Océan (0.5%).



Sheltered by the Fondation de France, the Fondation Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale has, since March 2021, federated all the networks, subsidiaries, employees and elected representatives of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale around strong and collective patronage actions in two areas of action: solidarity in the territories and preservation of the environment.

1 PRESENTATION OF CRÉDIT MUTUEL ALLIANCE FÉDÉRALE AND BFCM

Events in the first half of 2025

1.2 Events in the first half of 2025

March 2025

Acquisition of the German bank OLB¹

Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale reached a major milestone in its goal to develop its banking-insurance model in Europe, with the signature of an agreement to acquire 100% of the German bank Oldenburgische Landesbank (OLB) through its subsidiary TARGO Deutschland GmbH (TARGOBANK). The completion of the transaction is subject to the approval of the regulatory authorities, and in particular the European Central Bank (ECB) and the European Commission.

This transaction would be an accelerator to make TARGOBANK a universal bank-insurer in Germany on the model of its parent company. The consolidated structure would become Germany's 10th-largest bank in terms of assets and a complete player in corporate financing at the service of the Mittelstand as well as retail banking.

TARGOBANK's acquisition of OLB would enable it to amplify its transformation as a universal bank-insurer in Germany in conjunction with the launch of the partnership with ACM Deutschland in 2026. In addition to offering rapid growth prospects for its residential mortgage business, TARGOBANK could strengthen its position in the SME and Mittelstand markets, wealth management and specialized financing.

April 2025

New commitments² for the benefit corporation

As the first benefit corporation bank, Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale included five missions in its corporate purpose at the end of 2020, guiding its day-to-day action through fifteen commitments applicable from 2022. In April 2025, these initial commitments gave way to twenty new commitments that reinforce the Benefit Corporation dynamic on issues in line with current challenges.

June 2025

Crédit Mutuel Alliance becomes an insurer in Germany³

ACM Deutschland, the German subsidiary of Assurances du Crédit Mutuel, obtained approval from the German financial supervisory authority (BaFin) to market its products via the TARGOBANK banking network from January 1, 2026, with a transition period from July 1, 2025.

Inauguration of two data centers⁴

Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale invested €230 million in two data centers inaugurated in Burgundy in June. Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale is thus demonstrating its investment strategy in support of technological sovereignty, operational efficiency and data security.

¹ See press release dated March 20, 2025. <https://www.creditmutuel.fr/fr/alliancefederale/presse/communiqués-de-presse/acquisition-banque-olb.html>

² See the Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale website <https://www.creditmutuel.fr/fr/alliancefederale/entreprise-a-mission/nos-missions.html>

³ See press release dated July 2, 2025 https://cdnwmsi.e-i.com/SITW/wm/global/1.0.0/corporate/communiqués/cmaf-assureur-Allemagne/02_07_2025_CP_CMAF-devient-assureur-en-Allemagne.pdf

⁴ See press release dated July 8, 2025 <https://www.creditmutuel.fr/fr/alliancefederale/presse/communiqués-de-presse/nouveaux-datacenters-bourgogne.html>



Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale and BFCM business report

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INTRODUCTION

The activity report covers both Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale (point 2.2) and BFCM (points 2.3 and 2.4).

The activity report of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale – in which BFCM is integrated – provides a more complete economic view of the group's activities. It includes entities not included in the

consolidation scope of BFCM alone such as the network of local banks, ACM Vie SAM (mutual insurance company), IT subsidiaries and the GIE CCS (Centre de Conseil et de Services).

The activity report of the BFCM perimeter is also presented to meet the publication requirements of the annual financial report.

2.1 ECONOMIC AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT IN THE FIRST HALF OF 2025

2.1.1 Economic environment

Half year 2025: Increased global uncertainty

The first half of 2025 was marked by renewed trade tensions, driven by the Trump administration's protectionist shift, which reignited uncertainty about global growth. After the introduction of widespread reciprocal tariffs in April, a 90-day trade truce temporarily eased tensions, but did not remove the uncertainties weighing on global activity. This new situation led to contrasting reactions from central banks during the half-year: the ECB continued its easing cycle in the face of more contained inflation and the risk that trade tensions would weigh on growth, while the Fed remained cautious, given the lack of visibility and the inflationary risk linked to tariffs. In China, economic activity held up at the start of the year before slowing, prompting the authorities to step up their support for the economy.

In the **euro zone**, the ECB continued its monetary easing, lowering its key rates by 25bp at the end of each monetary policy meeting. The deposit facility rate now stands at 2%. These decisions are aimed at supporting European economic activity amid a slowdown, despite better-than-expected GDP performance in Q1 2025 (+0.6% q-o-q after +0.3% in Q4 2024), supported in particular by the momentum of the Irish economy and expectations of US tariffs, which boosted exports to the United States. The easing of inflationary pressures also contributed to this monetary easing: inflation in the euro zone is now in line with the ECB's target, at +2% y-o-y in June, thanks to moderation in energy and service prices and core inflation. During the first half of the year, European sovereign yields were highly volatile, fueled by trade tensions (which contributed to their decline) and the prospect of higher military spending (which contributed to their rise), particularly in Germany (up 30bp on the 10-year yield over the half-year), following the arrival of Friedrich Merz as Chancellor and amid fears of a US withdrawal from European defense. These announcements, combined with growing investor mistrust of the dollar, supported the euro against major currencies. With regard to the trade war, the European Union initially had a 20% tariff imposed on it in April, which was reduced to 10% during the trade truce. As the end of this truce approached on 9 July, European Union leaders appeared willing to accept the application of 10% tariffs on exports, while seeking concessions on sectoral and specific tariffs (on steel and aluminum, and on the automotive sector).

In **France**, Prime Minister François Bayrou managed to push through the finance and social security financing bills by invoking Article 49.3 of the Constitution, which helped narrow the 10-year yield spread with Germany (below 70bp). The French economy was hit by trade tensions and political uncertainty at the start of the year, limiting GDP growth in the first quarter (+0.1% q-o-q after -0.4% in Q4 2024). Inflation continued to slow (+0.9% in June y-o-y).

In the **United Kingdom**, the Bank of England (BoE) continued to gradually reduce its key rate (to 4.25%) in an economic environment marked by slow growth, a deteriorating labor market and strong inflationary pressure in the short term. Note, however, that Q1 2025 growth has been dynamic (+0.7% q-o-q), driven by exports in anticipation of tariffs. The UK and the US reached an agreement, with the US maintaining 10% tariffs on British products in exchange for a reduction to those applied by the UK on American imports. Moreover, despite the announcement of budget cuts and uncertainty regarding the Spring Statement presented in March by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Rachel Reeves, British long-term sovereign yields remained relatively high in this half-year.

In the **United States**, sovereign yields declined over the first half of 2025 amid fears related to the Trump administration, which created much uncertainty by threatening to impose new tariffs and by then applying them widely in early April. A 90-day tariff pause was then introduced to encourage US trade partners, including China, to negotiate. An agreement was reached with China in May regarding access to rare earths, as well as a framework for trade discussions, forming a step towards easing tensions between both countries. Nevertheless, a climate of uncertainty has prevailed throughout the start of Donald Trump's term. Aside from trade, uncertainties have emerged regarding the adoption of the federal budget, mostly in relation to the trajectory of the public deficit and the financing of US debt. The budget proposal for the 2026 fiscal year, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, was narrowly passed by the House of Representatives in May and provides for cuts to public spending (particularly to the Medicaid program), as well as the extension of tax cuts implemented in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act in 2017. Against this backdrop the Fed, which has met multiple times, has decided to maintain key rates within a range of 4.25-4.5% due to the lack of visibility regarding the trade situation and potential repercussions on the US economy, particularly the risk of resurging inflation linked to the introduction of tariffs. These decisions were also justified by a relatively resilient economic environment: despite a decline in GDP in Q1 2025 (-0.1% q-o-q), mainly attributable to a rebound of imports in anticipation of

higher customs tariffs, the labor market remained robust and inflation subdued due to the delayed effects of these same tariffs.

In **China**, following an escalation in trade tension with the United States, both countries managed to agree on a 90-day tariff truce, which restored tariffs to their previous levels (before reciprocal ones were imposed). While the initial estimate for Chinese GDP in Q1 2025 was better than expected (+5.4% y-o-y vs. +5.4% in the last quarter of 2024), driven by exports in anticipation of US tariffs and the momentum of domestic consumption, the economic environment was less favorable in Q2 based on economic statistics, as evidenced by inflation remaining in negative territory since February. This prompted the People's Bank of China (PBoC) to step up its support for economic activity and the government to announce targeted measures to boost consumption, SMEs and the technology sector. Among other emerging countries, Brazil's central bank stood out with a sharp rise in key rates (+275bp since the start of the year) due to inflation and fiscal policy uncertainties. Meanwhile, the Indian

central bank continued its monetary easing (-100bp since the start of the year) amid slowing inflation.

In terms of raw materials, the price of oil (Brent) experienced a particularly volatile H1, falling by 9.5% in Q2 after remaining relatively stable in the first three months of the year. Prices fluctuated between a low of \$58 per barrel, amid rising trade tension, and a peak of \$80 per barrel in H2 as tensions escalated in the Middle East between Israel and Iran – particularly regarding the Strait of Hormuz – before falling again after the announcement of a ceasefire. Confirmation of an acceleration in production increases by OPEC+, despite the compensation plans announced in Q1 to control quota overruns, also contributed to the decline. In addition, European gas prices (TTF) fell (to €32/MWh), affected by easing geopolitical tension, moderate demand and the impact of oil prices. Gold, on the other hand, rose over the period, hitting a temporary high of \$3,432/oz, buoyed by renewed political risk in the United States, ongoing tension in the Middle East and the lower dollar.

2.1.2 Regulatory environment

Regulations contribute to market stability, the soundness of institutions, and customer protection. The national, European and international regulatory environment in which Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale operates is constantly changing to adapt to the macroeconomic environment, technological developments and the emergence of new risks, particularly in relation to climate change. The teams of the various business lines within Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale are fully committed to ensure that our activities comply with regulations, and to keep pace with regulatory developments.

The beginning of 2025 was marked by political and geopolitical instability and trade tensions, particularly in relations with the United States. As a result, it is important to take resilience issues into particular consideration.

Changes in the prudential framework with the finalization of the Basel III reform and the regulatory approach to solvency risk

The rules derived from the finalized standards set by the Basel Committee and known as Basel III have been gradually phased in since January 1, 2025. Regulation (EU) 2024/1623 of May 31, 2024 (known as CRR 3) is directly applicable in all EU Member States. The European Banking Authority (EBA) is responsible for preparing technical implementation standards (guidelines and recommendations) and began consultations on its draft standards at the beginning of 2025. Directive (EU) 2024/1619 of May 31, 2024 (known as CRD IV) will be transposed into French law by order before April 30, 2026.

In terms of credit risk, the reform updates the parameters for calculating the capital requirement for credit risk under the standardized approach, in order to make it more precise and granular. The texts also change the standardized approach to market risk and require the use of a standardized approach for calculating RWA¹ relating to operational risks. With the gradual entry into force of the output floor, the capital requirement must be determined under both the standardized approach and the internal approach and may ultimately not be less than 72.5% of the amount calculated under the standardized approach.

The EBA launched a new EU-wide stress test for 2025 to assess the resilience of the European banking sector in the current volatile geopolitical and macroeconomic environment. The adverse scenario assumes a significant aggravation of geopolitical tensions accompanied by higher commodity and energy prices and the introduction of protectionist measures by governments. The results will be known and published from August 2025².

In the spring 2025 edition of its risk assessment report, published in June 2025, the European Banking Authority (EBA) notes the decline in interest rates, which is positive for the economy and the recovery of real estate markets, but also the growing geopolitical tensions, which are creating uncertainty but also increasing the need for defense financing. The report highlights that European banks' market capitalizations remain highly resilient amid significant volatility, which has reached levels last seen during the 2008 financial crisis or the COVID-19 pandemic.

The European Central Bank's Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) is evolving in 2025, with the aim of achieving more targeted, effective and transparent supervision that is adapted to today's risks. This will result in more concise decisions that focus on major risks, with greater consideration given to climate, environmental, and geopolitical risks.

The requirement to manage climate and ESG risks

The ECB continues to consider the management of climate-related and environmental risks (C&E) to be one of its supervisory priorities for the 2025-2027 period. The CRD VI/CRR III reform requires banks to put in place transition plans with time-bound objectives. In January 2025, the EBA published guidelines on ESG risk management. These will be supplemented in the near future by guidelines on ESG risk scenario analysis. In July 2025, the EBA opened a public consultation on updating its guidance on the supervision and governance of banking products, to incorporate ESG issues and the risk of greenwashing.

¹ Risk-weighted assets.

² Results published on August 1, 2025 <https://www.eba.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2025-08/0178b9c5-2f0d-42ee-8226-6fa0a87c0d6c/2025%20EU-wide%20stress%20test%20-%20Results.pdf>

The European Commission had mandated the three European supervisory agencies to conduct a stress test in 2023-2024 to assess the resilience of the financial sector in the medium term, in relation to the transition risk implied by the "Fit-for-55" package. The results of this stress test were published in November 2024 and demonstrate the potential disruptive effects of adverse scenarios coupled with macroeconomic shocks, while attesting to the relatively high resilience of European banks.

In February 2025, the European Commission presented a draft "Omnibus" directive for simplification in the area of sustainability. The aim is to amend the CSRD (corporate sustainability reporting) and CS3D (corporate due diligence on sustainability and human rights) directives to facilitate their implementation by reducing the regulatory burden on companies, with a view to promoting competitiveness.

The CSRD (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive), transposed into French law in December 2023, aims to strengthen the quality and comparability of sustainability reporting. It replaces the 2017 NFRD (Non Financial Reporting Directive) and includes the new obligations that companies will have to comply with in terms of non-financial performance reporting. Its entry into force, initially scheduled for 2025, has been postponed by two years to allow for the adoption of simplification measures to facilitate corporate reporting and the implementation of the new provisions (however, companies concerned under the "first wave" from 2025, including credit institutions, must apply the CSRD immediately).

Directive (EU) 2024/1760 of June 13, 2024, known as CS3D, establishes a corporate due diligence duty for European companies by requiring them to implement measures to mitigate the negative effects of their activities, including in their relationships with their partners and subcontractors. Its transposition deadline has been postponed by one year (until July 26, 2027), pending the adoption of substantive simplification measures.

The "Omnibus" simplification directive is expected to be definitively adopted before the end of 2025.

At the same time, the European Commission remains committed to its greenhouse gas emission reduction targets and published a recommendation in February 2025 on the goal of reducing emissions by 90% by 2040. The ultimate goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050 remains unchanged.

The SFDR regulation, the provisions of which were submitted for consultation at the end of 2023, will be revised at two levels in 2025, in particular to simplify its application and ensure consistency between all texts (ESMA guidelines on funds' names, CSRD, etc.).

Business resilience and risk management related to certain technologies

The use of information and communication technologies (ICT) is a lever for service quality and operational efficiency for companies. However, the significance of these technologies and their integration generates specific risks.

The Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA) regulation, applicable from January 17, 2025, creates a regulatory framework for digital operational resilience under which financial entities will have to ensure that they can withstand, respond to and recover from any serious operational disruption related to information and communication technologies. This regulation is accompanied by a number of Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) accompanying its implementation and specifying the content of the obligations imposed on financial sector institutions. This legal framework could evolve in the near future as part of the Preparedness Union Strategy, announced by the European Commission in March 2025 to strengthen the European Union's resilience to geopolitical security risks.

Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 of June 13, 2024, laying down harmonized rules on artificial intelligence, establishes a legal framework for the use of artificial intelligence in the EU and will require banks wishing to use artificial intelligence to classify their artificial intelligence tools according to their level of risk and apply measures to mitigate the risks associated with their use. The aim is to ensure that the use of artificial intelligence does not harm European citizens, in particular their health, safety or respect for their fundamental rights. The provisions relating to prohibitions of AI practices that are deemed unacceptable due to their potential risks came into force in February 2025.

Compliance and customer protection

In May 2023, the European Commission proposed a package of measures on retail investment. It consists of an amending "Omnibus" directive known as the Retail Investment Strategy¹ Directive, which revises the existing rules set out in the MiFID II Directive, the DDA Directive, the UCITS Directive, the AIFM Directive and the Solvency II Directive, supplemented by an amending regulation revising the PRIIPs Regulation.

This legislative package provides for a number of measures to:

- improve the information provided to retail investors on investment products and services;
- make costs more transparent and comparable by requiring standardized presentation and terminology;
- protect retail investors from deceptive marketing practices;
- maintain high standards of professional qualification for financial advisors and;
- remedy potential conflicts of interest in the distribution of investment products, by prohibiting, among other things, retrocessions for sales made without the provision of any advice.

Finally, distributor compensation would be subject to stricter safeguards and greater transparency. The Retail Investment Strategy could be adopted in 2025.

The legislative package entered the final discussion phase between the European institutions (trilogue between the Commission, Parliament, and Council) in early 2025, with each institution expressing its opinion.

Directive (EU) 2023/2673 of November 22, 2023 on financial contracts concluded remotely modernizes the legal framework applicable to the distance marketing of financial products and services. In particular, it will require companies to design their online interfaces in such a way as not to steer consumers towards unfavorable choices. The directive will be transposed into French law by order during 2025, and the new rules will apply no later than June 2026.

The fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) underwent significant change in 2024 with the publication of the AML package, consisting of the sixth European directive on the subject as well as two European regulations.

This legislative package includes the establishment of a European AML/CFT authority (AMLA). The regulation establishing the European Anti-Money Laundering Authority sets out its organization and tasks. These include the direct supervision of the riskiest financial entities and the indirect supervision of other institutions through oversight by national supervisory authorities. This new authority, established in June 2024, will also be responsible for ensuring uniform application of regulations while coordinating the exchange of information between financial intelligence units. It will become operational gradually and will assume its direct supervisory tasks from January 1, 2028.

¹ Retail investment strategy.

Lastly, the package, which includes the single regulation applicable from July 10, 2027, strengthens the obligations to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism with regard to the private sector. This text provides, for example, for new obligations on activities related to crypto-assets. This regulation also reinforces due diligence obligations towards customers and beneficial owners by introducing a new category of high-risk customer (high-net-worth individual customer) and by broadening the scope of the definition of politically exposed persons.

The war in Ukraine led the EU to adopt new restrictive measures against Russia in the first half of 2025. As a result, a sixteenth and a seventeenth package of sanctions against Russia were adopted.

Directive (EU) 2024/1260 of April 24, 2024 on asset recovery and confiscation will improve the effectiveness of freezing and confiscation measures in the EU and speed up the compensation of victims.

Financial markets: regulation of crypto-asset markets and strengthening of the framework applicable to central counterparties

With regard to the regulation of digital assets, Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 of May 31, 2023, known as MiCA, came into force on December 30, 2024. This regulation establishes a legal framework for the issuance of crypto-assets and the provision of services related to crypto-assets, subjecting a large proportion of operators to a licensing regime. It also provides for the traceability of crypto-asset transfers and introduces AML/CFT and customer protection requirements. In France, Law No. 2025-543 of June 13, 2025 against drug trafficking establishes a presumption of money laundering for transactions involving crypto-assets which do not make it possible to identify the originator and beneficial owner of the transaction.

The EMIR 3 package, which includes Directive (EU) 2024/2994 and Regulation (EU) 2024/2987, aims, among other things, to improve the attractiveness and resilience of the EU clearing system. While it retains the possibility for counterparties established in third countries to offer clearing services in the EU, it nevertheless introduces the obligation, for counterparties exceeding certain thresholds, to open an active account with a central counterparty established in the EU. The European Banking Authority (EBA) published draft technical standards in June to clarify the requirements attached to the concept of an active account. These standards will be submitted to the European Commission before being officially adopted and published.

In March 2025, the European Commission published its strategy for the Savings and Investments Union. One of the ways to achieve these objectives is to revitalize the securitization market. With this in mind, in June 2025 the European Commission presented a legislative package to overhaul the legal framework for securitization. The proposed new rules are designed to reduce the administrative burden for issuers and lighten the prudential treatment applicable to banks and insurers, while ensuring a high level of security, which is a guarantee of confidence.

Regulation of the insurance sector

In the insurance sector, the marketing of contracts that are inadequate for the requirements and needs of customers is a central concern for supervisors. With its proposal for a Retail Investment Strategy Omnibus Directive, the European Commission is pursuing the ambition to better prevent conflicts of interest when marketing insurance investment products. Distributors will no longer be able to be remunerated in the form of commissions unless they can prove that the interests of their customers are being served. At the same time, in 2024, the ACPR published two recommendations on insurance product oversight and governance (POG), particularly from the point of view of cost-performance ratio, as well as on the collection of information from customers for the purpose of fulfilling the duty to provide advice and personalized recommendation services. Other changes could result from the bill on the simplification of economic life.

Other major regulatory projects

Regulatory projects underway or in preparation may have a significant impact on Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's activities in the coming years:

- The draft European FIDA (Financial data access¹) regulation, which aims to establish financial data sharing with other financial sector companies and with financial information service providers. This project entered the trilogue phase in early 2025, each of the European institutions (Commission, Parliament, Council) having previously given its opinion. The initiative has sparked considerable controversy within the financial sector, and no political consensus on a final text has yet been reached. Data sharing would concern a whole range of data relating to financial products and services subscribed by customers (open finance), going further than current open banking regulations, which are limited to payment account data.
- The draft PSD3 payment services directive, accompanied by a draft European payment services regulation (PSR), aims to increase the level of competition in the European payments market, improve the fight against fraud, strengthen user rights and improve the competitiveness of open banking services (sharing of data collected by banking institutions with other companies). Trilogues on these two texts are likely to begin in the second half of 2025, with both the European Parliament and the Council having presented their respective positions during the first half of the year.
- The European Commission's plan to introduce a digital euro. This plan, which remains a subject of debate among financial sector stakeholders and public authorities, led the European Commission to present a legislative package in 2023, on which the Parliament and the Council still have to express an opinion. At the same time, the European Central Bank is working on the operational details of such a system and published a second progress report in December 2024.

¹ Access to financial data.

2.2 ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS OF CRÉDIT MUTUEL ALLIANCE FÉDÉRALE

2.2.1 Activities and results of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale

2.2.1.1 Change in activity in the first half of 2025

At the end of June 2025, customer deposits totaled €478.5 billion, up slightly year-on-year but down in the first half.

The positive momentum of inflows to Livret Bleu and *Livret A* passbook accounts in the second half of 2024 slowed down in the first half of 2025, in line with the fall in interest rates on

regulated passbook accounts. This increase partly offset the decline in mortgage saving agreements. Brokered deposits were up year-on-year but down in the first half. Current account outstandings increased by +1% in the first half to €194.1 billion.

<i>(outstanding loans in €bn)</i>	06/30/2025	06/30/2024	Change	12/31/2024
Current accounts	194.1	188.3	+3.1%	192.2
Livrets Bleu & A passbook accounts	59.1	55.9	+5.7%	58.4
Other passbook accounts	69.6	69.7	-0.2%	69.2
Mortgage savings agreements	31.3	34.7	-9.8%	33.5
Brokered deposits ⁽¹⁾	114.4	112.1	+2.1%	116.4
Other	9.9	16.8	-40.7%	13.1
Customer deposits	478.5	477.4	+0.2%	482.7
<i>of which regulated savings</i>	126.1	124.5	+1.3%	

(1) Term deposits and Plan d'Épargne Populaire (PEP).

The momentum in new loan production kept outstanding customer loans stable overall over both 6 and 12 months on a rolling basis, at €528.4 billion.

Outstanding home loans, which account for 50% of total loans, remained virtually stable at €263.6 billion. This trend is in line with Banque de France statistics, which announced a -0.2% decline at the end of May 2025.

Outstanding consumer finance at €58.3 billion continued to grow in the first half of 2025, at a slower pace than in fiscal year 2024.

Outstanding equipment loans and leasing rose by +2.9%, driven by the momentum of CIC's corporate segment, despite the uncertain environment.

<i>(outstanding loans in €bn)</i>	06/30/2025	06/30/2024	Change	12/31/2024
Home loans	263.6	264.1	-0.2%	264.4
Consumer credit	58.3	55.0	+5.9%	57.4
Equipment and leasing	146.9	142.7	+2.9%	144.6
Operating loans ⁽¹⁾	47.5	49.5	-3.9%	49.3
Other	12.1	11.2	+8.0%	11.3
Customer loans	528.4	522.5	+1.1%	527.1

(1) Current accounts in debit and cash loans.

2.2.1.2 Geographical breakdown of revenues

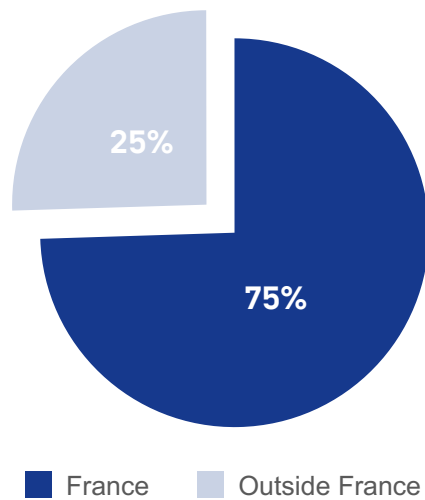
CRÉDIT MUTUEL ALLIANCE FÉDÉRALE AND BFCM BUSINESS REPORT

Activities and results of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale

The group's activity in France represents more than three-quarters of the net revenue of the group's commercial business lines⁽¹⁾ (75% at 06/30/2025). Internationally, the group has significant activities in Germany and, to a lesser extent, in the Benelux countries. CIC also has international subsidiaries in

London, Brussels, New York, Hong Kong and Singapore, and representative offices in several other countries. These international activities account for nearly a quarter (25%) of the net revenue of the group's commercial business lines.

GEOGRAPHICAL BREAKDOWN OF NET REVENUE AT 06/30/2025



⁽¹⁾ Excluding holding company services.

2 CRÉDIT MUTUEL ALLIANCE FÉDÉRALE AND BFCM BUSINESS REPORT

Activities and results of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale

2.2.1.3 Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale results

(in € millions)	06/30/2025	06/30/2024	Change
Net revenue	8,768	8,257	+6.2%
General operating expenses	-5,026	-4,712	+6.7%
Gross operating income/(loss)	3,742	3,545	+5.6%
Cost of risk	-902	-957	-5.8%
cost of proven risk	-823	-911	-9.7%
cost of non-proven risk	-80	-47	+70.0%
Operating income	2,840	2,587	+9.8%
Net gains and losses on other assets and ECC ⁽¹⁾	23	54	-57.0%
Income before tax	2,863	2,641	+8.4%
Income tax	-1,037	-609	+70.1%
Net income	1,826	2,032	-10.1%
Non-controlling interests	90	93	-3.1%
Group net income	1,736	1,939	-10.5%

(1) ECC = Equity consolidated companies = share of the net profit/(loss) from equity consolidated companies.

Net revenue

In 06/30/2025, net revenue amounted to €8,768 million, up 6.2% compared with 06/30/2024, driven by strong momentum in

the banking and insurance networks.

(in € millions)	06/30/2025	06/30/2024	Change
Retail banking	6,466	6,094	+6.1%
of which banking network	4,345	4,096	+6.1%
of which consumer credit	1,764	1,633	+8.0%
Insurance ⁽¹⁾	812	701	+15.9%
Specialized business lines	1,532	1,491	+2.8%
Asset management and private banking	667	635	+5.1%
Corporate banking	323	335	-3.7%
Capital Markets	331	299	+11.0%
Private equity	211	223	-5.2%
Other business lines ⁽²⁾	-42	-29	n.s
NET REVENUE CRÉDIT MUTUEL ALLIANCE FÉDÉRALE	8,768	8,257	+6.2%

(1) and (2) Reclassification of general operating expenses relating to insurance contracts as expenses relating to insurance contracts classified as net revenue.

Revenues from **retail banking** were up by +6.1%, driven by the banking networks (+6.1%) in France, Germany and Belgium thanks to improved net interest margins and higher commissions, as well as by consumer finance (including Cofidis Group, +12.4%).

The contribution of the **insurance** business to net revenue, at €812 million, rose by +15.9%, driven by all business lines (property & casualty insurance, life insurance).

Asset management and private banking posted an overall increase in net revenue of +5.1%, with both activities making a positive contribution: asset management, +6.5% thanks to positive inflows and private banking, +3.9% thanks to good growth in commissions.

Corporate banking posted a decline in net revenue of -3.7% compared with the first half of 2024, which was particularly favorable in terms of interest margin.

Net revenue from **capital markets** posted good growth of +11.0%, thanks mainly to strong growth in revenues from the commercial business line.

Total income generated by the **private equity** business remained high at €211 million, despite a slight decline compared with the first half of 2024.

General operating expenses and gross operating income

General operating expenses rose by +6.7% to -€5,026 million in the first half of 2025.

To keep pace with growth, employee benefits expenses (61% of general operating expenses) increased by +9.6%, while other operating expenses were kept under control at +2.1%.

The scissors effect was slightly negative at 0.3 percentage points and the cost/income ratio remained low at 57.3%.

Gross operating income rose by +5.6% to €3,742 million.

Cost of risk and operating income

In the first half of 2025, the cost of risk was -€902 million, i.e. 32 basis points of gross outstanding customer loans, stable compared with the end of 2024 (38 basis points).

It breaks down into a -€823 million provision for the cost of proven risk (stage 3) and a -€80 million provision for the cost of non-proven risk (provisioning for future risks) on performing loans (stages 1 and 2).

The cost of proven risk was down by -9.7% at June 30, 2025. It was down for the Crédit Mutuel and CIC networks in France, which represented 31.0% of the cost of proven risk (vs. 39.1% in June 2024).

Consumer finance still accounts for a significant proportion of the cost of proven risk (63%). The specialized business lines (2% of the cost of proven risk) had a low level of cost of proven risk at -€17 million.

In line with fiscal year 2024, provisioning for future risks is recorded as a net expense in a context of uncertainty (particularly economic and related to international trade) in the short and medium term.

The ratio of non-performing loans was 3.3% at June 30, 2025 and the coverage ratio of non-performing loans was 46.5%, compared with 46.0% at December 31, 2024.

<i>Outstanding loans (€ millions)</i>	06/30/2025	06/30/2024	12/31/2024
Gross loans	539,909	533,128	538,253
Gross non-performing loans	17,663	16,307	17,112
Provisions for impairment of receivables	11,544	10,614	11,149
of which provisions for impairments on non-performing loans (Stage 3)	8,208	7,478	7,873
of which provisions for impairments on performing loans (Stages 1 & 2)	3,336	3,137	3,276
Non-performing loans as a % of gross loans	3.3%	3.1%	3.2%

Given the improvement in the cost of risk, operating income was up +9.8% year-on-year to €2,840 million.

Income before tax

Thanks to higher revenues and controlled risks, income before tax was up +8.4% year-on-year to €2,863 million

Net income

Income tax (-€1,037 million in the first half of 2025 compared with -€609 million in the first half of 2024) is impacted by the

exceptional contribution introduced by the French 2025 Finance Act on the profits of large companies generating profits in excess of €1 billion in France. Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale remains a bank and an employer with strong roots in France. The group is therefore liable for €314 million in surcharge (of which just over 60% due in respect of 2024) at June 30, 2025.

Net income fell by -10.1% to €1,826 billion. Excluding the surcharge, it would be up by +5.3%.

2.2.1.4 Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's results by business line⁽¹⁾

2.2.1.4.1 Retail banking and consumer finance in France and Europe

At 06/30/2025, retail banking represented 62% of the revenues of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's operating business lines.

<i>(in € millions)</i>	06/30/2025	06/30/2024	Change
Net revenue	6,466	6,094	+6.1%
General operating expenses	-4,200	-3,993	+5.2%
Gross operating income/(loss)	2,266	2,101	+7.9%
Cost of risk	-921	-900	+2.4%
Cost of proven risk	-805	-858	-6.1%
Cost of non-proven risk	-116	-42	n.s
Operating income	1,345	1,201	+12.0%
Net gains and losses on other assets and ECC ⁽¹⁾	3	5	-36.6%
Income before tax	1,348	1,206	+11.8%
Income tax	-453	-349	+29.6%
NET INCOME	895	857	4.5%

(1) ECC = Equity consolidated companies = share of the net profit/(loss) from equity consolidated companies.

Retail banking comprises three business segments:

- the local banking network, comprising the Crédit Mutuel local banks of the 14 federations, the CIC branch network, Banque Européenne du Crédit Mutuel, Beobank and TARGOBANK CIB;

- consumer finance, comprising Cofidis Group and TARGOBANK Germany;
- specialized business line subsidiaries whose products are marketed by the branch networks: equipment leasing and leasing with option to purchase, real estate leasing, factoring, and real estate sales and management.

The banking network

In half-year 2025, the local banking network generated net revenue of €4,345 million (+6.1%) and contributed €607 million to Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's net income.

Business activity: Crédit Mutuel local banks

At the end of June 2025, the number of customers in the Crédit Mutuel local banking and insurance network reached nearly 9 million, up +0.4% (+37,000). The number of retail customers, who account for 86% of the total customer base, increased by +0.3%. In the professional and corporate markets, growth was higher in proportion, with +0.7% (+5,400 customers) and +1.9% (+1,200 customers), respectively.

Deposits made by local bank customers amounted to €192.6 billion at end-June 2025, up +2.4% year-on-year.

At the end of June 2025, the level of regulated savings¹ amounted to €88 billion.

At the end of June 2025, inflows remained positive on *livrets bleu* passbook accounts, with outstandings up +1% over 6 months to €41.9 billion; the cut in regulated interest rates in the first quarter 2025 curbed growth. Year-on-year, outstandings rose by +5.3%, benefiting from the attractive interest rates in 2024.

Furthermore, the momentum observed in term deposits in 2024 continued in 2025, with outstandings rising by +11.8% to €30.7 billion.

Outstanding loans remained stable at €184.5 billion at the end of June 2025. The fall in lending rates, particularly for home loans, slowed in the first half of 2025, with loan releases rising by 12.5% to €13.3 billion over 6 months. Outstanding home loans and equipment loans stabilized at €143.8 billion and €27.5 billion, respectively. Outstanding consumer finance increased by +2.1% to €9.1 billion.

At the end of June 2025, the banking and insurance network of the Crédit Mutuel local banks generated net revenue of €2,039 million (+5.5%), supported by an increase in the net interest margin (up by +12.0%) due to the rise in the average loan rate and the level of commission income (+1.9%, thanks in particular to account fees).

General operating expenses increased by (+5.8%) to -€1,568 billion.

The overall cost of risk rose to -€120 million, reflecting a decrease in the cost of proven risk (-€89 million) coupled with an unfavorable trend in the cost of non-proven risk (-€31 million).

The business activity of the Crédit Mutuel local banks generated net income of €253 million compared with €217 million at end-June 2024.

Business activity: Beobank

Beobank offers bankinsurance products in Belgium. During the first half of 2025, Beobank maintained its growth strategy across all product lines, with its customer portfolio recording net growth of 17,000 customers.

Gross outstanding loans amounted to €9.8 billion at June 30, 2025, up +4.3% compared with the end of 2024, driven in particular by mortgage loans (+5.2%).

At the same time, outstanding deposits amounted to €8.9 billion (+5.0%) at June 30, 2025. The property & casualty insurance portfolio grew by 5.3%.

Net revenue was down compared with June 30, 2024. The net interest margin was stable, while net commissions decreased, mainly due to pricing changes resulting from regulatory changes.

Operating expenses were down, despite a +22.6% increase in bank charges.

The cost of risk remained very low (-€6.0 million).

Beobank's net income amounted to €18.9 million, down -2.4% compared with June 30, 2024.

Banque Européenne du Crédit Mutuel (BECM)

At June 30, 2025, BECM was supporting more than 20,000 customers, demonstrating its commitment to long-term, stable business relationships.

Total outstanding loans amounted to €18.5 billion, up +0.6% year-on-year. The corporate market posted a decrease in outstandings of -0.6% to €9.4 billion. The market for real estate professionals grew by +1.8% to €9.0 billion. The breakdown by type of loan was as follows: investment loans rose by +2.6% to €14.1 billion, reflecting a strengthening of the long-term investment momentum. On the other hand, current accounts in debit declined by -5.1% to €2.2 billion, while operating loans fell by -5.6% to €2.3 billion at the end of June 2025.

Loan production accelerated sharply by +18.7% to €2.3 billion. This production breaks down into €1.3 billion for the corporate market and €1.0 billion for the real estate professional market. This increase was driven in particular by a near doubling of operating loan production, which rose by +61.9% to €918.4 million. Investment loan production totaled €1,402.1 million, up +1.0%.

In terms of funding, total savings (current accounts in credit and bank savings) decreased by -7.8% compared with June 2024 to €12.5 billion. This decline was mainly due to the fall in current accounts in credit (-14.7% to €4.3 billion) and, to a lesser extent, bank savings (-3.7% to €8.2 billion).

Net revenue rose by +13.3% to €141.3 million at the end of the half-year. This rise was primarily due to an increase in net interest margin, up +19.7% to €65.0 million, while commissions fell slightly by -2.5% to €38.7 million.

General operating expenses rose by +5.6% to -€42.5 million. Gross operating income rose by +16.9% to €98.8 million in the first half of 2025.

The cost of risk improved significantly, from -€45.6 million in June 2024 to -€9.5 million in June 2025. This decline directly contributed to the bank's net performance, with income before tax up +129% to €89.2 million and net income more than doubling to €62.6 million, compared with €29.0 million in the first half of 2024.

¹ *ivret Bleu, Livret A, LDD, LEP, CEL, Livret Jeune, PEL, PEP.*

CIC banking and insurance network

At the end of June 2025, the number of customers in the banking network stood at nearly 5.7 million, up+0.8% since the beginning of the year, representing a net gain of nearly 47 000 customers. All markets reported growth, driven by the business and corporate market, with a net increase of nearly 21 000 customers (+1.7%), while the retail customer market improved by +0.6% to more than 4.5 million customers.

Deposits fell slightly in the first half to €175.3 billion (-0.6%), while the positive trend in *Livret A* passbook accounts slowed (+1.7% to €16.9 billion) and current accounts rose (+0.7% to €76.2 billion). This increase offset the fall in mortgage saving agreements and other interest-bearing deposits.

Inflows shifted in favor of life insurance and securities accounts, with first-half outstandings up by +4.6% to €44.8 billion and +10.2% to €33.8 billion respectively.

Outstanding loans increased slightly in the first half of 2025 to €180.9 billion.

Loan production rose by +13.2% to €16.9 billion from €14.8 billion in the first six months of 2024, driven by home loans (+13.7%) and investment loans (+17.8%).

Outstanding home loans were stable at €104.3 billion. Cash loans declined (-6.7%) to €14.3 billion, reflecting the repayment of PGE PGE (*prêt garanti par l'État* – State-guaranteed loan).

In contrast, outstanding investment loans continued to grow, rising by +1.6% in the first half to €55.4 billion.

Customer equipment levels improved in the first half of 2025:

- the number of insurance contracts (excluding savings & retirement insurance and creditor insurance) rose by +1.4% over six months to nearly €6.9 million;
- remote surveillance services continued to grow by +3.7% to more than 132 000 contracts;

At the end of June 2025, the net interest margin rebounded by +12.5% while commissions, driven by higher account and insurance commissions, grew by +3.4%, generating an increase in net revenue of +7.3% to €1,975.7 million.

General operating expenses increased by 3.6% to -€1,291.3 million, bringing gross operating income to nearly €684.4 million.

The cost of risk is estimated at -€223 million, a net increase of -€11 million compared with June 2024, with a decrease in proven risk and an increase in non-proven risk in a context of economic and tax uncertainties.

Income before tax amounted to €459 million, with net income up +5.9% to €298 million.

Consumer finance

Cofidis Group

Cofidis Group operates under three brand names: Cofidis, Créatis and Monabanq. With locations in nine European countries (France, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia and Poland), it employs nearly 6,600 people.

Cofidis Group strengthened its position in Europe with the acquisition of Magyar Cetelem Bank in September 2024, marking its intention to increase its presence in the Hungarian market and, more broadly, to expand in Central Europe.

New customer recruitment grew at the same pace (+7%) in both main channels (direct and indirect *via* partners). Online business increased by +2% compared with June 2024.

Cofidis Group generated €5.7 billion in new loans, up almost €600 million (+12%) on the first half of 2024.

Outstanding loans increased by +9% compared with June 2024 to €21.9 billion.

Deposits rose by 8% to €1.3 billion, including €1.2 billion at Monabanq.

Net interest margin was €75 million higher than in June 2024, an increase of 30 basis points.

Growth in commissions (+€12 million) contributed €86 million to net revenue at end-June 2025 compared with end-June 2024.

General operating expenses increased by €50 million, mainly due to investments to accelerate business development. The cost/income ratio, at 60%, was nevertheless down compared to the first half of 2024.

The cost of risk was kept under control at 2.5% of outstanding loans. Recent new loan generation is well on track.

Net income totaled €16.9 million at June 30, 2025.

TARGOBANK

TARGOBANK has nearly 100 years of experience in the German banking market. Present in over 250 German towns and cities, it serves the needs of 3.8 million customers, including private individuals, professionals and corporate customers.

TARGOBANK has begun transforming its business model into a universal bank.

In preparation for the change of insurance partner to ACM Deutschland scheduled for January 1, 2026, the bank has restructured its range of insurance products. TARGOBANK began distributing ACM Deutschland products at the beginning of July 2025 as part of the pilot phase of the project.

Moreover, the acquisition of OLB would be a key step in this transition towards a universal bank, as it would speed up the process. In addition to offering rapid growth prospects for its residential mortgage business, TARGOBANK could significantly strengthen its position in the SME, Mittelstand and specialized financing markets, with significant potential synergies in the medium term. The completion of the transaction is subject to approval by regulatory authorities, in particular the European Central Bank (ECB) and the European Commission. The deal could be finalized in the first quarter of 2026.

The first half of 2025 saw an increase in income compared with the same period in 2024. At the end of June 2025, net revenue was up +4.5% to €1.1 billion, thanks to higher business volumes and improved net interest margins. These positive effects offset the decline in insurance commissions due to the new regulations in force since January 1, 2025, requiring a seven-day period between taking out a loan and taking out creditor insurance.

At the end of June 2025, TARGOBANK's general operating expenses totaled -€515 million, up +6.0% compared with the end of June 2024.

The cost of risk amounted to -€252 million in the first half of 2025, up €4.9 million compared to the first half of 2024. This increase was mainly due to the expansion of the consumer finance portfolio and the deterioration in the economic environment.

Outstanding personal amortizing loans amounted to €5.5 billion at the end of June 2025, up +1.9% compared to the end of June 2024. Outstanding loans in retail banking rose by +6.6% year-on-year to €24.0 billion. At the same time, deposit inflows from retail customers rose by +8.4% to €33.7 billion at June 30, 2025.

Over the last 12 months, leasing and factoring outstandings grew by +3.5% to €5.0 billion, while customer deposits in these two segments fell by -5% to €1.0 billion.

In the Corporate & Institutional Banking segment, outstanding loans were stable at €3.9 billion compared with June 30, 2024, while customer deposits fell by -15% to €2.5 billion.

2 CRÉDIT MUTUEL ALLIANCE FÉDÉRALE AND BFCM BUSINESS REPORT

Activities and results of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale

Business line subsidiaries

Within retail banking, the supporting business lines - i.e. leasing, factoring, real estate - generated net revenue of €357 million, down slightly (-2.1%), and net income of €68 million (vs. €87 million in the first half of 2024), after payment of commissions to the networks.

Despite a 4% increase in the volume of receivables purchased, **factoring** revenues declined due to lower market rate indices.

Equipment leasing outstandings stabilized at €15.5 billion, while net revenue improved, mainly due to higher customer rates.

2.2.1.4.2 Insurance

At the end of June 2025, insurance represented 8% of the revenues of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's business lines. The table below details the elements making up the net income of the insurance business line for the periods to 06/30/2025 and 06/30/2024.

(in € millions)	06/30/2025	06/30/2024	Change
Net revenue	812	701	+15.9%
General operating expenses	-92	-87	+6.5%
Gross operating income/(loss)	720	614	+17.2%
Net gains and losses on other assets and ECC ⁽¹⁾	0	-1	n.s
Income before tax	720	613	+17.4%
Income tax	-235	-130	+80.3%
NET INCOME	485	483	+0.5%

(1) ECC = Equity consolidated companies = share of the net profit/(loss) from equity consolidated companies.

Groupe des Assurances du Crédit Mutuel (GACM), the insurance subsidiary of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale, is at the heart of the bankinsurance model. It benefits from the synergies inherent in the mutual bankinsurance model, made possible through the strength of the local networks and technological integration.

Driven by a new record in gross life insurance premiums, GACM's written premiums rose by +16.4% compared with end-June 2024 to €8.8 billion.

In a favorable market environment in France, GACM's gross savings & retirement insurance premiums reached €5.5 billion (+28.0% compared with end-June 2024), an unprecedented level for the first half of the year. This positive trend applies to both unit-linked products and euro funds. The share of unit-linked in gross premiums thus stabilized at 28.5% at end-June 2025. Net premiums continued to rise sharply, totaling €2.4 billion, almost double the figure for the first half of 2024. It was divided between euro funds (€1.8 billion) and unit-linked products (€0.6 billion).

Written premiums from P&C and protection insurance amounted to €3.3 billion, up +1.1% compared with the end of June 2024. Excluding accepted reinsurance, it rose by 6.6% compared with end-June 2024, including €1.9 billion for health, protection & creditor insurance, up +3.7%, and €1.5 billion for property & casualty insurance, up +10.6%. The sustained increase in property & casualty insurance resulted from:

- portfolio growth;

- price adjustments made necessary by inflation in repair costs and the effects of climate change, including, since January 1, 2025, an increase in the additional premium used to finance France's natural disaster compensation plan¹.

GACM contributed €812 million to Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's net revenue, up +15.9% compared to June 30, 2024. This increase was driven by all business segments. Property & casualty insurance benefited in particular from lower claims for natural events than in the first half of 2024. Results from health, protection & creditor insurance and life insurance were also up.

Financial income was up, thanks in particular to higher dividends from the non-controlling interest in the non-life insurance holding company of Desjardins Group, Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's long-standing partner in Canada.

However, these good results were penalized by the exceptional contribution introduced by the French 2025 Finance Act on the profits of large companies generating profits in excess of €1 billion in France. At the end of June, this surcharge amounted to nearly €100 million for GACM, which has its own tax consolidation scope. As a result, GACM's net income for the first half of 2025 was €485 million, stable compared with net income at June 30, 2024 (€483 million).

¹ Adoption, with the support of the Budget Department, of an increase in the natural disaster surcharge, which rose from 12% to 20% on January 1, 2025. It applies to property & casualty insurance policies for residential and commercial property.

2.2.1.4.3 Asset management and private banking

At 06/30/2025, asset management and private banking represented 6% of the revenues of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's operating business lines.

(in € millions)	06/30/2025	06/30/2024	Change
Net revenue	667	635	+5.1%
General operating expenses	-498	-457	+9.0%
Gross operating income/(loss)	169	178	-5.1%
Cost of risk	7	-21	n.s
Operating income	175	157	+12.0%
Net gains and losses on other assets and ECC ⁽¹⁾	0	0	n.s
Income before tax	175	157	+12.1%
Income tax expense	-47	-44	+6.4%
NET PROFIT/(LOSS)	129	112	+14.3%

(1) ECC = Equity consolidated companies = share of the net profit/(loss) from equity consolidated companies.

Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's asset management and private banking business line encompasses:

- the La Française Group holding company, which includes Crédit Mutuel Asset Management, La Française Systematic Asset Management, La Française REM, CIC Private Debt, Crédit Mutuel Impact, Cigogne Management, Crédit Mutuel Gestion, and New Alpha Asset Management. In addition, in December 2024, CIC sold Crédit Mutuel Épargne Salariale to La Française (15%) and Groupe des Assurance du Crédit Mutuel (85%).

The expertise of Banque de Luxembourg Investments and CIC Market Solutions is also marketed by La Française AM Finance Services, a distribution platform. The La Française Group also provides services to Dubly Transatlantique Gestion;

- and Banque Transatlantique, Banque de Luxembourg and Banque CIC (Suisse).

Asset management and private banking reported an overall increase in net revenue of +5.1%, with both activities making a positive contribution: asset management, +6.5% thanks to positive inflows and private banking, +3.9% thanks to good growth in commissions.

General operating expenses rose by +9.0%.

Net income rose by +14.3% to €129 million in half-year 2025, compared with €112 million in half-year 2024.

These figures do not include the private banking business carried out through CIC's network and its five regional banks, i.e. net revenue of €108 million (+10%) and net income of €37 million (+16%).

Asset management ¹

The La Française Group had €161 billion in assets under management (up nearly 3% compared to the end of fiscal year 2024) and inflows of nearly €2.2 billion at the end of June 2025. Nearly 80% of assets are invested in listed financial markets (money market, equities, bonds, convertibles, etc.) alongside unlisted expertise (real estate, private debt and private equity). At June 30, 2025, net revenue generated by the La Française Group's activities amounted to nearly €213 million, with operating income close to €29 million.

The Crédit Mutuel Asset Management funds had inflows of €814 million, including €457 million for its range of equity funds and €913 million through its employee savings solutions. Crédit Mutuel Asset Management is also continuing to expand its offering with the launch of new vintages of fixed-maturity bond funds. Crédit Mutuel Asset Management's assets under management now total €103 billion, including €48 billion in assets under management in its money market expertise.

Over the same period, **Crédit Mutuel Gestion** saw its assets under management grow by nearly €18 million since the beginning of the year, an increase of nearly +8% compared with end-December 2024.

La Française REM continued to adapt in a real estate environment still marked by high property yields and declining investment volumes. In a challenging environment, the company focused on strategies targeting resilient and thematic assets, as illustrated by the acquisition of a clinic at the end of June. Despite the turbulent environment, La Française REM continues to ensure the liquidity of its products by implementing its arbitrage plan. Gross inflows in the first half of 2025 amounted to €65 million, driven mainly by thematic REITs, bringing total assets under management to nearly €27 billion.

CIC Private Debt strengthened its European presence with the opening of a branch in Frankfurt in 2025. The company completed its first senior debt transaction in the DACH zone (Germany, Austria and Switzerland), and in March completed a new €610 million fundraising for its Mezzanine & Unitranche strategy. In the first half, fundraising totaled €360 million and €335 million was invested, bringing assets under management to almost €3.6 billion.

Alternative management, supported by **Cigogne Management** for over 20 years, continues to gain ground among retail investors. The Cigogne UCITS Credit Opportunities fund saw its assets exceed €200 million for its second anniversary, bolstered by its listing on leading French and European platforms. Cigogne Management had nearly €1.8 billion in assets under management at June 30, 2025.

In June 2025, **NewAlpha Asset Management** welcomed the ALLSTRAT team, which specializes in financing companies in the defense and industrial sovereignty sector in Europe². The management company has €3.9 billion in assets under management.

The **BLI - Banque de Luxembourg** Investments funds distributed by the La Française Group have more than €2.8 billion in assets under management.

At June 30, 2025, assets under management by **Crédit Mutuel Impact** were up very slightly (+1% compared to end-December 2024) to €1.1 billion at June 30, 2025. At the end of the year, these assets under management should continue to grow, driven by the roll-out of the Environmental and Solidarity Revolution fund, financed by Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's societal dividend.

¹ The income data mentioned in this section corresponds to the earnings of the entities and not their contribution to the earnings of the consolidated Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale group.

² https://www.la-francaise.com/fileadmin/images/Groupe/2025/New_Alpha_-_Lancement_d_une_expertise_Defense_-_FR_FINAL_FOR_FRANCE_ONLY.pdf

Private banking

In the first half of 2025, **Banque Transatlantique** and its subsidiaries enjoyed dynamic growth in its activities and improved financial performance in France and internationally, against a backdrop of geopolitical and trade tensions.

Banque Transatlantique's business lines and subsidiaries reported sustained activity in the first half of 2025.

Outstanding loans amounted to €5.6 billion (stable compared with 2024). Home loans production has picked up slightly since the beginning of the year, with the stock standing at €3.4 billion (€3.3 billion at the end of 2024).

Outstanding savings reached €68.3 billion (+2% compared with 2024).

Banque Transatlantique's¹ strategy of moving upmarket in terms of customer base, combined with the sales momentum of its business lines and subsidiaries, enabled net revenue to reach €117 million (€105 million at the end of June 2024).

Net interest income rose by +19% to €31 million. This development is mainly due to the decline in term deposits and their interest rates.

Commissions rose by +9% to €86 million, driven by the increase in financial fees and life insurance commissions.

General operating expenses came to -€76 million (-€67 million at end-June 2024), in line with the 2024-2027 strategic plan and its investments in recruitment, IT projects and communication.

Net income amounted to €28 million (€26 million at the end of June 2024).

The cost/income ratio stood at 65.3% (+1.3 basis points compared to the end of June 2024).

At June 30, 2025, **Banque de Luxembourg** reported net revenue of €204.3 million, stable compared to the same period last year.

The -5% decrease in net interest margin, to €83.8 million, was offset by a +2% increase in net commissions, to €112.8 million, and by an exceptional +58% increase in other net revenue items, to €7.7 million.

General operating expenses amounted to -€135.9 million, an increase of +6% compared to June 2024.

Cost of risk showed a net reversal of +€9.1 million, compared with +€2.5 million at June 2024, resulting in a change of +€6.6 million.

Net income totaled €59,9 million, up +2% on the first half of 2024.

Gross outstanding loans and customer deposits were stable year-on-year at nearly €3.5 billion and €12 billion respectively at June 30, 2025. In addition, Banque de Luxembourg managed financial savings of almost €114 billion at the end of the half-year, up +2% compared with June 2024.

Despite a backdrop of geopolitical tensions and economic uncertainty, **Banque CIC (Suisse)** loans have increased by +2.1% to €10.8 billion since the beginning of 2025. Despite volatile financial markets and monetary tensions in Switzerland, assets under management at June 30, 2025 remained stable at €20.5 billion compared with December 31, 2024.

In the first half of 2025, net interest margin and net revenue were impacted by the rate cuts initiated by the Swiss National Bank (SNB) in 2024, which continued into 2025. Net interest margin declined by -4.5% to €65 million, and net revenue fell by -1.6% to €107.8 million compared with the first half of 2024. This decline was partially offset by an increase in commission income, which amounted to €26.3 million, a +10.3% increase from the first half of 2024. General operating expenses rose by +5.2% to -€78.2 million, mainly due to higher employee benefits expenses related to recruitment. Gross operating income fell by -16% to €29.6 million.

Net income was €25.2 million at end-June 2025, compared with €12 million at end-June 2024.

¹ Excluding TPW LLC.

2.2.1.4.4 Corporate banking

At the end of June 2025, corporate banking represented 3% of the revenues of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's operating business lines.

<i>(in € millions)</i>	06/30/2025	06/30/2024	Change
Net revenue	323	335	-3.7%
General operating expenses	-96	-83	+15.7%
Gross operating income/(loss)	226	252	-10.1%
Cost of risk	15	-40	n.s
Cost of proven risk	-6	-44	-87.3%
Cost of non-proven risk	21	4	n.s
Income before tax	241	212	+14.1%
Income tax expense	-83	-56	+48.6%
NET INCOME	158	156	+1.7%

With teams based both in France and in CIC's foreign branches (London, Brussels, New York, Singapore and Hong Kong), the corporate banking business line provides services to large corporate and institutional customers, based on a comprehensive approach to their requirements. It also assists the "corporate" networks in their dealings with major customers and contributes to the development of international business and the implementation of specialized financing (acquisitions, assets and projects).

Corporate banking posted a decline in net revenue of -3.7% after a favorable first half of 2024, particularly in terms of net interest margin.

The cost of risk improved, with a net reversal of €15 million at the end of June 2025, compared with a charge of -€40 million in June 2024.

Income before tax therefore rose sharply to €241 million in the first half of 2025, compared with €212 million in 2024.

In the first half of 2025, overall loan production in **structured finance**, at €2.2 billion, was on a par with last year. However, there were significant differences between segments: production declined for acquisition financing due to the lack of a recovery in the primary LBO market, while production rose sharply for project financing. The number of asset financing and securitization deals was similar to June 2024, but the amounts were smaller.

The **large corporates (CIC Corporate)** activity supports the development of listed and unlisted major French and foreign companies and financial institutions with revenue of more than €500 million as part of a long-term relationship.

Against a backdrop of monetary policy easing and despite geopolitical uncertainty, sales momentum remained strong in the first half of 2025, driven in particular by strategic deals and transactions designed to secure trade in France and internationally (financing, bond issues, hedging transactions, guarantee issues, factoring, etc.). While net interest income was down, tight control over general operating expenses and a sharp reduction in the cost of risk had a very positive impact on income before tax.

In a geopolitical environment that remains uncertain, the teams of the **international business department** are able to offer solutions that combine development with the security of international operations:

- by supporting the group's corporate customers in their international development projects. In the first half of the year, 132 companies benefited from the services of CIC Aidexport and its representative offices;
- by guaranteeing exporters that they will be paid, notably thanks to confirmed documentary credits: documentary credit volumes continued to grow (+3% at end-June 2025);
- by offering buyer credit solutions or non-recourse discounting of export supplier credits;
- by enabling companies to exchange ideas with their peers through the Club CIC International.

CIC's five branches in Great Britain, the United States, Hong Kong, Singapore and Belgium made an effective contribution to supporting and financing companies in these strategic areas of the world.

2.2.1.4.5 Capital Markets

Revenues from capital markets activities represented 3% of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's operating business lines at 06/30/2025.

(in € millions)	06/30/2025	06/30/2024	Change
Net revenue	331	299	+11.0%
General operating expenses	-150	-142	+5.5%
Gross operating income/(loss)	182	157	+15.9%
Cost of risk	-2	3	n.s
Operating income	179	159	+12.3%
Net gains and losses on other assets and ECC	0	-1	n.s.
Income before tax	179	159	+12.9%
Income tax	-55	-39	+43.2%
NET INCOME	124	120	+3.1%

Capital Markets comprises the capital markets commercial businesses - under the CIC Market Solutions brand - for corporate customers and financial institutions, the investment activity and the post-market services that support these activities.

Capital Markets posted an increase of +11.0% in its net revenue, to €331 million. Operating expenses increased by €8 million to -€150 million.

Gross operating income increased by +15.9% to €182 million. Total net income from capital markets activities was €124 million, up +3.1% (€120 million in the first half of 2024).

CIC Market Solutions continued to grow in the first half of 2025. CIC Market Solutions' contribution to IFRS consolidated net revenue was €153 million, up +17% from €130 million at June 30, 2024.

All the activities continued to enjoy strong sales momentum.

The **Investment business line** - including France and the New York, Singapore and London branches - generated net revenue of €178 million in the first half of 2025, compared with €169 million at June 30, 2024.

The first half of the year was marked by the tariff war triggered by the United States (notably on "Liberation Day"), announcements of rearmament in Europe and rising geopolitical risks. Fiscal policies, particularly in the US, also contributed to volatility.

Nevertheless, financial markets remain optimistic, with equity markets at their highest levels of the year, rebounding strongly from early April's "Liberation Day".

Against this backdrop, the investment business line has seized opportunities offered by volatile financial markets.

2.2.1.4.6 Private equity

At 06/30/2025, private equity represented 2% of the revenues of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's operating business lines.

(in € millions)	06/30/2025	06/30/2024	Change
Net revenue	211	223	-5.2%
General operating expenses	-47	-45	+4.8%
Gross operating income/(loss)	164	177	-7.8%
Cost of risk	0	0	n.s
Income before tax	164	177	-7.8%
Income tax	6	-2	n.s
NET INCOME	169	175	-3.5%

Crédit Mutuel Equity, the private equity subsidiary of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale, supports companies at every stage of their development: venture capital for start-ups, and growth equity and buyouts for SMEs and mid-caps. The business line also advises companies on mergers and acquisitions through its subsidiary CIC Conseil.

Crédit Mutuel Equity provides equity financing for growth and transformation projects in France from its eight regional offices - Paris, Lyon, Nantes, Bordeaux, Lille, Strasbourg, Marseille and Toulouse - as well as internationally through its subsidiaries in Europe and North America.

With €4.5 billion in equity on its balance sheet, Crédit Mutuel Equity is a unique player in the private equity market. The structure invests exclusively the equity of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale, enabling it to tailor its support to companies' real needs, and to support them through reinvestment.

Proof of Crédit Mutuel Equity's long-term commitment is that more than a quarter of the 319 companies in its portfolio have been held for over 10 years, which is unusual in the private equity sector. Portfolio turnover remains dynamic, reflecting the structure's firepower. The value of this portfolio has grown by

more than €700 million in cost price over the last three years (i.e. more than 22%).

In financial terms, €174 million was invested in the first half of 2025 in around 20 deals in France and abroad.

The pace of disposals slowed compared with the exceptionally high level in 2024, with €78 million in disposals completed in the first half of the fiscal year, as the turbulent macroeconomic environment caused some companies to postpone capital restructuring decisions. Crédit Mutuel Equity, whose equity does not belong to third-party subscribers, offers companies real flexibility in these circumstances by adapting its investment horizon to the trajectory of its equity investments. In addition, more than €1.6 billion in equity investments have been sold during the last three fiscal years.

CIC Conseil also faced a difficult market environment. However, its proximity to the local economic fabric and the entrepreneurs it supports over the long term enabled it to finalize 10 M&A deals, for total invoiced commission income of €4.5 million, up from the first half of 2024, which saw six deals finalized and €2.3 million in commission.

Overall, total income remained solid at €211 million in the first half of 2025, two-thirds of which was made up of capital gains generated by the portfolio, supplemented by recurring income, demonstrating the quality of investment management in an uncertain environment.

Crédit Mutuel Equity's contribution to consolidated net income was €169 million, a level close to that of the first half of 2024.

2.2.1.4.7 Other business lines: IT, logistics, press & others

This segment mainly comprises:

- the "technology" business line, which includes the group's IT companies;
- the "logistics" business line, including the logistics entities;
- the "media" business line with the EBRA group (Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's regional daily press group), which has nine regional daily newspapers and more than 1,400 journalists: *Le Dauphiné Libéré, Le Progrès, Le Bien Public, Le Journal de Saône et Loire, Le Républicain Lorrain, L'Est Républicain, Vosges Matin, Les Dernières Nouvelles d'Alsace and L'Alsace*. The nine publications have strong local roots and cover a total

of 23 departments across the entire eastern part of France. The EBRA group operates various print and digital brands as well as an event offering with its subsidiary EBRA Events and video expertise via its subsidiaries EBRA Studios and EBRA Productions;

- "holding" company services;
- the reclassification in net revenue of expenses incurred by the network for the distribution of insurance contracts (application of IFRS 17 since January 1, 2023).

(in € millions)	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Net revenue	-42	-29
General operating expenses	57	96
Gross operating income/(loss)	15	66
Cost of risk	0	1
Operating income	15	67
Net gains and losses on other assets and ECC ⁽¹⁾	20	51
Income before tax	35	118
Income tax	-169	11
NET INCOME	-134	129

(1) ECC = Equity consolidated companies = share of the net profit/(loss) from equity consolidated companies.

Net income from the "other business lines" segment was -€134 million, compared with +€129 million in the first half of 2024:

- the logistics business line posted a decline in income;
- income from the media business was stable (-€5 million versus -€6 million a year earlier);
- net income of -€200 million for holding company services, including part of the income tax surcharge at the level of tax consolidation entities.

Technology

Euro-Information, Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's technology subsidiary, supports the development of its networks, business lines and subsidiaries.

Two new state-of-the-art data centers (Tier IV certified) were inaugurated last June (Saint-Apollinaire and Fauverney sites in Burgundy). This €230 million investment will result in additional depreciation charges and an increase in the IT equipment to be maintained. It contributes to Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's strategic ambition to acquire sovereign digital capabilities thanks to Euro-Information's expertise. These technological infrastructures are operated in-house, ensuring a very high level of performance while guaranteeing the 24/7 availability of digital services and the digital privacy of the group's 33 million customers and members.

Media

EBRA revenues reached €246 million at end-June 2025, up +2.4% on end-June 2024 (+€5.8 million). The events business is growing and generated €7 million in additional revenues (including LEO, which was consolidated in mid-2024). Good cost control mitigated the impact of the decline in revenues from traditional activities, with a €2.9 million gain on production and distribution costs in particular. Although net income remained negative, it improved compared with the end of June 2024.

2.2.1.5 Financial position of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale

2.2.1.5.1 Balance sheet

The structure of the balance sheet reflects Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's commercial banking activity of the group and the measures taken by the group to strengthen its financial structure in order to meet the new regulatory requirements that will be applicable in the coming years. In particular:

- Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale finances a greater proportion of customer loans through deposits. This change is an extension of the strategy rolled out in recent years. The loan-to-deposit ratio stood at 110.4% at June 30, 2025;
- Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's liquidity risk is strictly managed under a system controlled by BFCM based on a centralized risk management system, described in chapter 5 "Risks and capital adequacy - Pillar 3" of the 2024 Universal Registration Document.

Assets

Summary. The group's consolidated assets totaled €931.9 billion at June 30, 2025 compared with €932.2 billion at December 31, 2024.

They were virtually stable over 6 months (-€0.4 billion). The decrease in cash and central bank items (-€11.3 billion or -13.0%) was offset by the increase in financial assets at fair value through equity (+€2.4 billion or 5.3%), financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (+€1.4 billion or +3.5%), loans and receivables due from customers (+€1.3 billion or 0.2%), loans and receivables due from credit institutions (+€1.6 billion or +2.3%) and by the rise in financial investments in the insurance business (+€5.5 billion or +4.1%).

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial instruments held for trading (including derivatives) and certain financial assets designated by the group at fair value through profit or loss on the date of their acquisition (including securities held by the private equity business line). These assets are revalued at their fair value during each closure.

The total amount of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss was €41.6 billion at June 30, 2025, compared with €40.2 billion at December 31, 2024. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss represented 4% of the group's total assets at June 30, 2025.

Financial assets at fair value through equity. Financial assets at fair value through equity mainly include bonds and other debt securities for €30.7 billion and government securities for €15.4 billion.

Loans and receivables due from credit institutions. Loans and receivables to credit institutions are composed of demand deposits, inter-bank loans and securities subject to repurchase agreements. Loans and receivables due from credit institutions totaled €72.2 billion at June 30, 2025, compared with €70.6 billion at December 31, 2024.

Loans and receivables to customers. Loans and receivables due from customers totaled €528.4 billion at June 30, 2025, compared with €527.1 billion at December 31, 2024.

Financial investments of insurance activities. Financial investments in the insurance business amounted to €140.2 billion at end-June 2025, compared with €134.7 billion at December 31, 2024.

Liabilities (excluding shareholders' equity)

Summary. The group's consolidated liabilities excluding shareholders' equity amounted to €864.2 billion at June 30, 2025, compared with €866.2 billion at December 31, 2024 (-0.2%). These liabilities include subordinated debt amounting to €13.1 billion at June 30, 2025, compared with €12.5 billion at 31 December 2024. The decrease in liabilities excluding shareholders' equity recorded in 2025 was mainly due to the decrease in debt securities of €-5.0 billion and debts due to customers (-€4.3 billion). However, this was partly offset by the increase in insurance contracts issued (+€4.7 billion) and debts due to credit institutions (+€2.7 billion)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. The total amount of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (held for trading) was €26.8 billion at June 30, 2025 compared with €26.6 billion at December 31, 2024.

Debts due to credit institutions. Debts due to credit institutions increased by €2.7 billion (8.0%) to €35.8 billion at June 30, 2025.

Debts due to customers. Debts due to customers consist mainly of demand deposits, term deposits, regulated savings accounts and repurchase agreements. Debts due to customers totaled €478.5 billion at June 30, 2025 compared with €482.7 billion at December 31, 2024. This decrease was mainly due to the decline in mortgage saving agreements, term deposits and loans to financial customers.

Debt securities at amortized cost. Debt securities are composed of negotiable certificates of deposit and bond issues. Debt securities totaled €159.2 billion at June 30, 2025, down -3.0% compared with December 31, 2024.

Liabilities related to contracts of the insurance business line. Liabilities related to insurance contracts totaled €129.5 billion at June 30, 2025 compared with €124.8 billion at December 31, 2024.

Consolidated equity

Consolidated shareholders' equity attributable to the group stood at €65.6 billion at June 30, 2025 compared with €64.0 billion at December 31, 2024, with most of the increase corresponding to net income carried forward.

Non-controlling interests increased from €2,059 million at December 31, 2024 to €2,077 million at June 30, 2025.

2.2.1.5.2 Liquidity and refinancing

Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's treasury management is based on prudent rules with an effective system for accessing market funding. Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale has a variety of issue programs that allow it to access investors in the main international markets in the form of public and private issues. The system is rounded out by a comfortable liquidity reserve that complies with regulatory ratios and enables us to withstand severe stress scenarios.

Total external funding raised in the markets was €154.8 billion at the end of June 2025, a decrease of -3.6% on the end of December 2024.

Short-term money market funding (less than one year) amounted to €47.8 billion at the end of June 2025, a slight decrease of -8.8% compared with December 2024, in order to stabilize outstandings at a level that covers needs. It accounted for 30.8% of all market funding raised, down -4.8 percentage points on June 2024.

Medium and long-term (MLT) funding totaled €107 billion at the end of June 2025, an increase of +2.9% compared with June 2024. In the period to June 30, 2025, Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale raised €13.2 billion in MLT funding (of which €1.9 billion in prefunding in 2024 for the 2025 refinancing program), primarily under the BFCM name but also under Crédit Mutuel Home Loan SFH, its subsidiary that issues covered bonds secured by residential real estate, which has a AAA rating. 80% of this MLT funding was raised in euros and the balance in foreign currencies (US dollar, pound sterling), demonstrating the sound diversification of the investor base.

The breakdown between public issues and private placements was 85% and 15%, respectively. The average maturity of medium- and long-term funding raised at June 30, 2025 was stable at 6.5 years, compared with 6.6 years at June 30, 2024 (6.1 for the full year 2024).

Refinancing program for the first half of 2025

Public issues in the period to June 30, 2025 had a total value of €11.2 billion and were made up as follows:

- **BFCM senior EMTNs:**
 - €3.25 billion (including €1.25 billion of prefunding raised in 2024 for the refinancing program) in 5- and 10-year senior bonds issued in two tranches in April (2025 refinancing);
 - GBP 400 million in a 6-year issue in May;
 - AUD 500 million in a 5.5-year issue in June;
 - USD 1,25 billion in a 5-year issue in January in US144A format.
- BFCM non-preferred senior EMTNs: €1 billion in a 10-year issue in February in connection with MREL management;
- BFCM Tier 2 EMTNs: €1.25 billion in a 5-year issue in January;
- Crédit Mutuel Home Loan SFH: €3.75 billion in two issues (a 7-year issue and an issue in two tranches of 5 and 10 years) in January and May respectively.

LCR and liquidity buffer

For the consolidated scope, Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's liquidity position is as follows:

- an average LCR ratio for the first half of 2025 of 165%, compared with 178% for the same period in 2024 (January to June);
- average HQLA (high quality liquid assets) of €105.7 billion, 69.3% of which is deposited at central banks (mainly the ECB).

The total liquidity reserves for the consolidated group as of June 30, 2025 break down as follows: The total liquidity reserves over the consolidated scope break down as follows:

Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale (in € billions)	06/30/2025
Cash deposited in central banks	71.0
LCR securities (after LCR haircut)	33.6
O/w HQLA Level 1 securities	27.0
Other eligible assets, central banks (after ECB haircut)	44.5
TOTAL LIQUIDITY RESERVES	149.0

The liquidity reserve very largely covers the market funding due over 12 months.

MREL - Minimum Requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities

The Crédit Mutuel group has received its MREL notification applicable on a consolidated basis at the resolution group level¹.

At June 30, 2025, the Crédit Mutuel group's external MREL requirement is set at 21.30% (25.21% including the 3.91% CBR² at December 31, 2024) of the group's risk-weighted assets (TREA³) and 6.74% of the leverage ratio exposure (LRE).

The subordinated MREL requirement is set at 14.33% (18.24% including CBR) of risk-weighted assets and 6.74% of LRE exposure.

The Crédit Mutuel group's shareholders' equity combined with eligible liabilities were well above the MREL requirements in December 2024:

MREL ratio + CBR coverage: 39.11% of risk-weighted assets (TREA);

MREL ratio: 15.12% of LRE;

Subordinated MREL ratio + CBR coverage: 26.74% of risk-weighted assets (TREA);

Subordinated MREL ratio: 10.34% of LRE.

¹ Applicable on a consolidated basis at the level of the resolution group, which comprises the central body (Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel), its affiliated entities, including Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel, and all their subsidiaries.

² CBR: Combined Buffer Requirement.

³ TREA: Total Risk Exposure Amount.

2.2.1.5.3 Solvency⁽¹⁾

At June 30, 2025, Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's shareholders' equity totaled €67.7 billion compared with €66.0 billion at December 31, 2024, an increase of almost €2 billion thanks to retained earnings.

Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale has solid capital adequacy, with a Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio of 19.4% at June 30, 2025 compared with 18.8% at December 31, 2024. The Tier 1 ratio stood at 19.5% at June 30, 2025 and the overall solvency ratio at 21.7%, compared with 21.0% at December 31, 2024.

Regulatory capital CET1 reached €60.8 billion, up by +2.9% with the inclusion of net income at June 30, 2025. Tier 2 capital was strengthened in particular by BFCM's issue of €1.25 billion in eligible subordinated notes in the first quarter of 2025.

Risk-weighted assets (RWA) stood at €312.6 billion at June 30, 2025 (compared with €314.4 billion at December 31, 2024, i.e. -0.6%). The change is mainly due to the effects of the transition to Basel IV, notably an increase in operational risk and a fall in weighted credit risks (including the effect of the change in the weighting of insurance shares, and despite the increase related to business activity). Credit risk-weighted assets represent a significant proportion of total risk-weighted assets.

The return on risk-weighted assets (RoRWA) reached a level of 1.2% at June 30, 2025.

2.2.1.5.4 External ratings

The three rating agencies that issue ratings for Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale and the Crédit Mutuel group all recognize their financial stability and the validity of the business model:

	LT/ST Counterparty**	Issuer/LT preferred senior debt	Outlook	ST preferred senior debt	Stand-alone rating***	Date of last publication
Standard & Poor's ⁽¹⁾	AA-/A-1+	A+	Stable	A-1	a	11/07/2024
Moody's ⁽²⁾	Aa3/P-1	A1	Stable	P-1	a3	12/19/2024
Fitch Ratings * ⁽³⁾	AA-	AA-	Stable	F1+	a+	06/17/2025

* The Issuer Default Rating is stable at A+.

** The counterparty ratings correspond to the following agency ratings: Resolution Counterparty Rating for Standard & Poor's, Counterparty Risk Rating for Moody's and Derivative Counterparty Rating for Fitch Ratings.

*** The stand-alone rating is the Stand Alone Credit Profile (SACP) for Standard & Poor's, the Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment (Adj. BCA) for Moody's and the Viability Rating for Fitch Ratings.

⁽¹⁾ Standard & Poor's: Crédit Mutuel group rating.

⁽²⁾ Moody's: Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale/BFCM and CIC ratings.

In terms of Moody's ratings, certain group instruments were downgraded on December 17, 2024, namely: Counterparty Risk Rating (to Aa3), Counterparty Risk Assessment (to Aa3(cr)), junior deposits (to A1) and preferred senior debt (to A1).

⁽³⁾ Fitch Ratings: Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale rating (as the dominant entity of the Crédit Mutuel Group).

Despite a start to 2025 still marked by action on France's sovereign rating (outlook downgraded to "negative" on February 28, 2025 for S&P), these agencies confirmed, in 2024 (on November 7, 2024 for S&P and December 19, 2024 for Moody's), in 2025 (on June 17, 2025 for Fitch Ratings) the external ratings and stable outlooks assigned to Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale and the Crédit Mutuel group. This reflects operating efficiency, recurring earnings based on a diversified business model and strong financial fundamentals.

As a reminder, Moody's downgraded France's sovereign rating on December 14, 2024, with mechanical consequences for the highest-rated French banks (loss of support from the country rating that they had benefited from according to the agency's methodology).

The announcement of the acquisition of OLB (Oldenburgische Landesbank AG) on March 20, 2025, was welcomed by the three rating agencies. The completion of this acquisition is subject to approval by regulatory authorities, in particular the European Central Bank (ECB) and the European Commission. This transaction would further strengthen Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's diversification with an impact on CET1, which would not alter the agencies' assessment of the capital scores of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale or the Crédit Mutuel group.

¹ The ratios quoted are estimated at June 30, 2025 according to CRR3/CRD6 rules applicable at January 1, 2025, including Basel IV phase-in. The inclusion of net income in shareholders' equity is subject to approval by the ECB.

2.2.1.6 Alternative performance indicators

ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (API) – ARTICLE 223-1 OF THE AMF GENERAL REGULATION/ESMA GUIDANCE (ESMA/20151415)

Name	Definition/calculation method	For the ratios, justification of use
Cost/income ratio	Ratio calculated from items of the consolidated income statement: ratio of general operating expenses (sum of "employee benefit expense", "other operating expenses" and "movements in depreciation, amortization and provisions for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets") and the "net revenue"	Measure of the bank's operational efficiency
Overall cost of customer risk related to outstanding loans (expressed in % or basis points)	Cost of customer risk from the notes to the consolidated financial statements related to gross outstanding loans at the end of the period	Enables assessment of the level of risk as a percentage of credit commitments on the balance sheet
Cost of risk	The "cost of counterparty risk" item on the publishable consolidated income statement	Measurement of the level of risk
Customer loans	The "loans and receivables due from customers at amortized cost" item in consolidated balance sheet assets	Measurement of customer loan activity
Cost of proven risk	Impaired assets (S3): see note on "cost of counterparty risk"	Measurement of the level of proven risk (non-performing loans)
Cost of non-proven risk	12-month expected losses (S1) + expected losses at maturity (S2): see note on "cost of counterparty risk." Application of IFRS 9	Measures the level of non-proven risk
Customer deposits; deposit accounting	The "amounts due to customers at amortized cost" item in consolidated balance sheet liabilities	Measurement of customer activity in terms of balance sheet resources
Insurance savings	Life insurance-products held by our customers - management data (insurance company)	Measurement of customer activity in matters of life insurance
Financial savings; managed savings held in custody	Off-balance sheet savings outstandings held by our customers or held in custody (securities accounts, UCITS, etc.) - management data (group entities)	Representative measurement of activity in terms of off-balance- sheet funds (excluding life-insurance)
Total savings	Sum of accounting deposits, insurance savings and bank financial savings	Measure of customer activity in terms of savings
General operating expenses; General operating expenses; management fees	Sum of the lines "general operating expenses" and "allocations/reversals of depreciation, amortization and provisions for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets" in the publishable consolidated income statement	Measurement of the level of general operating expenses
Net interest margin; Net interest revenue; Net interest income	Calculated from the items on the consolidated income statement: difference between interest received and interest paid: - interest received = item "interest and similar income" in the publishable consolidated income statement - interest paid = item "interest and similar expenses" in the publishable consolidated income statement	Representative measurement of profitability
Loan/deposit ratio; commitment coefficient	Ratio calculated on the basis of consolidated balance sheet items: ratio expressed as a percentage between total customer loans and customer deposits	Measurement of dependence on external refinancing
Return on average assets (ROAA)	The average return on total assets ratio is calculated by dividing net income by average total assets over two years	The ROAA is a performance indicator of the bank. It measures income in relation to assets employed
Total coverage ratio	Determined by calculating the ratio of provisions for credit risk (S1, S2 and S3 impairment) to the gross outstandings identified as in default in accordance with regulations (gross receivables subject to individual impairment S3)	This coverage ratio measures the maximum residual risk associated with total outstandings
Coverage ratio of non-performing loans	Determined by calculating the ratio of provisions for credit risk (S3 impairment) to the gross outstandings identified as in default in accordance with regulations (gross receivables subject to individual impairment S3)	This hedge rate measures the maximum residual risk associated with loans in default ("non-performing")
Non-performing loan ratio; doubtful and disputed debts - CDL rate	Ratio between gross outstanding receivables subject to individual impairment (S3) and gross customer loans (calculated from the notes "Loans and receivables due from customers" to the consolidated financial statements: gross receivables + finance leases)	Indicator of asset quality

ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (API): RECONCILIATION WITH THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (in € millions)

Cost/income ratio	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
General operating expenses	-5,026	-4,712
Net revenue	8,768	8,257
COST/INCOME RATIO	57.3%	57.1%

Net income/average regulatory assets (RoRWAA)	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Total net income (including non-controlling interests)	1,826	4,124
Average regulatory assets (RWAA)	311,176	307,506
NET INCOME/AVERAGE REGULATORY ASSETS - annualized	1.2%	1.3%

Loans/deposits	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Net customer loans	528,365	527,104
Customer deposits	478,480	482,741
LOANS/DEPOSITS	110.4%	109.2%

Coverage ratio of non-performing loans	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Provisions for impairments on non-performing loans (S3)	-8,208	-7,873
Gross receivables subject to individual impairment (S3)	17,663	17,112
COVERAGE RATIO OF NON-PERFORMING LOANS	46.5%	46.0%

Total coverage ratio	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Provisions for impairments of non-performing (S3) and performing (S1 and S2) loans	-11,544	-11,149
Gross receivables subject to individual impairment (S3)	17,663	17,112
TOTAL COVERAGE RATIO	65.4%	65.2%

Non-performing loan ratio	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Gross receivables subject to individual impairment (S3)	17,663	17,112
Gross customer loans	539,909	538,253
NON-PERFORMING LOAN RATIO	3.3%	3.2%

Overall cost of customer risk related to outstanding loans	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Total cost of customer risk	-869	-2,020
Gross customer loans	536,518	535,153
TOTAL COST OF CUSTOMER RISK IN RELATION TO OUTSTANDING LOANS (ANNUALIZED - IN BPS)	32	38

Net income/average regulatory assets (ROAA)	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Net income	1,826	4,124
Average assets	926,894	922,869
RETURN ON ASSETS (ROAA)	0.39%	0.45%

2.2.1.7 Methodology notes

None.

2.2.2 Recent developments and outlook

2.2.2.1 Events after the reporting period

Stress test 2025: Crédit Mutuel, no. 1 among French banks¹

The results of the stress tests conducted by the ECB and published on August 1, 2025, reaffirmed the solid financial fundamentals of the Crédit Mutuel² group and the proven resilience of its development model. The Crédit Mutuel group once again ranks among the top French banks with a solid Common Equity Tier One ratio of 12.52% by 2027³ in an adverse scenario.

As a reminder, the adverse scenario of the stress test, drawn up by the European Central Bank and the European Systemic Risk Board, covering a three-year period (2025-2027), is based on particularly severe adverse scenarios applying identically to all banking institutions, irrespective of business models or national specificities.

2.2.2.2 Outlook

The results for the first half of 2025 confirm the robustness of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's model and the relevance of its strategic plan.

The priority for 2025 to 2027 remains the strategic plan, whose driving forces are initiative, innovation, movement, benefit corporation and societal dividend, which create internal involvement and external momentum.

¹ See press release dated August 1, 2025 <https://investors.bfcm.creditmutuel.fr/static-files/6254e1c8-694c-42a8-8882-ff690745aeb4>

² Applicable on a consolidated basis at the level of the resolution group, which comprises the central body (Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel), its affiliated entities, including Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel, and all their subsidiaries.

³ Including transitional arrangements.

2.3 BFCM ACTIVITIES AND CONSOLIDATED EARNINGS

2.3.1 Analysis of the consolidated income statement

(in € millions)	06/30/2025	06/30/2024	Change
Net revenue	6,549	6,178	+6.0%
General operating expenses	-3,405	-3,208	+6.1%
Gross operating income/(loss)	3,144	2,970	+5.9%
Cost of risk	-782	-799	-2.1%
cost of proven risk	-733	-782	-6.3%
cost of non-proven risk	-49	-17	n.s
Operating income	2,363	2,171	+8.8%
Net gains and losses on other assets and ECC ⁽¹⁾	39	39	+0.8%
Income before tax	2,402	2,210	+8.7%
Income tax	-764	-496	+54.0%
Net income	1,638	1,714	-4.4%
Non-controlling interests	191	189	+1.0%
GROUP NET INCOME	1,447	1,524	-5.1%

(1) ECC= Equity consolidated companies = share of the net income) from equity consolidated companies.

Net revenue

At 30 juin 2025, the **net revenue** of Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel amounted to €6.5 billion, an increase of +6.0% compared with half-year 2025, driven by strong momentum in the banking and insurance networks.

Revenues from **retail banking** were up by +6.4%, driven by the good performance of the banking networks (+6.7%) and consumer finance (including Cofidis Group +12.4%).

The contribution of the **insurance** business to net revenue, at €822 million, was up +15.7%, with growth driven by all business lines (property & casualty insurance, savings & retirement insurance).

Asset management and private banking posted an overall increase in net revenue of +5.1%, with both activities making a positive contribution: asset management, +6.5% thanks to positive inflows and private banking, +3.9% thanks to good growth in commissions.

Corporate banking posted a decline in net revenue of -3.7% compared with the first half of 2024, which was particularly favorable in terms of net interest margin.

Net revenue from **capital markets activities** showed good growth of +11.0%, thanks in particular to strong growth in revenues from the commercial business line.

Total income generated by the **private equity** business remained high at €211 million, despite a slight decline compared with the first half of 2024.

General operating expenses and gross operating income

General operating expenses increased by +6.1% to -€3,405 million in the first half of 2025.

To keep pace with growth, employee benefits expenses (54% of general operating expenses) increased by +7.5%, while other operating expenses were kept under control at +4.6%.

The scissors effect was slightly negative at 0.1 percentage point and the cost/income ratio remained low at 52.0%.

Gross operating income rose by +5.9% to €3,144 million.

Cost of risk and operating income

In the first half of 2025, the cost of risk was -€782 million compared with -€799 million, a slight decrease of -2.1%.

It breaks down into a -€733 million provision for the cost of proven risk (stage 3) and a -€49 million provision for the cost of non-proven risk (prudential provisioning) on performing loans (stages 1 and 2).

The cost of proven risk was down by -6.3% at June 30, 2025. It was down in the banking networks, which represent 24% of the cost of proven risk (vs. 35% in June 2024). Consumer finance still accounts for a significant proportion of the cost of proven risk (71%). The specialized business lines (2% of the cost of proven risk) had a low level of cost of proven risk at -€17 million.

In line with fiscal year 2024, provisioning for future risks is recorded as a net expense in a context of uncertainty (particularly economic and related to international trade) in the short and medium term.

Given the sustained level of business and operational efficiency, operating income rose by 8.8% year-on-year to €2,363 million.

Other

Net gains and losses on other assets and ECC amounted to €39 million.

Income before tax

Thanks to higher revenues and controlled risks, income before tax was up +8.7% year-on-year to €2,402 million.

Net income

Income tax (-€764 million in the first half of 2025 compared with -€496 million in the first half of 2024) is impacted by the exceptional contribution introduced by the French 2025 Finance Act on the profits of large companies generating profits in excess of €1 billion in France. Banque Fédérative, a subsidiary of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale, remains a bank and an employer with strong roots in France. The group is therefore liable for €192 million in surcharge at June 30, 2025.

Net income fell by -4.4% to €1,638 million. Excluding the surcharge, it would be up by +6.8%.

Analysis of results by business line

The activities mentioned below correspond to the organizational structure of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale. The reader may also refer to note 2 to the financial statements "Analysis of income statement by business line and geographic area" and to note 3 "Composition of the scope of consolidation", which presents the business combinations retained.

Retail banking

Net revenue from retail banking increased by 6.4% to €4.4 billion. General operating expenses, at -€2.6 billion, grew at a slower pace than net revenue, i.e. 4.9%. The cost of proven risk rose to -€801 million, of which -€716 million for proven risk (down by -1.8%) and -€85 million for unproven risk.

Retail banking posted a slight increase in net income to €643 million.

Insurance

Net insurance income increased by +15.7%, driven by the increase in income from health, protection & creditor insurance and life insurance as well as by the increase in financial income (increase in dividends received from Desjardins Group, Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's long-standing partner in Canada).

General operating expenses totaled -€92 million, corresponding solely to expenses not attributable to contracts.

Net income was €495 million, up +0.5% compared with end-June 2024.

Asset management and private banking

Overall net revenue for both activities increased by +5.1% to €667 million.

Private banking net revenue was up by 3.9% to €365 million; asset management net revenue increased by +6.5% (to €302 million) due to gains on commissions.

General operating expenses rose by +9.0% to -€498 million, of which +8.2% for private banking and +9.9% for asset management.

Net income was €129 million, up by 14.3% compared with half-year 2024.

Corporate banking

Net revenue was down by -3.7% to €323 million at the end of June 2025, in a context of falling interest rates, despite higher commissions (+9.8%).

The cost of risk (€15 million compared with -€40 million at June 2024) was up, with a significant reversal effect on non-proven OEL provisions.

Net income was stable at €158 million in 2025, versus €156 million in half-year 2024.

Capital markets

The investment and commercial business lines continued to grow, with total net revenue up +11.0% to €331 million. General operating expenses increased by +5.5% to -€150 million.

Net income increased by 3.1% to €124 million.

Private equity

In financial terms, €174 million was invested in the first half of 2025 in around 20 deals in France and abroad. The pace of disposals slowed compared with the exceptionally high level in 2024. Total income remained solid at €211 million in the first half of 2025, two-thirds of which was made up of capital gains generated by the portfolio, supplemented by recurring income.

In the first half of 2025, the contribution to net income was €169 million, close to the level achieved in the first half of 2024.

Other business lines

The IT, logistics and media activities posted net revenue of -€231 million at 06/30/2025, compared with -€183 million at 06/30/2024.

Net income was negative at -€80 million, compared with +€17 million at 06/30/2024.

2.3.2 Change in activity in the first half of 2025

At the end of June 2025, customer deposits stood at €287.6 billion.

The positive momentum of inflows to *Livret Bleu* and *Livret A* passbook accounts in the second half of 2024 slowed down in the first half of 2025, in line with the fall in interest rates on regulated passbook accounts. This increase partly offset the decline in mortgage saving agreements. Brokered deposits were up year-on-year but down in the first half. Current account outstandings were stable (-0.1%) in the first half of the year at €137.6 billion.

Outstanding customer loans were stable overall over 6 months (+0.5%) at €343.9 billion.

Outstanding home loans were virtually stable at €119.8 billion. This trend is in line with Banque de France statistics, which announced a -0.2% decline at the end of May 2025.

Outstanding consumer finance at €49.1 billion continued to grow in the first half of 2025, at a slower pace than in fiscal year 2024.

Outstanding equipment loans and leasing rose by +1.9%, driven by the momentum of CIC's corporate segment, despite the uncertain environment.

2.3.3 Transactions with Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale entities

Transactions with Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale entities

At 06/30/2025, BFCM's consolidated gross operating income included -€362 million related to transactions carried out with Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale entities that are not part of the BFCM consolidation scope (mainly local banks and CFCM).

Net interest expenses on these transactions totaled -€31 million at June 30, 2025, compared with -€201 million at June 30, 2024.

Net commissions fell to -€14 million. Net expenses from other activities recorded by these entities amounted to -€221 million at 06/30/2025, compared with net expenses of -€370 million in half-year 2024. General operating expenses amounted to -€97 million at end-June 2025 compared with -€92 million at June 30, 2024.

At 06/30/2025, outstanding loans granted to the Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale entities that are not part of the BFCM consolidation scope totaled €32.2 billion.

2.3.4 Recent developments and prospects

The results for the first half of 2025 confirm the robustness of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's model and the relevance of its strategic plan.

The priority for 2025 to 2027 remains the strategic plan, whose driving forces are initiative, innovation, movement, benefit corporation and societal dividend, which create internal involvement and external momentum.



Corporate governance

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PREAMBLE

Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale does not have a single deliberative body. Each Crédit Mutuel local bank appoints a Board of Directors composed of volunteer members elected by the members at a Shareholders' Meeting. The local banks then elect their representative from among these members at the level of the federation. The president of the federation (or of a district for the Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe) may become a member of the Board of Directors of the Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel or of its subsidiary, the Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel (BFCM).

Bearing these factors in mind, the "Corporate Governance" chapter presents two reports on corporate governance: one for the Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel as a representative of the consolidating head company and one for BFCM.

3.1 CAISSE FÉDÉRALE DE CRÉDIT MUTUEL - CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

3.1.1 Introduction

The provisions of Article L.225-37 of the French Commercial Code state that the Board of Directors shall present to the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting a corporate governance report alongside the management report.

In accordance with Articles L.225-37-4 and L.22-10-10 of the French Commercial Code, this report shall notably include:

- a list of all of the terms and duties exercised in any company by each corporate officer during the fiscal year;
- the composition of the Board and the conditions for the preparation and organization of its work;
- agreements entered into, directly or through an intermediary, between, on the one hand, one of the corporate officers or one of the shareholders holding more than 10% of the voting rights of a company and, on the other hand, another company controlled by the former within the meaning of Article L.233-3, with the exception of agreements relating to current transactions and entered into under normal conditions;
- a summary table of the current delegations of authority granted by the Shareholders' Meeting in respect of capital increases, pursuant to Articles L.225-129-1 and L.225-129-2, showing the use made of these delegations during the fiscal year;
- at the time of the first report or in the event of any change, the method elected between the two options for Executive Management provided for in Article L.225-51-1;
- a description of the diversity policy applied to members of the Board of Directors with regard to criteria such as age, gender or professional qualifications and experience, as well as a description of the objectives of this policy, its means of implementation and the results obtained during the fiscal year ended. This description is supplemented by information on how the company seeks a balanced representation of women and men on the committee set up, where appropriate, by the Executive Management to assist it regularly in the performance of its general duties and on the results in terms of gender balance in the 10% of positions with the highest responsibility. If the company does not apply such a policy, the report includes an explanation of the reasons justifying it;
- any restrictions that the Board of Directors may impose on the powers of the Chief Executive Officer;
- where a company voluntarily refers to a Corporate Governance Code drawn up by a professional organization, the provisions that have been disregarded and the reasons why, as well as the place where this code can be consulted, or, in the absence of such a reference to a code, the reasons why the company

has decided not to refer to it, as well as, where applicable, the rules adopted in addition to the requirements laid down by law.

As it is not a company whose shares are admitted to trading on a regulated market, Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel does not refer to the Afep-Medef Code.

Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel complies with current regulations on corporate governance applicable to credit institutions. In this respect, it should be noted that the European Banking Authority (EBA) issued guidelines on internal governance (EBA/GL/2021/05) as well as guidelines on the assessment of the suitability of members of the management body and key function holders (EBA/GL/2021/06) on July 2, 2021. In its compliance notices dated December 7, 2021, the *Autorité de contrôle prudentiel et de résolution* (ACPR - French Prudential Supervisory and Resolution Authority) declared itself to be compliant with the internal governance guidelines and partially with the suitability assessment guidelines.

An excerpt from the ACPR's compliance notice on how to apply the suitability assessment guidelines is reproduced below:

"This notice specifies the paragraphs of the EBA (EBA/GL/2021/06) guidelines with which the ACPR (i) intends to comply: i.e. paragraphs 1 to 162; 164 to 171; 174 to 176; 178 to 207 of the guidelines and (ii) therefore expects the aforementioned institutions to comply with these paragraphs.

Indeed, the ACPR does not intend to comply with the provisions of paragraphs 172 and 173 (assessment of the suitability of the heads of internal control functions and the Chief Financial Officer by the competent authority) or paragraphs 163 and 177 (transmission to the competent authority of the results and documentation relating to the internal assessment of the heads of internal control functions and the Chief Financial Officer). This statement does not call into question the procedures already in force and which will continue to apply to the assessment of internal control officers at the accreditation stage and in the event of a change of control.

In addition, the ACPR intends to apply the guidelines relating to attendance and the definition of independent members with two interpretative qualifications:

- *the formal independence of the members of the management body and of the members of the Risk Committee and the Appointments Committee does not constitute a suitability criterion provided for by current French legislation and regulations, which may be invoked in the context of the examination of an individual candidate. Under French law, the implementation of the guidelines cannot, therefore, lead to the refusal on this ground alone of an individual application under the "fit and proper" principle. [...] The ACPR considers the presence of independent members on supervisory bodies and other specialized committees to be considered as a matter of best practice to be encouraged and not as a legal or regulatory requirement;*

■ in law, the fact of failing to comply with one or more of the criteria listed in the guidelines (paragraph 89) does not constitute a presumption of non-independence of a member. Non-compliance with these criteria does not exhaust the notion of independence, and the analysis of this quality must also take into account other measures, in particular those that could be developed by French institutions within the framework of the laws and regulations in force and that could make it possible to achieve the same objective of independence.

Pursuant to paragraph 88) b) of the suitability assessment guidance, the ACPR also intends not to require the presence of independent members in relevant institutions that are wholly owned by a relevant institution, and in investment firms that meet

the criteria set out in Article 32(4)(a) of Directive 2019/2034/EU or other criteria laid down by a relevant Member State in accordance with Article 32(5) and (6) of Directive No. 2019/2034/EU."

The Board of Directors of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel has appointed four independent directors in order to comply with the best practices of the EBA guidelines mentioned above.

This corporate governance report explains how Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel has implemented the guidelines in accordance with the ACPR Notice and its own interpretation.

The report was also prepared in accordance with Annex I of Delegated Regulation 2019/980 of March 14, 2019.

3.1.2 Composition of the management bodies as of June 30, 2025

Presentation of the Board of Directors as of June 30, 2025

COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

	Age ⁽¹⁾	Gender	Start of term of office	End of term of office	Committees ⁽²⁾	Attendance at board
Daniel BAAL Chairman	67	M	2024	2028	AAC Risk	100%
Hélène DUMAS Vice-Chairwoman	67	F	2025	2028	Compensation	100%
Marie-Jean BOOG	63	F	2025	2028	Risk	100%
Gérard CORMORECHE	67	M	1995	2028	AAC	88%
Bernard DALBIEZ	66	M	2019	2028	Risk Appointments	100%
Pascal DAVID	63	M	2025	2028	Compensation	100%
Caroline KALTENBACH	56	F	2025	2028	Compensation	100%
Simone MULLER	60	F	2025	2028	Appointments	100%
Bich Van NGO	68	F	2023	2027	AAC	88%
Thierry REBOULET	62	M	2024	2028	Appointments	88%
Jacques SIMON	68	M	2022	2026	Appointments	88%
Luc WYNANT	59	M	2022	2028	AAC	100%
Nathalie BOY DE LA TOUR Independent director	56	F	2025	2028	Appointments	50 % ⁽³⁾
Joëlle LASRY Independent director	50	F	2025	2028	AAC	100%
Jeanne LAZARUS Independent director	47	F	2024	2026	Compensation	88%
Nadia MAÏZI Independent director	60	F	2024	2026	Risk	100%
Audrey HAMMERER Director representing employees	47	F	2016	2025	Compensation	75%
Laurent TORRE Director representing employees	57	M	2020	2025	Risk	100%

In the Committees column, the Committee Chairmen are shown in bold in blue.

(1) Age at June 30, 2025.

(2) Risk: Risk Committee – AAC: Auditing and Accounting Committee – Compensation: Compensation Committee – Appointments: Appointments Committee.

(3) Since her appointment, only two board meetings of the Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel have been held.

THE BOARD OF CENSORS

	Age ⁽¹⁾	Gender	Start of term of office	End of term of office	Committees ⁽²⁾	Attendance at board
Alain BOYE	68	M	2025	2028	-	100%
Joël DERVIN	68	M	2023	2027		88%
Patrick HOICHE	58	M	2024	2027		100%
Christine LEENDERS	69	F	2024	2027	-	63%
Jean-Louis MAITRE	68	M	2025	2028		100%
Daniel SCHOEPF	70	M	2025	2026		88%
Annie VIROT	70	F	2025	2026		100%

In the Committees column, the Committee Chairmen are shown in bold in blue.

⁽¹⁾ Age at June 30, 2025.

⁽²⁾ Risk: Risk Committee – AAC: Auditing and Accounting Committee – Compensation: Compensation Committee – Appointments: Appointments Committee.

The Board of Directors of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel is composed of 18 non-executive members. At the Shareholders' Meeting of April 25, 2025, Marie-Jean Boog, Pascal David, Hélène Dumas, Caroline Kaltenbach and Simone Muller were appointed as directors. On the same date, the Board of Directors of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel appointed Alain Boye, Jean-Louis Maitre, Daniel Schoepf and Annie Virot as censors.

At the end of the Shareholders' Meeting, the terms of office of Daniel Schoepf and Annie Virot as directors and the terms of office of Charles Gerber and Edwige Schmitt as censors expired.

Appointments of independent directors

The Shareholders' Meeting of April 25, 2025 also appointed two other independent directors within the meaning of the guidelines of the European Banking Authority, Nathalie Boy de la Tour and Joëlle Lasry.

THE FOUR SPECIALIZED COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AT JUNE 30, 2025

Compensation Committee		Appointments Committee		Auditing and Accounting Committee		Risk Committee	
5 members and 1 observer		5 members		5 members and 2 observers		5 members and 3 observers	
2 meetings	100% attendance	6 meetings	93.6% attendance	2 meetings	87.5% attendance	4 meetings	87.5% attendance

Attendance rate applies to members.

Other participants

- In accordance with Article L.2312-72 of the French Labor Code, two representatives of the Social and Economic Committee attend the meetings of the Board of Directors in an advisory capacity;
- The articles of association of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel also state that up to three representatives of representative trade union organizations, other than those that have appointed directors representing the employees, shall attend the meetings of the Board of Directors in an advisory capacity.

COMPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

The Executive Management of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel comprises five key executives who hold executive offices:

- Éric Petitgand, Chief Executive Officer and effective manager;
- Anne Sophie Van Hoove, Chief Operating Officer and effective manager;
- Frantz Rublé, Deputy Chief Executive Officer;
- Laurent Métral, Deputy Chief Executive Officer;
- Nathalie Noel, Deputy Chief Executive Officer.

3.1.3 Positions and functions held by the members of the management bodies

Directors

Daniel Baal

Born on December 27, 1957
Nationality: French

Business address:
4 rue Frédéric-Guillaume Raiffeisen
67000 Strasbourg

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Daniel Baal began his career in 1979 as a credit records manager at the head office of Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel in Strasbourg and went on to hold various head office and network positions in Strasbourg, Colmar and Mulhouse. In 1995, he became director of commitments at the Southern Regional Division of Caisse Fédérale du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe, then director of Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Mulhouse-Europe in 1999. He was Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Société du Tour de France and director of "cycling" activities for Sport Amaury Organisation from 2001 to 2004. In 2004, he became director of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe before being appointed Chief Executive Officer of Fédération and Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Île-de-France. Then, in 2010, he was appointed Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel, then Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Industriel et Commercial in 2014 and Chief Executive Officer of Caisse Centrale de Crédit Mutuel in 2015. Between 2017 and 2024, he was Chief Executive Officer of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel, Chief Executive Officer of Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel, Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Industriel et Commercial, Chief Executive Officer of Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe and a member of the Executive Board of Groupe des Assurances du Crédit Mutuel. In 2024, he was appointed Chairman of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel, Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel, Crédit Industriel et Commercial and Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel. Daniel Baal is a graduate of EDC Paris Business School, majoring in Financial Management.

Chairman of the Board of Directors
Member of the Risk Committee and the Auditing and Accounting Committee
Start of term of office: 2024
End of term of office: 2028

Other offices held as of June 30, 2025

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel

Caisse Centrale de Crédit Mutuel

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe

Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel

Crédit Industriel et Commercial

Crédit Mutuel Impact

Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Cofidis

Cofidis Group

Euro-Information Production

Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors

Banque de Luxembourg

Member of the Supervisory Board

TARGOBANK AG

Permanent representative of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel, member of the Supervisory Board

Groupe des Assurances du Crédit Mutuel

Permanent representative of Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe, director

Fonds de dotation pour un sport propre

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Chief Executive Officer

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe

Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel

Crédit Industriel et Commercial

Member of the Executive Board

Groupe des Assurances du Crédit Mutuel

3 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel - Corporate governance report

Hélène Dumas

Born on September 9, 1957
Nationality: French

Business address:
Place de l'Europe -
105, rue du Faubourg Madeleine
45920 Orléans

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Holder of a Bachelor's degree in Economics and Management and a Diplôme d'Études Comptables Supérieures (DECS), Hélène Dumas has held various positions including Assistant Director and then Deputy Director in charge of support functions such as Human Resources, IT and Logistics within Mutualité Sociale Agricole, before retiring in 2013. In 1998, she became a director of Caisse de Crédit Mutuel d'Orléans Châtelet, which she has chaired since 2017. Since 2020, she has been a director of Fédération and Caisse Régionale de Crédit Mutuel du Centre.

Vice-Chairwoman
Member of the Compensation Committee
Start of term of office: 2025
End of term of office: 2028

Other offices held as of June 30, 2025

Chairwoman of the Board of Directors

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel d'Orléans Châtelet

Vice-Chairwoman of the Board of Directors

Fédération Régionale des Caisses de Crédit Mutuel du Centre

Director

Caisse Régionale de Crédit Mutuel du Centre

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Vice-Chairwoman of the Board of Directors

Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel

Crédit Industriel et Commercial

Director

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel

Marie-Jean Boog

Born on August 30, 1961
Nationality: French

Business address:
4 rue Frédéric Raiffeisen
67000 Strasbourg

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

After obtaining her State diploma in 1982, Marie-Jean Boog began her career as a nurse, which she continued until 1988. During the same year, she joined the Association Saint Christophe Walscheid as a healthcare manager. In 1991, she obtained a university degree in gerontology and then trained as a nursing manager in 1992. In 1998, she trained as a director of a healthcare institution and an ESMS, enabling her to become Head of Institutions for the Association Saint Christophe Walscheid. In 2000, she became a member of Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Bièvre et Vosges and took over as its Chairwoman in 2010. In 2018, she was appointed member of the Supervisory Board of Banque Européenne du Crédit Mutuel and director of Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe, Chairwoman of the District of Sarrebourg. Since 2022, she has been a member of the Mission Committee of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale.

Director
Chairwoman of the Risk Committee
Start of term of office: 2025
End of term of office: 2028

Other offices held as of June 30, 2025

Chairwoman of the Board of Directors

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Bièvre et Vosges

Director and Chairwoman of the District of Sarrebourg

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Director

Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel

Member of the Supervisory Board

Banque Européenne du Crédit Mutuel

Gérard Cormorèche

Born on July 3, 1957
Nationality: French

Business address:
8 rue Rhin et Danube
69009 Lyon

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Holder of an Engineering degree from the École Supérieure d'Agriculture d'Angers, Gérard Cormorèche is the managing partner of a cereal and vegetable farm and of CORMORECHE SARL, specializing in the processing of red beetroot. He was awarded the insignia of Chevalier du mérite agricole in 1999. In 1993, he was elected Chairman of a Crédit Mutuel local bank. He holds offices within Crédit Mutuel at local, regional and national levels. Since 1995, he has been Chairman of Fédération and Caisse de Crédit Mutuel du Sud-Est. He was Chairman of the Board of Directors of Caisse Agricole du Crédit Mutuel from 2004 to 2024.

Director

Member of the Auditing and Accounting Committee

Start of term of office: 1995

End of term of office: 2028

Other mandates and functions as at June 30, 2025

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel du Sud-Est

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel du Sud-Est

CECAMUSE

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Neuville-sur-Saône

Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Agricole et Rural

MTRL

Assurances du Crédit Mutuel pour l'éducation et la prévention en santé

Director

Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel

Caisse Centrale du Crédit Mutuel

Permanent representative of Caisse de Crédit Mutuel du Sud-Est, director

SICA d'habitat Rural du Rhône et de la Loire

Non-voting director

CIC Lyonnaise de Banque

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Caisse Agricole Crédit Mutuel (CACM)

Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors

Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel

Caisse Centrale du Crédit Mutuel

Censor

Crédit Industriel et Commercial

Managing Partner

SARL CORMORECHE

SCEA CORMORECHE Jean-Gérard

Director

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel

Crédit Industriel et Commercial

Permanent representative of Caisse de Crédit Mutuel du Sud-Est, director

Assurance du Crédit Mutuel Vie SAM

Bernard Dalbiez

Born on August 7, 1958
Nationality: French

Business address:
494 avenue du Prado
13008 Marseille

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

A high school graduate, Bernard Dalbiez was a train engineer and instructor for SNCF before retiring in 2008. Alongside his primary employment, he was an officer in the French air force reserves, serving until June 2019.
In 2010, he was elected Chairman of the Crédit Mutuel de Marseille Pelletan local bank. In 2018, he became District Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Méditerranéen. Since 2021, he has been Chairman of Fédération and Caisse Régionale de Crédit Mutuel Méditerranéen and Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Centre de Conseil et de Service.

Director

Member of the Appointments Committee and the Risk Committee

Start of term of office: 2019

End of term of office: 2028

Other mandates and functions as at June 30, 2025

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Méditerranéen

Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Méditerranéen

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Marseille Pelletan

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Ghisonaccia

Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Société Actimut

Centre de Conseil et de Service

Director

Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel

Caisse Méditerranéenne de Financement (CAMEFI)

Representative of Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Méditerranéen,
Chairman of the Supervisory Board

IMMO CMM

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel de Lunel

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Saint Laurent du Var

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel de Saint Cyr sur Mer

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel de Sainte-Maxime - Cogolin

Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel de Nice Saint Isidore

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Ghisonaccia

Representative of Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Méditerranéen, director

Assurance du Crédit Mutuel Vie SAM

Member of the Supervisory Board

Banque Européenne du Crédit Mutuel

Censor

Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel

Caisse Centrale du Crédit Mutuel

Pascal David

Born on April 3, 1962
Nationality: French

Business address:
4 rue Frédéric-Guillaume Raiffeisen
67000 Strasbourg

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

From 1979 during his studies, Pascal David held responsibilities within the PEUGEOT Works Council, leading and then co-managing holiday centers. In 1983, he obtained a DUT in Mechanical Engineering at the IUT of Besançon. He then completed his military service, which he left at the rank of Second Lieutenant. In 1985, he joined the After-Sales Department of PEUGEOT SA. In 1986, he joined SOLVAY, then INEOS in 2016. Within these two multinationals of the chemical and petrochemical industry, where he has spent almost his entire career, he evolved in various functions such as quality assistant, industrial safety assistant, industrial relations, recruitment, management of various industrial production units. In 2024, he ended his professional activities.

During all these years, Pascal David was involved in the municipal, associative and sporting life of his city. Since 1995, he has been Chairman of the Caisse de Crédit Mutuel de Dole Tavaux. Since 2018, he has been Chairman of the Franche Comté Sud district and director within the Fédération Centre Est Europe. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of CIC Est since 2022 and Chairman of the Compensation Committee of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale since 2025.

Director

Chairman of the Compensation Committee

Start of term of office: 2025

End of term of office: 2028

Other offices held as of June 30, 2025

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Dole Tavaux

Director and Chairman of the Franche-Comté Sud district

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe

Permanent representative of CIC, director

CIC Est

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Member of the Supervisory Board

Banque Européenne du Crédit Mutuel

Permanent representative of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel, director

ACM Vie SA

Censor

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel

Caroline Kaltenbach

Born on July 31, 1968
Nationality: French

Business address:
4 rue Frédéric-Guillaume Raiffeisen
67000 Strasbourg

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Holder of a business school master's degree from Sup de Co Bordeaux (now KEDGE Business School) and a DEUG in applied foreign languages with an option in economics, Caroline Kaltenbach began her career in 1993 as product manager at Jungbunzlauer, one of the world's leading producers of natural origin biodegradable ingredients. In 2015, she was elected to the APEL académique d'Alsace, of which she was appointed academic vice-president in 2018. She is now a secretary in a medical practice. At the end of her term of office at the APEL académique d'Alsace in 2024, she is also an employee within the association, in charge of the information and advice service for families. She has been the Chairwoman of a Crédit Mutuel local bank since 2020 and a director of Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe since 2022.

Director

Member of the Compensation Committee

Start of term of office: 2025

End of term of office: 2028

Other offices held as of June 30, 2025

Chairwoman of the Board of Directors

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Vauban

Director and Chairwoman of the District of Colmar

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Director

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel

Permanent representative of GACM, director

ACM Vie SA

Censor

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel

Simone Muller

Born on October 7, 1964
Nationality: French

Business address:
4 rue Frédéric-Guillaume Raiffeisen
67000 Strasbourg

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Simone Muller holds a Bachelor's degree in Accounting Management and began her career as a manager at TRYBA SA in 1982. In 1994, she became an executive assistant at HILZINGER SA before becoming managing partner of PASSIMAT SARL from 1998 to 2015. She has been Chairwoman of a Crédit Mutuel local bank since 2014 and Vice-Chairwoman of Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe since 2022.

Director

Member of the Appointments Committee

Start of term of office: 2025

End of term of office: 2028

Offices held as of June 30, 2025

Chairwoman of the Board of Directors

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Avenir

Vice-Chairwoman of the Board of Directors and Chairwoman of the District of Haguenau

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe

Vice-Chairwoman of the Supervisory Board

Cautionnement Mutuel de l'Habitat

Director

ACM IARD

Managing Partner

Hoerdts 2000

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Member of the Supervisory Board

Banque Européenne du Crédit Mutuel

Vice-Chairwoman of the Supervisory Board

Cautionnement Mutuel de l'Habitat

Director

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe

3 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel - Corporate governance report

Bich Van Ngo

Born on July 21, 1956
Nationality: French

Business address:
18 rue de la Rochefoucauld
75009 Paris

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

A chartered accountant, with a Master's degree in Economics from the University of Paris Dauphine and corporate director certification from Sciences-Po Paris, Bich Van Ngo has been Chairwoman and Chief Executive Officer of NGO Audit et Conseil since 2018 and Audit et Conseil Europe from 1995 to 2018. She began her career in 1979 and worked in various groups as Chief Financial Officer, before becoming Chairwoman and Chief Executive Officer.

In 2013, she was appointed to the Board of Directors of Caisse de Crédit Mutuel de Verrières le Buisson before becoming its Chairwoman in 2015. She has been a member of the Board of Directors of Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Ile-de-France since 2018, and Vice-Chairwoman since 2023. She has been a member of the Board of Directors of Caisse Fédérale du Crédit Mutuel since 2023. She was a member of the Board of Directors of Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel until 2023. She has been a member of the Auditing and Accounting Committee of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale since 2020, of which she became Chairwoman in 2023.

Director
Chairwoman of the Auditing and Accounting Committee
Start of term of office: 2023
End of term of office: 2027

Other mandates and functions as at June 30, 2025

Chairwoman of the Board of Directors

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel de Verrières le Buisson

Director

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Île-de-France

Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel

Caisse Centrale du Crédit Mutuel

Independent Director

Haffner Energy

Banque de Luxembourg

Chairwoman – Chief Executive Officer

NGO Audit et conseil

Chairwoman

Association mouvement des citoyens français d'origine vietnamienne

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Director

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel

Thierry Reboulet

Born on August 3, 1962
Nationality: French

Business address:
130-132 avenue Victor Hugo
26009 Valence Cedex

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Holder of a Technology University Degree in Business Management and Administration, Thierry Reboulet served as General Manager of Services at the town hall of Tain l'Hermitage for 17 years (36 years of service). In 1998, he was appointed Vice-Chairman of a Crédit Mutuel local bank. In 2001, he became a director of Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Dauphiné-Vivaraïis. He was appointed Chairman of Caisse de Crédit Mutuel de Tain l'Hermitage in 2014. Since 2021, he has chaired the Fédération and Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Dauphiné-Vivaraïis and has been Chairman of the Appointments Committee of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel since 2022.

Director
Chairman of the Appointments Committee
Start of term of office: 2024
End of term of office: 2028

Other mandates and functions as at June 30, 2025

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Dauphiné-Vivaraïis

Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Dauphiné-Vivaraïis

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Vallée du Rhône

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Tain l'Hermitage

Censor

Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel

Caisse Centrale du Crédit Mutuel

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Director

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel

Censor

Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel

Permanent representative of Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Dauphiné-Vivaraïis, director

Assurances du Crédit Mutuel Vie SAM

Jacques Simon

Born August 16, 1956
Nationality: French

Business address:
26 rue de France
88300 Neufchâteau

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Holder of a technical certificate from the École Supérieure d'Application de Bourges, Jacques Simon worked as a non-commissioned officer in the French Army while completing his training. He then served for 18 years as an executive director of a medical-social institution, before moving on in 2010 as a director of medical-social institutions and retiring on May 1, 2017. A track and field coach and former top athlete, he has also been president of a sports association since 2012.

Since 2002, he has been a member of the board of the Caisse de Crédit Mutuel de la Plaine des Vosges, becoming its Chairman in 2013. In 2018, he became Chairman of the Vosges district, director at Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe and then non-voting director at the Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel. Since 2019, he has chaired the Board of Directors of Cautionnement Mutuel de l'Habitat.

Director

Member of the Appointments Committee

Start of term of office: 2022

End of term of office: 2027

Other mandates and functions as at June 30, 2025

Chairman

La Tricolore Néocastrienne

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel la Plaine des Vosges

Cautionnement Mutuel de l'Habitat

Director and Chairman of the District of Epinal

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe

Permanent representative of Cautionnement Mutuel de l'Habitat, Managing Partner

SCI Quai de Paris

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Nil

Luc Wynant

Born on February 19, 1966
Nationality: Belgian

Business address:
4, place Richebé
59000 Lille

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Holder of a Law degree from the University of KU Leuven and an MBA from Vlerick Business School, Luc Wynant has been a founding partner of the law firm Van Olmen & Wynant in Brussels since 1993 and Head of the Corporate Law Department. For several years, he was a university assistant and lecturer at KU Leuven Faculty of Law.

In 2012, he was appointed member of the Board of Directors of Beobank NV/SA, before joining the Fédération and Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Nord Europe in 2019 as a director. He became Chairman of the Board of Directors in 2024.

Director

Member of the Auditing and Accounting Committee

Start of term of office: 2022

End of term of office: 2028

Other mandates and functions as at June 30, 2025

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Nord Europe

Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Nord Europe

Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors

CCM Lille Liberté

Director

Beobank NV/SA

Member

Belgian Venture Capital and Private Equity Association

European Private Equity and Venture Capital Association

Founding partner

Val Olmen & Wynant

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Director

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Nord Europe

Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Nord Europe

ACM Belgium

Independent Directors

Nathalie Boy de la Tour

Born on August 19, 1968
Nationality: French

Business address:
5, rue Henri de Bornier
76116 Paris

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Holder of a master's degree in business administration from ESLSA Business School Paris and a master's degree in social management of organizations from ESCP Business School, Nathalie Boy de la Tour began her career at Cap Gemini Invent (formerly Bossard Consultants) in 1992. In 2000, she was appointed Chief Executive Officer of B2L - BBDO, a digital communications company with around 150 employees. In 2004, she created and became Chief Executive Officer of Galaxy Organization, which organized the first general public football fair. In 2008, she participated in the creation of the FondaCtion du Football, and became its Chief Executive Officer, managing more than 4,500 volunteers. In 2016, she was the first woman elected Chairwoman of the Ligue de Football Professionnel for a four year term. She decided not to stand for a second term in order to look for new entrepreneurial adventures. Today, she is the managing director of her consulting firm, GYPSOFIL, on behalf of which she is notably Chief Executive Officer of LeadHers, the European network of executive women.

Independent Director
Member of the Appointments Committee
Start of term of office: 2025

Other offices held as of June 30, 2025

Director

FondaCtion du Football

Managing Partner

GYPSOFIL

Permanent representative of GYPSOFIL, Chief Executive Officer

LeadHers

Independent Director

SOLOCAL

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Director

Racing Club de Lens

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel

Chairwoman

Ligue de Football Professionnel

BLIMI

Member of the Supervisory Board

SPORTS SOLUTIONS MAKERS

Joëlle Lasry

Born on November 17, 1974
Nationality: French

Business address:
40 rue Laugier
75017 Paris

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Joëlle Lasry holds a Master's degree in Management Sciences from Paris I Sorbonne and practices as a chartered accountant, statutory auditor and expert at the Paris Court of Appeal. A specialist in business valuation, she has been involved for nearly 20 years in the financial valuation business in transactional, tax and restructuring contexts, for accounting purposes or in litigation contexts as a party technical expert. Before founding Lasry Finance, Joëlle Lasry worked at Ricol Lasteyrie Corporate Finance, of which she became a partner in 2010, and then at EY. From 2009 to 2012, she was an elected member of the Superior Council of the Order of Chartered Accountants where she chaired the Professional Standards Commission. She is a member of the Société Française des Évaluateurs (SFEV), the Bureau de la Compagnie des Experts et Conseils Financiers (CCEF), the Evaluation Commission of the Conseil Supérieur de l'Ordre des Experts-Comptables and the Professional Association of Independent Experts (APEI), and participates in various working groups and publications on financial valuation.

Independent Director
Member of the Auditing and Accounting Committee
Start of term of office: 2025
End of term of office: 2028

Offices held as of June 30, 2025

Chairwoman

Lasry Finance

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Director

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel

Jeanne Lazarus

Born on March 17, 1978
Nationality: French

Business address:
Sciences Po Paris
27 rue Saint Guillaume
75007 Paris

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

A graduate of the Institut d'études politiques de Paris, an associate in economics and social sciences and holder of a doctorate in sociology from the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales and an accreditation to supervise research, Jeanne Lazarus is Director of Research at the National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS), member of the Scientific Council of the National Council on Policies for Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion and Dean of Sciences Po University College.

Independent Director
Member of the Compensation Committee
Start of term of office: 2024
End of term of office: 2026

Other mandates and functions as at June 30, 2025

Nil

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Nil

Nadia Maïzi

Born on February 19, 1965
Nationality: French and Algerian

Business address:
Mines Paris - PSL - CMA
1 rue Claude Daunesse BP207
06904 Sophia Anticpolis Cedex

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

A professor at the École des Mines de Paris, Nadia Maïzi is an engineer and holds a doctorate from MINES Paris – PSL. She did her post-doctorate at Stanford University. A member of the IPCC, she is director of the research laboratory at the École des Mines de Paris, holder of the Chair of Prospective Modeling for Sustainable Development and director of the TTI.5 Institute. She is a Knight of the Academic Palms and the Legion of Honor and an Officer of the National Order of Merit.

Independent Director
Member of the Risk Committee
Lead Director Climate & Environment
Start of term of office: 2024
End of term of office: 2026

Other mandates and functions as at June 30, 2025

Director

Fondation Worldline

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Nil

Directors representing employees

Audrey Hammerer

Born on January 8, 1978
Nationality: French

Business address:
55, rue du Général de Gaulle
38210 Tullins

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Holder of a Bachelor's in History & Geography and in Insurance, Banking & Finance, Audrey Hammerer joined Crédit Mutuel in 2002 as an advisor before being appointed customer relationship manager in the Grenoble professional division of Crédit Mutuel Dauphiné-Vivaraïs. Since 2016, she has been a director representing the employees on the Board of Directors of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel. Since 2022, she has been a member of the Mission Committee of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale. She is the director of the Crédit Mutuel de Vizille local bank.

Director representing employees
Member of the Compensation Committee
Start of term of office: 2016
End of term of office: 2025

Other mandates and functions as at June 30, 2025

Nil

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Nil

Laurent Torre

Born on August 5, 1967
Nationality: French

Business address:
4 rue Frédéric-Guillaume Raiffeisen
67000 Strasbourg

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Holder of a Master's degree in Private Law, Laurent Torre is head of legal affairs at Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel. He began his career in 1995 as a lawyer at Assurances du Crédit Mutuel before joining Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel in 2000. Since January 2020, he has been a director representing the employees with the Board of Directors of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel. Since 2022, he has been a member of the Mission Committee of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale.

Director representing employees
Member of the Risk Committee
Start of term of office: 2020
End of term of office: 2025

Other mandates and functions as at June 30, 2025

Nil

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Nil

Directors whose terms of office expired during the first half of 2025

Daniel Schoepf

Born on March 9, 1955
Nationality: French

Business address:
4 rue Frédéric-Guillaume Raiffeisen
67000 Strasbourg

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Holder of a BTS in Commercial Operations and of multiple training courses in IT and management, Daniel Schoepf made his career in the IT sector for nearly forty years before his retirement in 2015. In 1996 he was elected Chairman of the Union des Caisses de Crédit Mutuel du District de Saverne de la Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe. In 2014, he was elected Chairman of the Crédit Mutuel Dettwiller local bank. He was Chairman of the Risk Committee from 2016 to April 2025.

Director

Start of term of office: 2018
End of term of office: 2026

Other mandates and functions as at June 30, 2025

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Dettwiller

Director and Chairman of the Saverne District

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe

Director

Éditions des Dernières Nouvelles d'Alsace

SAP L'Alsace

Censor

Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Member of the Supervisory Board

Banque Européenne du Crédit Mutuel

Permanent representative of BFCM, director

Assurance du Crédit Mutuel Vie SAM

Annie Virot

Born on March 6, 1955
Nationality: French

Business address:
4 rue Frédéric-Guillaume Raiffeisen
67000 Strasbourg

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Holder of a CAPES in Mathematics from the Université de Reims, Annie Virot taught mathematics for some twenty years before working as a consultant and then as a trainer. In 2007, she was elected Chairwoman of the Crédit Mutuel de Dijon Darcy local bank. She has been Chairwoman of the District of Bourgogne-Champagne of Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe since 2018. She has been Chairwoman of the Compensation Committee of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel since 2020. In 2021, she became a director and member of the Compensation Committee of Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel.

Vice-Chairwoman of the Board of Directors

Start of term of office: 2017
End of term of office: 2026

Other mandates and functions as at June 30, 2025

Chairwoman of the Board of Directors

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel de Dijon Darcy

Vice-Chairwoman of the Board of Directors

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe

Censor

Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Director

Caisse Centrale du Crédit Mutuel

Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel

Key executives

Éric Petitgand

Born February 4, 1964
Nationality: French

Business address:
4 rue Frédéric-Guillaume Raiffeisen
67000 Strasbourg

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Éric Petitgand holds a postgraduate (DESS) degree in management control and auditing from the IAE of the Université Paris 1 Panthéon – Sorbonne. He began his career in 1987 as a back-office manager of cash operations at BTP and later Renault Crédit International. In 1992, he joined Caisse Centrale du Crédit Mutuel as back-office manager of markets. In 1996, he was a special assistant to the Chief Executive Officer and sale director at Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe. In 1999, he was named regional executive of Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe before being named Chief Executive Officer of the Fédération and the Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel Savoie-Mont Blanc in 2003. At the same time, he was appointed sole director of the GIE CCS in 2008. From 2013 to 2016, he was Vice-Chairman and Chief Operating Officer of the shared services center of the Desjardins local bank network in Canada. From 2016 to 2024, he was Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel and Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe. From 2017 to 2024, he was also Chief Executive Officer of the Fédération and Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Antilles-Guyane. He was also Chief Executive Officer of the Caisse Agricole Crédit Mutuel from 2022 to 2024. In 2024, he became Chief Executive Officer – effective manager of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel and as such Chief Executive Officer of the Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale group. He also joined the Management Board of Groupe des Assurances du Crédit Mutuel, the Board of Directors of Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe, and the Supervisory Boards of Cofidis, Cofidis Group and La Française Group.

Chief Executive Officer and effective manager
First appointed: 2024
End of term of office: 2027

Other mandates and functions as at June 30, 2025

Chairman

EBRA (SAS)

Member of the Executive Board

Groupe des Assurances du Crédit Mutuel

Member of the Supervisory Board

La Française Group

Cofidis

Cofidis Group

Permanent representative of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel, director

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel

Chairman and permanent representative of Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel

Bischoffenberg

Permanent representative of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel, director

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe

Permanent representative of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel, member of the Management Board

Euro-Information

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Chairman of the Board of Directors

LYF

Vice-Chairman

Monetico International

Director

Cautionnement Mutuel de l'Habitat

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Agricole et Rural

Member of the Supervisory Board

Euro-Information Production

Centre de Conseil et de Service - CCS

Member of the Management Board

Euro-Information Direct Services

Euro-Information Télécom

Permanent representative of Placinvest, director

Crédit Mutuel Investment Managers

Permanent representative of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel, member of the Management Board

Euro-TVS

Euro-Information Épithète

Permanent representative of CIC Associés, director

Crédit Mutuel Asset Management

Sole director

Centre de Conseil et de Service - CCS

Chief Executive Officer

Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Antilles-Guyane

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Antilles-Guyane

Caisse Agricole Crédit Mutuel

Deputy Chief Executive Officer

Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe

Chairman of the Board of Directors

CIC Sud Ouest

Director

2SF - Société des services fiduciaires

Permanent representative of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel, member of the Supervisory Board

Groupe des Assurances du Crédit Mutuel

Anne Sophie Van Hoove

Born November 13, 1973
Nationality: French

Business address:
4 rue Frédéric-Guillaume Raiffeisen
67000 Strasbourg

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Holder of a master's degree in business law and a postgraduate (DESS) degree in law and economics of banking and financial markets, Anne Sophie Van Hoove began her career in 1999 as a specialist in CIC's specialized financing department. She held various positions at CIC throughout her career: in 2000, she became Head of Syndications in the specialized financing department; in 2010, she held the position of Senior Banker in the large corporates department; in 2015, she became Director of Development in the large corporates department, and she became Deputy Director of this department in 2017. In 2019, she was appointed Chief Executive Officer – effective manager of Banque CIC Nord Ouest. Since 2024, she has been Chief Operating Officer – effective manager of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel and Chief Executive Officer of CCS.

Chief Operating Officer and effective manager
First appointed: 2024
End of term of office: 2027

Other mandates and functions as at June 30, 2025

Chief Executive Officer

Centre de Conseil et de Service

Chairwoman of the Board of Directors

CIC Lyonnaise de Banque

2SF - Société des services fiduciaires

Beobank

Member of the Management Committee

CAP Compétences

Chairwoman

Fonds de dotation SOLFA

Permanent representative of BFCM, director

Crédit Industriel et Commercial

Permanent representative of BFCM, member of the Management Board

Euro-Information

Permanent representative of CIC, member of the Management Board

Euro-Information Épithète

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Chief Executive Officer

CIC Nord Ouest

Director

Crédit Mutuel Factoring

Factofrance

Permanent representative of CIC, director

Union +

Permanent representative of CIC Nord Ouest, director

Crédit Mutuel Factoring

Member of the Supervisory Board

Crédit Mutuel Real Estate Lease

Vice-Chairwoman

Arpège (association)

Haut de France Regional Committee of the FBF

Fondation de Lille

Censor

Société Publique Locale Euralille

3.1.4 Preparation and organization of the work of the corporate bodies

3.1.4.1 Operation of the Board of Directors

Director skills and training

Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale has structured its training system for elected members and directors in a Mutualist University, within the cooperative and mutualist life department of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel, to support the new Togetherness Performance Solidarity strategic plan.

The Mutualist University is designed to cover all the fundamental, regulatory, behavioral and mutualist skills required to:

- meet the legal and regulatory skills requirements for bank directors, and develop their ability to question and express themselves;
- commit to a benefit corporation in order to contribute to a fairer, more sustainable society;
- develop employability, and in particular the ability to integrate, evolve and retrain, and/or the ability to lead corporate, association or societal projects;
- flourish as a human being through continuous development of skills, self-confidence and inclusion among peers and in society.

To promote diversity in the workplace, the Mutualist University relies on a set of andragogical methods based on neuroscience and the needs of diverse adults to acquire and develop skills throughout their lives, at their own pace, according to their needs and appetites.

The main objective of the Mutualist University is to provide everyone with the opportunity to develop their skills, based on knowledge from:

- both theoretical, academic and scientific fields, as they might be taught in higher education, and to make them accessible to everyone;
- and from the expertise of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's employees, key executives, elected members, directors and members.

It is based on three offers:

- a main offer which enables everyone to learn and develop a skill in 30 minutes, using the method they prefer, locally or online, in groups or individually. The site offers a catalog of multimedia content ranging from a few minutes to an hour, accessible at any time, and skills diagnostics;
- an event offer, which is available to Crédit Mutuel federations and entities, enabling them to organize a conference, workshop, seminar or round table at least once a year, with the support of the Mutualist University;
- a diploma or certification offer, designed to recognize current and learned skills of each person acquired through the Mutualist University, in particular by means of certified badges. This offer also includes a university diploma in partnership with the University of Strasbourg, already in its fourth year.

At the Mutualist University, curricula designed for each level of office enable elected members to develop their skills in a contextualized way, according to the key moments of their office and the events and missions that punctuate their year.

For umbrella organizations, a program of conferences hosted by the key executives and experts is available live and recorded on the website www.universitemutualiste.fr. A skills diagnosis is attached to each training course and, if successful, entitles the holder to a certified badge.

Other actions may be scheduled at the institution's request.

On June 26, 2025, the Board of Directors of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel approved the policy on the suitability of members of the management body and key function holders (hereinafter the Suitability Policy), which provides information on the manner in which the suitability of the members of the management body in terms of skills and experience, independence, availability and good reputation is ensured.

Conflicts of interest concerning the administrative, management and supervisory bodies

To date, there has been no mention of potential conflicts of interest between the duties of any of the members of the Board of Directors and Executive Management with respect to Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel and its private interests and/or other duties.

The members of the Board of Directors and Executive Management are subject to the legal and regulatory obligations applicable to conflicts of interest. Each of the key executives, directors and non-voting directors of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel adheres to the values and commitments of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale as described in the Suitability Policy, the Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale Code of Ethics and the Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale Code of Conduct. These documents aim to prevent, and where applicable to manage, conflicts of interest.

In addition, the functioning of the Board is governed by its internal rules which state that "the member of the Board shall endeavor to avoid any conflict that may exist between his/her moral and material interests and those of the Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel and Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale. They also undertake not to directly or indirectly promote their personal or professional interests or those of a related person to the detriment of the interests of Crédit Mutuel as a whole or one of its entities. He/she shall inform the Board of any conflict of interest, including potential ones, in which he/she might be directly or indirectly involved and in this case, he/she shall refrain from participating in the debates and decision-making on the matters concerned."

Diversity of the Board of Directors

■ Gender balance

The Copé-Zimmermann Law (law No. 2011-103 of January 27, 2011, as amended in 2014) which applies to Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel, was implemented *via* the appointment of several female directors over the last few years. At December 31, 2024, the representation of women within the Board of Directors of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel was 42%.

■ Regional representation

The directors of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel come from all of the federations throughout the territory within the scope of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale.

■ Representation of society

The diversity of the directors of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel in terms of sociology, age, origin and gender tends to result in a Board of Directors that is representative of its customers and society.

■ Strategic plan

The 2024-2027 Togetherness Performance Solidarity strategic plan of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale, approved by the Board of Directors of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel on November 23,

2023 and then adopted by the *Chambre syndicale et interfédérale* on December 7 and 8, 2023, reaffirms the group's ambition to achieve balanced representation in the composition of its governance, with in particular a target of 50% women in Group governance.

■ Diversity

On June 26, 2025, the Board of Directors of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel approved the policy on the suitability of members of the management body and key function holders, which includes the guidelines set by Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale in terms of diversity of profiles, gender, age and geographical origin.

Independence of directors

Guidelines of the European Banking Authority

Article 13 of the articles of association of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel provides that within the composition of the Board, two directors may be independent. The definition of independence of members is that provided for in the guidelines of the European Banking Authority on the assessment of the suitability of members of the supervisory body and key function holders.

Thus, the directors are deemed to be independent if they do not meet the 11 cumulative criteria defined below:

- a) The member holds or has held a directorship as a member of the management body in his or her management function within an institution within the prudential scope of consolidation, unless he or she has not held such a position over the last five years;
- b) The member is a shareholder who controls the relevant institution or represents the interests of a shareholder who controls the institution, including where the owner is a Member State or another public body;
- c) The member has a significant financial or commercial relationship with the relevant institution;
- d) The member is an employee of a shareholder who controls the relevant institution or is otherwise associated with a shareholder who controls the relevant institution;
- e) The member is employed by an entity within the scope of consolidation, except when the following two conditions are met cumulatively: - the member does not belong to the highest hierarchical level of the institution, which reports directly to the group management body; - the member has been elected to the supervisory function under a system of employee representation and national legislation provides adequate protection against unfair dismissal and other forms of unfair treatment;
- f) The member was previously employed in a senior position in the relevant institution or in another entity within its prudential scope of consolidation, reporting directly only to the management body, and for the period elapsed between the end of this employment and the term of office on the management body is less than three years;
- g) The member has been, during a period of three years, the principal of a significant professional advisor, an external auditor or a significant consultant of the institution concerned or of another entity involved in its prudential scope of consolidation, or an employee significantly associated with the service provided;
- h) The member is or has been, during the past year, a significant supplier or customer of the relevant institution or of another entity within the prudential scope of consolidation or had another significant commercial relationship, or is a senior executive of a significant supplier, business entity or customer with a significant business relationship, or is directly or indirectly associated in any other way with such supplier, customer or business entity;

- i) The member receives, in addition to the compensation related to his or her position and the compensation received in the course of his or her employment, fees or other significant services from the institution concerned or from another entity within its prudential scope of consolidation;
- j) The member has been a member of the entity's management body for 12 consecutive years or more;
- k) The member is a close family member of a member of the management body in his or her management function of the institution in question or of another entity within the prudential scope of consolidation, or a person subject to a situation referred to above (points a) to h)).

The Board of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel comprises four independent directors according to the EBA's criteria.

Independent mutualist directors

Certain members of the Board of Directors may qualify as independent mutualist directors, following a review of their situation by Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel's Appointments Committee. At its meeting on February 4, 2022, the Appointments Committee adopted the criteria for independent mutualist directors set out in the internal rules of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel, and extended them to Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel and CIC. The criteria were specified at the Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel Board meeting on November 23, 2023.

This review must verify that there is no relationship between the director and Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel, whether financial, family or personal. In particular, a director can only be qualified as an independent mutualist director if he or she satisfies the following conditions:

- is not an employee or former employee of the group;
- must not have been a director of a Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale umbrella banking entity (CFCM, BFCM, BECM, CIC) or of the Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel for more than 12 years;
- does not have any financial ties considered significant;
- he or she has not received an indemnity or compensation, in any form whatsoever (excluding reimbursement of expenses), within the Crédit Mutuel group in excess of an annual amount set in the charter governing the exercise of office of members of the Boards of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale and in the provisions set forth by Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel.

Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel has determined the proportion of independent members in accordance with EBA guidelines, which considers the presence of independent members to be good practice and therefore does not impose a number of independent directors.

In the light of these rules, at December 31, 2024, two out of 12 directors, *i.e.* 16%, were considered independent directors according to EBA's criteria. Five out of 12 directors, *i.e.* 41%, are considered to be independent mutualist directors. Directors representing employees are not taken into account in this analysis.

3.1.4.2 Work of the board during the first half-year 2025

The Board of Directors meets as often as the interests of the company require, and at least four times a year.

Each item on the agenda has its own separate file or presentation, depending on its size, to better inform the members of the Board. The minutes give a detailed account of the deliberations, decisions and votes.

Meeting of January 8, 2025

The Board of Directors meeting of January 8, 2025 focused on the following topics in particular:

- report of the GRMC of December 12, 2024;
- 2025 review of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's risk appetite framework;
- report on Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's RAF;
- update to the procedure for preparing Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's risk appetite framework;
- update to Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's overrun management procedure;
- update to the procedure for developing subsidiaries' risk appetite framework;
- update to subsidiaries' overrun management procedure.

Meeting of February 5 and 6, 2025

The Board of Directors meeting of February 5 and 6, 2025 focused on the following topics in particular:

- financial position of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale;
- news and challenges for the group;
- report of the regulatory committees;
- presentation of the annual and global financial statements for the regulatory scope at December 31, 2024;
- Group Auditing and Accounting Committee report of December 5, 2024 and February 3, 2025;
- observation of the statutory auditors;
- regulated agreements;
- approval of the annual, consolidated and global financial statements at December 31, 2024;
- Group Risk Monitoring Committee report of January 29, 2025;
- approval of the update of the Defense policy;
- monitoring of risks/relations with regulators;
- presentation of the update of the Preventive Recovery Plan;
- review of the Group treasury rules;
- presentation of the update of the commitment framework;
- 2024 activity of the compliance function;
- savings, loans, insurance, services;
- development plan;
- Financial Regulation Technical Committee;
- renewal of the five-year authorization to issue A shares;
- accreditation, municipal loans and special credits;
- update on fraud;
- Appointments Committee report of January 29, 2025;
- operational letter on the composition and functioning of the Board of Directors and its specialized committees within Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale;
- Compensation Committee report of January 31, 2025.

Meeting of March 18, 2025

The Board of Directors meeting of March 18, 2025 focused on the following topics in particular:

- external growth file.

Meeting of March 24 and 25, 2025

The Board of Directors meeting of March 24 and 25, 2025 focused on the following topics in particular:

- update on risks;
- Group Auditing and Accounting Committee report of March 19, 2025;

- presentation and review of the annual internal control report;
- approval of the AML/CFT annual internal control report;
- Group Risk Monitoring Committee report of March 19, 2025;
- update on breaches of the risk appetite framework at December 31, 2024/Monitoring of risks/relations with regulators;
- presentation of the 2025 ICAAP & ILAAP exercises;
- modification of the defense and security sectoral policy;
- summary of the Claims Committee;
- monitoring of the Customer Relations Center project (following SEC consultation);
- presentation of changes made to the federations' guidelines following an audit recommendation;
- Compensation Committee report of March 21, 2025 and report of the compensation policy and practices for 2024;
- approval of the list of risk-takers and the overall compensation package paid to regulated persons covered by the regulations;
- review of key executive compensation;
- breakdown of the overall compensation package under the charter governing the exercise of offices of members of the Boards of Directors;
- Appointments Committee report of March 3 and 20, 2025;
- summary of assessments of the Board of Directors, regulatory committees and Executive Management;
- representation of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale at the Confederation;
- amendment of the internal rules of the Board of Directors;
- Mission Committee report;
- annual societal dividend report;
- management reports and corporate governance reports;
- preparation and convening of the Combined Shareholders' Meeting of April 25, 2025;
- training news;
- FBF's 2024 activity report.

Meeting of April 9, 2025

The Board of Directors meeting of April 9, 2025 focused on the following topics in particular:

- review of the sustainability report;
- validation of new commitments under the benefit corporation;
- composition of the Mission Committee;
- representation of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale at the Confederation.

Meeting of April 24, 2025

The Board of Directors meeting of April 24, 2025 focused on the following topics in particular:

- the Risk Committee's report of April 17, 2025;
- update on risks and the current context;
- data quality;
- report of the Committee on Vulnerable Customers;
- ESG strategy document;
- budget framework of the societal dividend for 2025;
- Appointments Committee report;
- information on the internal rules, the composition of the Interfederal Auditing and Accounting Committee and the Interfederal Risk Commission;
- representation of a subsidiary – CIC.

Meeting of April 25, 2025

The Board of Directors meeting of June 25, 2025 focused on the following topics in particular:

- renewal of the term of office of the Chairman of the Board of Directors;
- appointment of a Vice-Chairwoman of the Board of Directors;
- appointment of non-voting directors of the Board of Directors;
- appointments within regulatory committees.

Meeting of June 26, 2025

The Board of Directors meeting of July 26, 2025 focused on the following topics in particular:

- Risk Committee report;
- update on risks and the current context;
- review of risk mapping;
- half-yearly ICAAP;
- annex of the RACI on risk management related to information and communication technologies (ICT);
- creation of the "Payment fraud" channel;
- Appointments Committee report of June 24, 2025;
- representation of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale at the Confederation;
- operational letter on the composition and functioning of the Board of Directors and its specialized committees within the Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale group;
- financing of the Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale Foundation.

3.1.4.3 Committees of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors has set up four specialized committees within the scope of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale:

- Compensation Committee;
- Appointments Committee;
- Auditing and Accounting Committee (AAC);
- Risk Committee.

The provisions which define the composition, functioning, regulatory framework and duties of the regulatory committees of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale are set out in the internal rules of the Board of Directors updated on March 24, 2025.

The committees are composed of three to six members, all from the Board of Directors of CFCM, appointed by the Board of Directors, on the proposal of the Chairman of the Board, because of their knowledge and skills in the areas covered by the committees. They are appointed for the duration of their term of office as directors.

In addition to these members, observers may be:

- non-voting directors of CFCM;
- directors or non-voting directors of BFCM;
- members or non-voting directors of BECM;

One of the members of the Compensation Committee must be a director representing the employees.

Compensation Committee

Composition of the Compensation Committee at June 30, 2025

As of June 30, 2025, the Compensation Committee had four members (including its Chairman) and one observer.

Members	Status	Attendance rate during the first half-year 2025
Pascal David ⁽²⁾	Chairman	N/A
Hélène Dumas ⁽²⁾	Member	N/A
Audrey Hammerer ⁽¹⁾	Member	100%
Caroline Kaltenbach ⁽²⁾	Member	N/A
Jeanne Lazarus	Member	100%

⁽¹⁾ Audrey Hammerer sits as a director representing the employees.

⁽²⁾ Pascal David, Hélène Dumas and Caroline Kaltenbach were appointed members of the Compensation Committee by decision of the Board of Directors on April 25, 2025. No meetings were held after this date.

Philippe Galienne also attends the Compensation Committee as an observer.

Appointments Committee

Composition of the Appointments Committee at June 30, 2025

As of June 30, 2025, the Appointments Committee was composed of three members (including its Chairman) and four observers.

Members	Status	Attendance rate during the first half-year 2025
Thierry Reboulet	Chairman	84%
Nathalie Boy de la Tour	Member	100%
Bernard Dalbiez	Member	100%
Simone Muller	Member	100%
Jacques Simon ⁽¹⁾	Member	84%

⁽¹⁾ Jacques Simon was appointed as a member of the Appointments Committee by decision of the Board of Directors on November 21, 2024. No meetings were held after this date.

Auditing and Accounting Committee

Composition of the Auditing and Accounting Committee at June 30, 2025

As of June 30, 2025, the Auditing and Accounting Committee was composed of four members (including its Chairwoman) and two observers.

Members	Status	Attendance rate during the first half-year 2025
Bich Van Ngo	Chairwoman	100%
Daniel Baal	Member	100%
Gérard Cormorèche	Member	50%
Joëlle Lasry ⁽¹⁾	Member	N/A
Luc Wynant	Member	100%

⁽¹⁾ Joëlle Lasry was appointed as a member of the Auditing and Accounting Committee by decision of the Board of Directors on April 25, 2025. No meetings were held after this date.

At June 30, 2025, the following auditors also attended the Auditing and Accounting Committee as observers: Albert Mayer and René Schwartz.

Risk Committee

Composition of the Risk Committee at June 30, 2025

As of June 30, 2025, the Risk Committee was composed of five members (including its Chairman) and 12 observers.

Members	Status	Attendance rate during the first half-year 2025
Marie-Jean BOOG	Chairwoman	100%
Daniel Baal	Member	100%
Nadia Maizi	Member	75%
Bernard Dalbiez	Member	75%
Laurent Torre	Member	75%

At June 30, 2025, the Risk Committee also attended as observers by: René Carel, Nicolas Habert and Catherine Lamblin-Messien.

3.1.4.4 Ethics

Code of conduct

Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's code of conduct was approved in June 2018. This reference document, which sets out the main regulatory and legislative provisions in force in terms of ethics,

sets out the principles that must be respected by each group entity and employee in the performance of their activities. It is in line with the group's general objectives in terms of quality of customer service, integrity and rigor in the processing of transactions as well as compliance with regulations. It applies to all group entities, in France and abroad, in compliance with local regulations.

In particular, the code of conduct contains provisions on preventing conflicts of interests, combating corruption and rules applicable to persons in possession of inside information.

The code of conduct is circulated to all employees and must be consulted by all on the Intranet of each group entity.

This code is supplemented by another code of conduct, which applies to all elected members and employees as well as to all Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale entities. Its purpose is to introduce the group's commitments and the resulting rules of behavior in terms of respect for the individual, parity and openness, protection of and respect for the environment, the duty of good management, the duty of confidentiality and data protection, the duty to act in a reserved manner, the duty to educate, conflicts of interest, and the duty to abide by the group's values and regulations.

Finally, a suitability policy applies more specifically to members of the Alliance Fédérale's Board of Directors and Supervisory Board. Adopted by the Board of Directors of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel in June 2025, it governs questions of ethics, conflicts of interest and personal declarations specific to the Board member's activities.

3.1.5 Compensation principles and rules for the identified individuals (Articles L.511-71 et seq. of the French Monetary and Financial Code)

Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's compensation policy, is above all reasoned and responsible, and seeks as a priority to align the interests of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale and those of its employees, and to preserve the interests of its members and customers. It therefore takes into account a strict application of the duty to advise.

Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale believes that a company's compensation policy is an important element in the coherence of the strategy and in risk management. In this context, Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale, true to its mutualist values, has defined a policy that aims to:

- comply with regulatory requirements and market practices;
- promote its mutualist values with respect for all stakeholders: members, customers and employees;
- promote career advancement through internal training and encourage employees' long-term commitment;
- not encourage excessive risk-taking and avoid the introduction of incentives that could lead to conflicts of interest and not encourage or induce unauthorized activities;
- ensure consistency between employee behavior and Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's long-term objectives, in particular with respect to risk management control;
- ensure fair compensation and retain talented employees by offering them appropriate compensation that takes into consideration the competitive environment and is based on their level of seniority, expertise and professional experience;
- ensure equal pay for men and women, based on classification, and more broadly fight all forms of discrimination;
- make sure that the capital base is regularly strengthened.

The compensation policy builds on Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale risk appetite framework, which states that the compensation of employees must not encourage excessive risk-taking and aims to avoid all conflicts of interest.

With this in mind, the total compensation policy does not encourage risk-taking that exceeds the level of risk defined by Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale. It is, therefore, guided by the principles of moderation and prudence implemented by Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale, including for risk-takers.

Variable compensation is strictly limited to a few business lines and functions and is not an incentive for employees to take risks that would not be in line with the guidelines from Executive Management and the Board of Directors, in particular for those employees whose activities are likely to have a significant impact on the institution's risk exposure.

The Board of Directors of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel approved Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale compensation policy, including the overall compensation policy for staff whose professional activities are likely to have a significant impact on the institution's risk profile.

This general policy takes account of the order of November 3, 2014 on internal control of banking sector corporations, Articles L.511-71 *et seq.* of the French Monetary and Financial Code, and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No. 2021/923 published on March 25, 2021, which sets out the appropriate qualitative and quantitative criteria for identifying these categories of staff.

The latest version of the note on the compensation policy for risk takers was approved by the Board of Directors on November 21, 2024.

The federations to which Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel belongs are committed to the principle of voluntary duties as a director within the various bodies that make up Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale. The corollary of this principle is to provide the directors with the means necessary to exercise their responsibilities, with the sole aim of ensuring the development, sustainability and respect for Crédit Mutuel's values. A charter relating to the means of exercising the mandates of members of the Board of Directors or Supervisory Board was put in place on January 1, 2019 and revised on February 9, 2022 and February 7, 2024. It sets out the terms and conditions for applying the principle of volunteering for Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale elected members, in particular by strictly defining the terms and conditions under which allowances are allocated to ensure the performance of certain strategic functions, in the federations and umbrella entities of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale. It thus complements the code of conduct that applies to all elected members.

For all persons at Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale who meet the above criteria, the overall amount of compensation for 2024 as set out in Article L.511-73 was €166,790,549.

The report on the compensation policies and practices referred to in Article 266 of the order of November 3, 2014 concerning the internal controls of companies in the banking, payment services and investment services sector is published every year. It contains the aggregated quantitative information provided in Article 450 h) and 450 G) of the Regulation EU 575/2013.

A strict limit for fixed compensation, with variable compensation to a few specialized activities

Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale has decided to prioritize fixed compensation in keeping with its mutualist values and its responsibilities towards its customers and members. It incorporates into its policy the permanent concern for sustainable development and career progression for its employees.

For most of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's employees, in particular all those who work for the networks, Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale has decided not to set individual targets for customer sales that might generate variable compensation (with a few exceptions abroad).

From a general point of view, the elements of additional compensation (benefits in kind, variable compensation, etc.) are regulated and only concern specific cases of business or function, justified by particular considerations. Thus, as in other banking groups, the specialized business lines generally provide for variable compensation: trading room, specialized financing, asset management, private equity, private banking, consumer credit.

Organization of the Compensation Committee within Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale

At its meeting of February 21, 2018, the Board of Directors of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel approved the integration into its scope, as of fiscal year 2018, of the entities covered by the AIFM and UCITS V Directives as well as those subject to the Solvency II Directive.

It is recalled that Article L.511-91 of the French Monetary and Financial Code states that when a credit institution is part of a group subject to supervision by the *Autorité de contrôle prudentiel et de résolution* (ACPR - French Prudential Supervisory and Resolution Authority), on a consolidated basis, the Board of Directors of such institution may decide that the functions assigned to the regulatory committees (Risk, Appointments, Compensation) be performed by the committee of the credit institution at which level supervision is exercised on a consolidated or sub-consolidated basis.

Within Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale, the Boards of Directors of the entities – regardless of the activities and applicable regulations, in France and abroad – delegate their powers in terms of compensation to the "umbrella" committee (Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel). This includes the regional federations and banks (which "control" the Caisse Fédérale), the consumer credit business, the asset management business and insurance entities (which are within the consolidated accounting scope), private equity, services and/or IT activities, EIGs and private banking activities and foreign subsidiaries.

The scope therefore goes beyond just the regulatory monitoring scope of the banking activity.

The "umbrella" committee reports on its work to the Board of Directors of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel, and to the Boards of Directors of the entities for the information that is relevant to them.

Coordination process for changes in the compensation of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's executive management

In the interests of consistency and in the absence of a mechanism on the subject, a coordination process for the evolution of the compensation of executive management - Chief Executive Officers of the entities - was adopted by the Board of Directors on February 26, 2016. For the chief executive officers of the federations, the chairmen of the federations are involved in this process, whose opinion is advisory. This system involves the Chairman of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel, the Chief Executive Officer of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel and the Director of Human Resources.

The Compensation Committee gives its opinion on the proposal of the coordination process. The Compensation Committee reports to the Board of Directors.

3.1.6 Principles for determining the compensation granted to corporate officers

Guiding principles

Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel does not refer to the Afep-Medef Code, which is unsuitable in its case for a certain number of recommendations, given the structure of the shareholder base, which is made up entirely of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale entities.

Implementation

On April 4, 2024, the Board of Directors of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel noted:

- the resignation of Nicolas Théry from his corporate office as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel with the following consequences:
 - the end of the suspension agreement of November 14, 2014 (and its amendment of May 31, 2023),
 - the resumption with full effect of the employment contract within BFCM the day after the end of the term of office as Chairman of the Board of Directors, *i.e.* on April 5, 2024, with reinstatement in the position he held before the suspension.
- the end of Daniel Baal's term as Chief Executive Officer and his appointment as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel. An amendment to the suspension agreement of June 1, 2017 and its amendment of May 31, 2023 was put in effect from April 5, 2024. In this respect, the Board of Directors decided, upon the proposal of the Compensation Committee of April 2, 2024, to award Daniel Baal as Chairman of the Board of Directors:
 - a fixed annual compensation amounting to €950,000;
 - a company car.

It is specified that Daniel Baal will not receive any termination benefits in respect of his office as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel, in accordance with the Confederate framework on compensation policies and practices.

In addition, Daniel Baal does not benefit from the senior executive insurance policy (GSC).

Expenses incurred by the Chairman as part of his duties are reimbursed in accordance with the policy implemented within the group for all employees.

The other offices and functions within the Crédit Mutuel group entities will be exercised free of charge as of this date.

On April 2, 2024, the Compensation Committee examined the amount and terms of payment of compensation to Daniel Baal in respect of the termination of his term of office as Chief Executive Officer. It issued a favorable opinion for the payment of €1,852,500: 97.5% of the target having been achieved. On April 4, the Board of Directors approved the allocation of this allowance. This amount will be partly deferred in accordance with the CRD 5 regulation and the group's compensation policy.

As a reminder, on April 6, 2023, the Board of Directors of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel approved the amendments to the regulated agreement relating to termination benefits for the Chief Executive Officer, which are now subject to a certain number of criteria breaking down in equal shares between economic and ESG metrics. The proposed modifications take into account the regulatory constraints imposed by the CRD 5 directive, at the ECB's request.

The maximum amount can reach two years of the annual fixed compensation of the office and is based for 50% on economic criteria and 50% on extra-financial criteria.

On April 4, 2024, the Board of Directors of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel also duly noted the appointment of Éric Petitgand as Chief Executive Officer of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel, with the following consequences:

- the implementation of an agreement to suspend the employment contract from April 5, 2024 under the following terms:
 - the reference wage that will be the basis for all rights related to the term of office of Chief Executive Officer, will be that of the suspended employment contract, *i.e.* €650,000. It is on this basis that all the related rights will be calculated, and in particular the rights calculated in the event of retirement,
 - the time spent in the corporate office will be taken into account in the calculation of the length of service within the group and to determine the related benefits,
 - the continued benefit of the defined-contribution supplementary pension plan, the insurance scheme and the health insurance plan for group employees,
 - taking into account ESG criteria in the benchmark compensation. The benchmark compensation may, if necessary, be reassessed by decision of the Compensation Committee, taking into account, in particular, the achievement of the social and environmental objectives pursued at Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale.
- the implementation of compensation for the office of Chief Executive Officer:
 - a fixed annual compensation amounting to €870,000,
 - a company car,
 - no implementation of the senior executive insurance policy (GSC).
- The introduction of termination benefits:

The equivalent termination benefits are set at a maximum of two years' fixed compensation at the time of the event and in accordance with Crédit Mutuel's confederal framework on compensation policies and practices. The awarded amount is based for 50% on economic criteria and 50% on ESG criteria.

The terms and conditions of the Chief Executive Officer's termination benefits are now subject to a number of criteria to comply with the regulatory framework and Crédit Mutuel's confederate framework. These criteria notably include performance criteria;

 - economic criteria: 50%
 - yield on gross assets (net income on average risk-weighted assets) higher than the average of the top three French banks,
 - cost/income ratio below 62% and below the average of the top three French banks,
 - solvency ratio (CET1) higher than the average of the top three French banks.

Calculations are based on the last three calendar years and published results. Each criterion accounts for one-third.

 - ESG criteria: 50%
 - the rate of achievement of the objectives set as part of the commitments made as a benefit corporation (30%),
 - risk management (10%),
 - the implementation of the group's strategic ambitions (10%).

Assessments are made by the supervisory bodies on the basis of documentation independent of Executive Management, *i.e.* the benefit corporation's monitoring committee, internal audit, and the achievements of the strategic plan presented to the governance bodies. None of these criteria can give rise to outperformance.

On April 4, 2024, the Board of Directors of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel also duly noted the appointment of Anne Sophie Van Hoove as Chief Operating Officer of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel, with the following consequences:

- annual fixed compensation increased to €500,000, paid from June 1, 2024. No other specific measures have been added.

The other positions and functions of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Operating Officer within the entities of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale are exercised on a voluntary basis.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Operating Officer are assessed by the Appointments and Compensation Committees, which meet annually for this purpose. This assessment must cover all aspects of the business and, in particular, verify that the social and environmental objectives assigned to Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale are indeed achieved. If these are not achieved, and for the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer, the Committees may propose to the Board of Directors that the fixed compensation be reduced or that the term of office be revoked.

On March 25, 2025, the Board of Directors of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel also assessed, on the proposal of the Compensation Committee of March 21, 2025, the compensation of:

- the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Daniel BAAL, carried by the Caisse Fédérale du Crédit Mutuel and which remains unchanged;
- Chief Executive Officer, carried by the Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel. It was decided to increase this compensation to €950,000 from April 1, 2025;
- the Chief Operating Officer, carried by the Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel and which remains unchanged.

COMPENSATION RECEIVED BY THE GROUP'S KEY EXECUTIVES FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 2025

The compensation received by the group's key executives is detailed in the tables below.

During the fiscal year, they also benefited from the group's collective insurance and supplementary pension plans. However, the two corporate officers of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel did not receive any other specific benefits or arrangements other than the benefits in kind described below. The group's key executives may hold assets or loans with the group's banks, under the conditions offered to all employees. As of June 30, 2025, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Operating Officer hold commitments within Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale.

half-year 2025 (in euros) ^(a)	Origin ^(b)	Fixed portion	Variable portion	Benefits in kind ^(c)	Employer contributions for supplementary benefits	Total
Daniel Baal - Chief Executive Officer from January 1 to April 3, 2024 ^(d)	Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel		111,500.00			111,500.00
Daniel Baal - Chairman of the Board of Directors since April 4, 2024	Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel	475,000.02		1,737.17		476,737.19
Eric Petitgand - Chief Executive Officer since April 4, 2024	Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel	455,000.01		2,420.04		457,420.05
Anne Sophie Van Hoove - Chief Operating Officer from June 1, 2024	Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel	230,769.24		11,840.95		242,610.19

(a) These are gross amounts corresponding to amounts paid during the fiscal year.

(b) The Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer receive compensation in respect of their terms of office within Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel. The other positions and functions of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer within the entities of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale are exercised on a voluntary basis.

(c) Company cars and/or senior executive insurance policy (GSC).

(d) For the variable portion, payment in March 2025 of the second deferred payment in cash of the termination benefits for the office of Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale.

COMPENSATION RECEIVED BY THE GROUP'S KEY EXECUTIVES FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 2024

2024 (in euros) ^(a)	Origin ^(b)	Fixed portion	Variable portion	Benefits in kind ^(c)	Employer contributions for supplementary benefits	Total
Nicolas Théry - Chairman of the Board of Directors from January 1 to April 3, 2024	Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel	248,055.57		3,085.50		251,141.07
Daniel Baal - Chief Executive Officer from January 1 to April 3, 2024 ^(d)	Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel	245,416.68	370,500.00	1,192.35		617,109.03
Daniel Baal - Chairman of the Board of Directors since April 4, 2024	Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel	704,583.36		4,205.67	10,166.16	718,955.19
Eric Petitgand - Chief Executive Officer since April 4, 2024	Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel	642,833.33		3,630.06	3,024.76	649,488.12
Anne Sophie Van Hoove - Chief Operating Officer (from June 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024)	Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel	334,699.65		12,074.19		346,773.84

(a) These are gross amounts corresponding to amounts paid during the fiscal year.

(b) The Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer receive compensation in respect of their terms of office within Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel. The other positions and functions of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer within the entities of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale are exercised on a voluntary basis.

(c) Company cars and/or senior executive insurance policy (GSC).

(d) For the variable portion, payment in July 2024 of the first deferred payment in cash of the termination benefits of Chief Executive Officer.

3.2 BFCM - CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

3.2.1 Composition of the management bodies as of June 30, 2025

Presentation of the Board of Directors

	Age ⁽¹⁾	Gender	Start of term of office	End of term of office	Attendance at Board
Daniel BAAL <i>Chairman</i>	67	M	2024	2026	100%
Philippe TUFFREAU <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	70	M	2021	2027	50%
Françoise APERTET <i>Director</i>	64	F	2025	2028	N/A
Eric PETITGAND <i>Permanent representative of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel, director</i>	61	M	2025	2028	N/A
Fabrice SIQUOT <i>Permanent representative of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel de Maine-Anjou et Basse-Normandie, director</i>	54	M	2024	2027	100%
René CAREL <i>Director</i>	66	M	2024	2025	100%
Martine GAILLOU <i>Director</i>	64	F	2025	2028	N/A
Philippe GALLIENNE <i>Director</i>	69	M	2019	2025	100%
Anne GASSER <i>Director</i>	57	F	2025	2028	N/A
Nicolas HABERT <i>Director</i>	63	M	2020	2027	100%
Régine KOPP <i>Director</i>	56	F	2025	2028	N/A
Catherine LAMBLIN-MESSIEN <i>Director</i>	60	F	2022	2025	100%
Frédéric RANCHON <i>Director</i>	59	M	2024	2027	100%
Eveline RETORY <i>Director</i>	67	F	2025	2028	N/A
Edwige SCHMITT <i>Director</i>	66	F	2025	2028	N/A
Dominique HOHLER <i>Censor</i>	65	M	2025	2028	N/A
Michel KOCHER <i>Censor</i>	66	M	2022	2025	100%
Gilberte LANGER <i>Censor</i>	63	F	2025	2028	N/A
Philippe LEPLAIDEUR <i>Censor</i>	61	M	2023	2027	75%
Nathalie MUSSI <i>Censor</i>	56	F	2025	2028	N/A
Jean-Michel PFINDEL <i>Censor</i>	70	M	2022	2025	75%

(1) Age at June 30, 2025.

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel's Board of Directors comprises 15 non-executive members. During the first half of 2025, the terms of office as directors of Marie-Jean Boog, Nathalie Boy de la Tour, Hélène Dumas, Caroline Kaltenbach, Joëlle Lasry and Simone Muller expired. The terms of office of Jean-Louis Maitre and Jean-François Parra as non-voting directors also expired. The Shareholders' Meeting of April 25, 2025 appointed as directors: Françoise Apertet, Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel, Martine Gaillou, Anne Gasser, Régine Kopp, Eveline Retory and Edwige Schmitt. The Board of Directors meetings of March 25 and April 9 decided to appoint Dominique Hohler, Gilberte Langer and Nathalie Mussi with effect from April 25, 2025.

Other participants

In accordance with Article L.2312-72 of the French Labor Code, two representatives of the Social and Economic Committee attend the meetings of the Board of Directors in an advisory capacity.

Composition of Executive Management

The Executive Management of Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel comprises two key executives holding an executive office:

- Mr. Éric Charpentier, Chief Executive Officer - effective manager;
- Mr. Alexandre Saada, Deputy Chief Executive Officer - effective manager.

3.2.2 Positions and functions held by the members of the management bodies

Directors

Daniel Baal

Born on December 27, 1957
Nationality: French

Business address:
4 rue Frédéric Raiffeisen
67000 Strasbourg

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Daniel Baal began his career in 1979 as a credit records manager at the head office of Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel in Strasbourg and went on to hold various head office and network positions in Strasbourg, Colmar and Mulhouse. In 1995, he became director of commitments at the Southern Regional Division of Caisse Fédérale du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe, then director of Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Mulhouse-Europe in 1999. He was Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Société du Tour de France and director of "cycling" activities for Sport Amaury Organisation from 2001 to 2004. In 2004, he became director of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe before being appointed Chief Executive Officer of Fédération and Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Ile-de-France. Then, in 2010, he was appointed Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel, then Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Industriel et Commercial in 2014 and Chief Executive Officer of Caisse Centrale de Crédit Mutuel in 2015. Between 2017 and 2024, he was Chief Executive Officer of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel, Chief Executive Officer of Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel, Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Industriel et Commercial, Chief Executive Officer of Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe and a member of the Executive Board of Groupe des Assurances du Crédit Mutuel. In 2024, he was appointed Chairman of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel, Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel, Crédit Industriel et Commercial and Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel. Daniel Baal is a graduate of EDC Paris Business School, majoring in Financial Management.

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Start of term of office: 2024

End of term of office: 2026

Other offices held as of June 30, 2025

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel

Caisse Centrale du Crédit Mutuel

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe

Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel

Crédit Industriel et Commercial

Crédit Mutuel Impact

Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Cofidis

Cofidis Group

Euro-Information Production

Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors

Banque de Luxembourg

Member of the Supervisory Board

TARJOBANK AG

Permanent representative of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel, member of the Supervisory Board

Groupe des Assurances du Crédit Mutuel

Permanent representative of Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe, director

Fonds de dotation pour un sport propre

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Chief Executive Officer

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe

Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel

Crédit Industriel et Commercial

Members of the Executive Board

Groupe des Assurances du Crédit Mutuel

Philippe Tuffreau

Born on May 24, 1955
Nationality: French

Business address:
1, place Molière
49006 Angers

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Holder of a Master's degree in Private Law, a postgraduate (DESS) degree in Juridical Sciences and professional lawyer accreditation, Philippe Tuffreau is Chairman of the Fédération and Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel d'Anjou. In 1995, he founded Exaequo, a firm specializing in business law. At the same time, he is involved in life at the bar. In 1998, he was elected president of the Bar of Angers for two years. In 2003, he became a member of the French National Bar Council. He was Vice-Chairman of this institution from 2006 to 2008, and became the Chancery's regular contact. Then he was promoted Knight of the National Order of Merit and Knight of the Order of the Legion of Honor. From 1995 to 2017, he was Vice-Chairman of the law firm Oratio. In 1991, he became Chairman of a Crédit Mutuel local bank and held various offices before terminating his office due to his other activities. In 2014, he was appointed Chairman of a Crédit Mutuel local bank before becoming federal director of Crédit Mutuel d'Anjou in 2015 of which he became Chairman in 2017. He has been a confederal director since 2020.

Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors
Start of term of office: 2021
End of term of office: 2027

Other offices held as of June 30, 2025

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Anjou

Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Anjou

Créavenir Anjou (association)

Chairman of the Supervisory Board

SODEREC

Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Angers Saint Laud

Permanent representative of Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel d'Anjou, managing partner

SNC Thiers Immobilier

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Member of the Supervisory Board

Banque Européenne du Crédit Mutuel

Director

GIEMAT

SPL ALTEC

Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel

Caisse Centrale du Crédit Mutuel

Permanent representative of Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel d'Anjou, director

Assurances du Crédit Mutuel Vie SAM

Non-voting director

Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel

Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel

Caisse Centrale du Crédit Mutuel

Françoise Apertet

Born on February 26, 1961
Nationality: French

Business address:
99 avenue de Genève
74000 Annecy

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Françoise Apertet holds a CAP and BEP in accounting and began her career as a secretary in a real estate agency before moving to a thermal design office in 1983 as an accounting secretary. In 1986, she became a project manager at the accounting firm Altitude Conseil before retiring in 2021. In 2005, she was appointed Vice-Chairwoman of the Supervisory Board of a Crédit Mutuel local bank before becoming Chairwoman in 2009. She was elected Vice-Chairwoman of the Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Savoie-Mont Blanc in 2018.

Director
First appointed to the Board: 2025
End of term of office: 2028

Other offices held as of June 30, 2025

Chairwoman of the Board of Directors

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Megève

Vice-Chairwoman

Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Savoie-Mont Blanc

Director

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Savoie-Mont Blanc

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Nil

Éric Petitgand

Born February 4, 1964
Nationality: French

Business address:
4 rue Frédéric-Guillaume Raiffeisen
67000 Strasbourg

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Éric Petitgand holds a postgraduate (DESS) degree in management control and auditing from the IAE of the Université Paris 1 Panthéon – Sorbonne.

He began his career in 1987 as a back-office manager of cash operations at BTP and later Renault Crédit International. In 1992, he joined Caisse Centrale du Crédit Mutuel as back-office manager of markets. In 1996, he was a special assistant to the Chief Executive Officer and sale director at Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe. In 1999, he was named regional executive of Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe before being named Chief Executive Officer of the Fédération and the Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel Savoie-Mont Blanc in 2003. At the same time, he was appointed sole director of the GIE CCS in 2008.

From 2013 to 2016, he was Vice-Chairman and Chief Operating Officer of the shared services center of the Desjardins local bank network in Canada.

From 2016 to 2024, he was Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel and Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe. From 2017 to 2024, he was also Chief Executive Officer of the Fédération and Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Antilles-Guyane. He was also Chief Executive Officer of the Caisse Agricole Crédit Mutuel from 2022 to 2024.

In 2024, he became Chief Executive Officer – effective manager of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel and as such Chief Executive Officer of the Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale group. He also joined the Management Board of Groupe des Assurances du Crédit Mutuel, the Board of Directors of Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe, and the Supervisory Boards of Cofidis, Cofidis Group and La Française Group.

Permanent representative of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel, director
First appointed: 2025
End of term of office: 2028

Other mandates and functions as at June 30, 2025

Chairman

EBRA (SAS)

Member of the Executive Board

Groupe des Assurances du Crédit Mutuel

Member of the Supervisory Board

La Française Group

Cofidis

Cofidis Group

Chairman and permanent representative of Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel

Bischenberg

Permanent representative of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel, director

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe

Permanent representative of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel, member of the Management Board

Euro-Information

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Chairman of the Board of Directors

LYF

Vice-Chairman

Monetico International

Director

Cautionnement Mutuel de l'Habitat

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Agricole et Rural

Member of the Supervisory Board

Euro-Information Production

Centre de Conseil et de Service - CCS

Member of the Management Board

Euro-Information Direct Services

Euro-Information Télécom

Permanent representative of Placinvest, director

Crédit Mutuel Investment Managers

Permanent representative of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel, member of the Management Board

Euro-TVS

Euro-Information Épithète

Permanent representative of CIC Associés, director

Crédit Mutuel Asset Management

Sole director

Centre de Conseil et de Service - CCS

Chief Executive Officer

Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Antilles-Guyane

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Antilles-Guyane

Caisse Agricole Crédit Mutuel

Deputy Chief Executive Officer

Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe

Chairman of the Board of Directors

CIC Sud Ouest

Director

2SF - Société des services fiduciaires

Permanent representative of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel, member of the Supervisory Board

Groupe des Assurances du Crédit Mutuel

Fabrice Siquot

Born on July 26, 1970
Nationality: French

Business address:
43 boulevard Volney
53083 Laval

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Fabrice Siquot holds a master's degree in civil law with a specialization in business law in 1992 and a postgraduate (DESS) degree in Financial Engineering in 1993 from the University of Caen. He began his career in financial engineering at Crédit Agricole. After becoming team leader at Caisse des dépôts et consignations from 1997 to 2002, he then worked for various banks before joining Crédit Mutuel de Maine-Anjou et Basse-Normandie, where he served as Chief Financial Officer (2009-2024), Deputy Chief Executive Officer (2018-2024) and Chief Operating Officer (since 2024). He has been the permanent representative of Caisse Fédérale du Crédit Mutuel de Maine-Anjou et Basse-Normandie at Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel since September 1, 2024.

Permanent representative of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel de Maine-Anjou et Basse-Normandie, director
First appointed to the Board: 2024
End of term of office: 2027

Other offices held as of June 30, 2025

Chief Executive Officer

Caisse Fédérale du Crédit Mutuel de Maine-Anjou et Basse-Normandie
Fédération du Crédit Mutuel de Maine-Anjou et Basse-Normandie

Permanent representative of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel de Maine-Anjou et Basse-Normandie, director

Crédit Mutuel Épargne Salariale

Member of the Supervisory Board

Centre de Conseil et de Service

Member of the Supervisory Committee and Steering Committee

HelloAsso

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Chief Operating Officer

Caisse Fédérale du Crédit Mutuel de Maine-Anjou et Basse-Normandie
Fédération du Crédit Mutuel de Maine-Anjou et Basse-Normandie

Deputy Chief Executive Officer

Caisse Fédérale du Crédit Mutuel de Maine-Anjou et Basse-Normandie

René Carel

Born on March 21, 1959
Nationality: French

Business address:
18, rue de La Rochefoucauld
75439 Paris Cedex 09

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Holder of a university degree in technology with the option of business management and financial and accounting management, René Carel began his career as an accountant and then as chief accountant at the THOMSON Group in 1977. In 1990, he became a consultant and engineer in charge of accounting software implementation at TELESYSTEMES before becoming responsible for accounting and consolidation services for Société des Tuyaux BONNA until 2011. From 2011 to 2020, he held the position of administrative and financial manager at the VEOLIA Environnement Campus. He is now retired. He has been Chairman of a Crédit Mutuel local bank since 2012 and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Caisse Régionale and Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Île-de-France since 2023.

Director

Start of term of office: 2024
End of term of office: 2028

Other offices held as of June 30, 2025

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Île-de-France
Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Île-de-France

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Conflans Ste Honorine

Director

ACM IARD

Non-voting director

Caisse Centrale du Crédit Mutuel
Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Member of the Supervisory Board

Banque Européenne du Crédit Mutuel

Director

Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Île-de-France
Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Île-de-France

Non-voting director

Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel

3 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

BFCM - Corporate governance report

Martine Gaillou

Born on January 25, 1961
Nationality: French

Business address:
34, rue Léandre Merlet
85000 La Roche-sur-Yon

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Martine Gaillou has a background in accounting and began her career in 1981 at Auchan, where she held various positions. In 1998, she was appointed manager of SARL Maison Gaillou, a cognac producer. Since 2021, she has been a member of the bureau of the chambers of commerce and industry of Rochefort Saintonge, Charente Maritime and Nouvelle-Aquitaine.

In 2015, she was appointed as a director of a Crédit Mutuel local bank before becoming its Chairwoman between 2017 and 2025. Between 2018 and 2023, she was appointed director at Caisse Fédérale du Crédit Mutuel Océan before becoming Vice-Chairwoman in 2023 and Chairwoman in 2024.

Director

Start of term of office: 2025
End of term of office: 2028

Other offices held as of June 30, 2025

Chairwoman of the Board of Directors

Caisse Fédérale du Crédit Mutuel Océan

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Océan

Océan Participations

Foncière du Crédit Mutuel Océan

Crédit Mutuel Océan endowment fund

Vice-Chairwoman of the Board of Directors

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel d'Aulnay de Saintonge

Director

Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel

Caisse Centrale du Crédit Mutuel

Permanent representative of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel Océan, director

Assurances du Crédit Mutuel VIE SA

Member

Chambre de commerce et d'Industrie Nouvelle Aquitaine

Local Councilor

Municipality of St Mandé sur Bretoire

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Nil

Philippe Gallienne

Born on June 17, 1956
Nationality: French

Business address:
17 rue du 11 novembre
14052 Caen

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

A graduate of the École de Management de Normandie, accountant and statutory auditor, Philippe Gallienne was a partner in charge of the association and social management sector of the Le Havre office of Mazars from 1990 to 2019.

In 1995, he was elected founding Chairman of Caisse de Crédit Mutuel du Havre Sanvic. In 1998, he became Chairman of Caisse de Crédit Mutuel du Havre Hôtel de Ville and was elected federal director the same year. He was appointed Vice-Chairman of Fédération du Crédit Mutuel de Normandie in 2003 before being appointed Chairman of Fédération and Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel de Normandie in 2019.

Director

Start of term of office: 2019
End of term of office: 2028

Other offices held as of June 30, 2025

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Le Havre Centre

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Normandie

Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Normandie

Director

Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel

Caisse Centrale du Crédit Mutuel

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Non-voting director

Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel

Caisse Centrale du Crédit Mutuel

Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel

Member of the Supervisory Board

Banque Européenne du Crédit Mutuel

Permanent representative of Caisse Régionale de Crédit Mutuel de Normandie, director

Assurances du Crédit Mutuel Vie SAM

Anne Gasser

Born on March 30, 1968
Nationality: French

Business address:
4 rue Frédéric-Guillaume Raiffeisen
67000 Strasbourg

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Graduate of a DEUG in English and a BTS in real estate professions, Anne GASSER has been an independent real estate agent since 2007 within Cap Est Immo, of which she is the manager. In 2022, she obtained the DU in Banking and Mutualist Insurance. In 2007, she was elected as a municipal councilor for the municipality of Bosselosen before being appointed deputy mayor in 2019.

In 2010, she was appointed advisor at Caisse de Crédit Mutuel de Bouxwiller et environs before becoming Vice-Chairwoman in 2012 and then Chairwoman in 2021. In 2024, she was appointed as a member of the Supervisory Board of Crédit Mutuel Caution Habitat.

Director

Start of term of office: 2025

End of term of office: 2028

Other offices held as of June 30, 2025

Chairwoman of the Board of Directors

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Bouxwiller et environs

Member of the Supervisory Board

Crédit Mutuel Caution Habitat

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Permanent representative of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel, director

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe

Nicolas Habert

Born on April 27, 1962
Nationality: French

Business address:
6, rue de la Tuilerie
31130 Balma

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

A graduate of ISEP and ESSEC and holder of an Actuarial degree, Nicolas Habert has been an independent consultant with NH Consulting since 2007. He began his career in 1987 at the Banque Nationale de Paris as customer relationship manager before joining Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations in 1989 and then Caisse Centrale de Crédit Mutuel in 1993. From 1988 to 2012, he worked as a part-time trainer for various entities at the training center for the banking profession and the Purpan engineering school from 1996 to 2007, where he taught management, finance and international commerce.

In 2001, he became a director of a new Crédit Mutuel local bank and was appointed Chairman in 2010. Since 2017, he has been a federal director. From 2017 to 2023, he was Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Cautionnement Mutuel de l'Habitat. In May 2020, he was appointed Chairman of Caisse Régionale and Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Midi-Atlantique.

Director

Start of term of office: 2020

End of term of office: 2027

Other offices held as of June 30, 2025

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Midi-Atlantique

Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Midi-Atlantique

Director

Caisse du Crédit Mutuel de Toulouse Saint Cyprien-Purpan

Permanent representative of Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Midi-Atlantique, member of the Supervisory Board

GACM

Permanent representative of Marsovalor, director

Banque CIC Sud Ouest

Director

Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel

Caisse Centrale du Crédit Mutuel

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Caisse du Crédit Mutuel de Toulouse Purpan

Cautionnement Mutuel de l'Habitat

Director

Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel

Permanent representative of Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Midi-Atlantique, director

Assurances du Crédit Mutuel Vie SAM

Non-voting director

Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel

Caisse Centrale du Crédit Mutuel

3 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

BFCM - Corporate governance report

Régine Kopp

Born on August 14, 1968
Nationality: French

Business address:
4 rue Frédéric-Guillaume Raiffeisen
67000 Strasbourg

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

A holder of a master's degree in business law and a postgraduate (DESS) degree in corporate law, Régine Kopp began her career as a writer in the external relations department of SANEF until 1994, then continued as a territorial attaché acting as secretary general of the town hall. She was Chairwoman of the social life council of the EHPAD Les Jardins de Saint Jacques from 2015 to 2022. Since 2018, she has been the Manager of SCI MAGICK.

Since 2011, she has been a director of Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Pays d'Albe et du Ham and became its Chairwoman in 2018. In 2022, she obtained a university degree as a Mutualist Banking Director. In 2022, she became Chairwoman of the Sarreguemines district, director of Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe, director of CIC until 2023 and member of the Supervisory Board of Banque Européenne du Crédit Mutuel until 2024. In 2025, she was appointed to the Board of Directors of Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel.

Director

Start of term of office: 2025
End of term of office: 2028

Other offices held as of June 30, 2025

Chairwoman of the Board of Directors

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Pays d'Albe et du Ham

Chairwoman of the Supervisory Board

Cautionnement Mutuel de l'Habitat

Director

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe

Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel

Caisse Centrale du Crédit Mutuel

Managing Partner

SCI MAGICK

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Director

Crédit Industriel et Commercial

Member of the Supervisory Board

Banque Européenne du Crédit Mutuel

Catherine Lamblin-Messien

Born on August 17, 1964
Nationality: French

Business address:
4 place Richebé
59011 Lille

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

After obtaining her diploma in accounting and financial studies (DESCF) at the Institut d'expertise comptable of La Catho Lille in 1987, Catherine Lamblin Messien began her career at Cabinet Lecat as an accountant. In 1990, she joined Declercq before obtaining her diploma as a chartered accountant (DEC) in 1992. In the same year, she joined Cofidine - Conseil Fiduciaire, Audit & Finance, as a chartered accountant. Since 1995, she has held managerial positions within the same firm, which has 15 employees. In September 2023, following a merger with Holding 2DLC, Catherine Lamblin-Messien was appointed Chief Executive Officer of Cofidine. In 2015, she was elected Chairwoman of a Crédit Mutuel local bank. She holds offices within Crédit Mutuel at local, regional and national levels.

Director

Start of term of office: 2022
End of term of office: 2028

Other offices held as of June 30, 2025

Chairwoman of the Board of Directors

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel de Cambrai

Vice-Chairwoman of the Board of Directors

Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Nord-Europe

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Nord-Europe

Director

Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel

Caisse Centrale du Crédit Mutuel

Cautionnement Mutuel de l'Habitat

Chief Executive Officer

Cofidine - Conseil Fiduciaire Audit & Finance

Des Papillons

Managing Partner

Groupement forestier du bois de la Chassagne

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Director

Crédit Industriel et Commercial

Treasurer

Association Femmes Chefs d'entreprise (FCE)

Managing Partner

Cofidine - Conseil Fiduciaire Audit & Finance

Frédéric Ranchon

Born on June 22, 1966
Nationality: French

Business address:
61 rue Blatin
63000 Clermont-Ferrand

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

A graduate of the pharmacy school of Châtenay-Malabry, Frédéric Ranchon began his career as a pharmaceutical salesman in 1988 before receiving training in entrepreneurship at the business schools of Clermont Ferrand and ESSEC Paris and taking over management of a shop, Orchestra, in 2003. From 2005 to 2019, Frédéric Ranchon was Key Account Manager for ABBOT/ABBVIE Laboratories (large hospital accounts). He has been Chairman of Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Massif Central since 2017 as well as Chairman of Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Massif Central since 2016.

Director

Start of term of office: 2024
End of term of office: 2027

Other offices held as of June 30, 2025

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Massif Central

Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Massif Central

Director

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Chamalières

Non-voting director

Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel

Caisse Centrale du Crédit Mutuel

Member

CCI du Puy-de-Dôme

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Managing Partner

SAXO

SAXO MOD

Permanent representative of Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Massif Central, director

Assurances du Crédit Mutuel Vie SAM

Director

Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Clermont les 9 Soleils

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Cebazat

Member of the Supervisory Board

Groupe ESC Clermont Auvergne Développement

Eveline Retory

Born on April 9, 1958
Nationality: French

Business address:
6 rue du Professeur Garcin
97200 Fort-de-France

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

After graduating with a master's degree in contemporary history, Eveline Retory began as a 1st grade vocational high school teacher in 1985 and then 2nd grade in 1990 before evolving as a certified teacher in 1995. Admitted to the competition for management staff in 2002, she became principal of colleges until her retirement in 2022. A member of the Board of Directors of an activity-based integration association from 2001 to 2023, she has also been a member of the Board of Directors of a personal service association since 2005.

In 2015, she was appointed as a director at Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Enseignant, before becoming Vice-Chairwoman in 2017 and Chairwoman in 2023. Between 2023 and 2025, she was appointed non-voting director of Banque Européenne du Crédit Mutuel

Director

Start of term of office: 2025
End of term of office: 2028

Other offices held as of June 30, 2025

Chairwoman of the Board of Directors

Crédit Mutuel Enseignant Martinique

Director

Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Antilles-Guyane

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Antilles-Guyane

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Non-voting director

Banque Européenne du Crédit Mutuel

3 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

BFCM - Corporate governance report

Edwige Schmitt

Born on January 30, 1959
Nationality: French

Business address:
4 rue Frédéric-Guillaume Raiffeisen
67000 Strasbourg

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Edwige SCHMITT graduated with a postgraduate degree in Solid State Physics, followed by a 2-year PhD in Solid State Physics (thesis not defended), and began her career as a Microservice business manager from 1983 to 2002. In 2003, she worked as a teacher in the national education system. In 2003, she was appointed as a director at Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Yutz et environs before becoming Chairwoman of the Supervisory Board in 2017. Between 2022 and 2025, she was appointed non-voting director of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel.

Director

Start of term of office: 2025

End of term of office: 2028

Other offices held as of June 30, 2025

Chairwoman of the Supervisory Board

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Yutz et environs

Director and Chairwoman of the District of Thionville

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Non-voting director

Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel

Directors whose terms of office expired during the first half of 2025

Marie-Jean Boog

Born on August 30, 1961
Nationality: French

Business address:
4 rue Frédéric Raiffeisen
67000 Strasbourg

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

After obtaining her State diploma in 1982, Marie-Jean Boog began her career as a nurse, which she continued until 1988. During the same year, she joined the Association Saint Christophe Walscheid as a healthcare manager. In 1991, she obtained a university degree in gerontology and then trained as a nursing manager in 1992. In 1998, she trained as a director of a healthcare institution and an ESMS, enabling her to become Head of Institutions for the Association Saint Christophe Walscheid. In 2000, she became a member of Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Bièvre et Vosges and took over as its Chairwoman in 2010. In 2018, she was appointed member of the Supervisory Board of Banque Européenne du Crédit Mutuel and director of Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe, Chairwoman of the District of Sarrebourg. Since 2022, she has been a member of the Mission Committee of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale.

Director

Chairwoman of the Risk Committee

Start of term of office: 2025

End of term of office: 2028

Other offices held as of June 30, 2025

Chairwoman of the Board of Directors

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Bièvre et Vosges

Director

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Director

Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel

Member of the Supervisory Board

Banque Européenne du Crédit Mutuel

Nathalie Boy de la Tour

Born on August 19, 1968
Nationality: French

Business address:
5, rue Henri de Bornier
76116 Paris

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Holder of a master's degree in business administration from ESLSCA Business School Paris and a master's degree in social management of organizations from ESCP Business School, Nathalie Boy de la Tour began her career at Cap Gemini Invent (formerly Bossard Consultants) in 1992. In 2000, she was appointed Chief Executive Officer of B2L - BBDO, a digital communications company with around 150 employees. In 2004, she created and became Chief Executive Officer of Galaxy Organization, which organized the first general public football fair. In 2008, she participated in the creation of the FondaCtion du Football, and became its Chief Executive Officer, managing more than 4,500 volunteers. In 2016, she was the first woman elected Chairwoman of the Ligue de Football Professionnel for a four year term. She decided not to stand for a second term in order to look for new entrepreneurial adventures. Today, she is the managing director of her consulting firm, GYPSOFIL, on behalf of which she is notably Chief Executive Officer of LeadHers, the European network of executive women.

Independent Director
Member of the Appointments Committee
Start of term of office: 2025

Other offices held as of June 30, 2025

Director

FondaCtion du Football

Managing Partner

GYPSOFIL

Permanent representative of GYPSOFIL, Chief Executive Officer

LeadHers

Independent Director

SOLOCAL

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Director

Racing Club de Lens

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel

Chairwoman

Ligue de Football Professionnel

BLIMI

Member of the Supervisory Board

SPORTS SOLUTIONS MAKERS

Hélène Dumas

Born on September 9, 1957
Nationality: French

Business address:
Place de l'Europe -
105, rue du Faubourg Madeleine
45920 Orléans

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Holder of a Bachelor's degree in Economics and Management and a *Diplôme d'Études Comptables Supérieures* (DECS), Hélène Dumas has held various positions including Assistant Director and then Deputy Director in charge of support functions such as Human Resources, IT and Logistics within Mutualité Sociale Agricole, before retiring in 2013.

In 1998, she became a director of Caisse de Crédit Mutuel d'Orléans Châtelet, which she has chaired since 2017. Since 2020, she has been a director of Fédération and Caisse Régionale de Crédit Mutuel du Centre.

Vice-Chairwoman
Member of the Compensation Committee
Start of term of office: 2025
End of term of office: 2028

Other offices held as of June 30, 2025

Chairwoman of the Board of Directors

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel d'Orléans Châtelet

Vice-Chairwoman of the Board of Directors

Fédération Régionale des Caisses de Crédit Mutuel du Centre

Director

Caisse Régionale de Crédit Mutuel du Centre

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Vice-Chairwoman of the Board of Directors

Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel

Crédit Industriel et Commercial

Director

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel

3 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

BFCM - Corporate governance report

Caroline Kaltenbach

Born on July 31, 1968
Nationality: French

Business address:
4 rue Frédéric-Guillaume Raiffeisen
67000 Strasbourg

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Holder of a business school master's degree from Sup de Co Bordeaux (now KEDGE Business School) and a DEUG in applied foreign languages with an option in economics, Caroline Kaltenbach began her career in 1993 as product manager at Jungbunzlauer, one of the world's leading producers of natural origin biodegradable ingredients. In 2015, she was elected to the APEL académique d'Alsace, of which she was appointed academic vice-president in 2018. She is now a secretary in a medical practice. At the end of her term of office at the APEL académique d'Alsace in 2024, she is also an employee within the association, in charge of the information and advice service for families. She has been the Chairwoman of a Crédit Mutuel local bank since 2020 and a director of Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe since 2022.

Director

Member of the Compensation Committee

Start of term of office: 2025

End of term of office: 2028

Other offices held as of June 30, 2025

Chairwoman of the Board of Directors

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Vauban

Director and Chairwoman of the District of Colmar

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Director

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel

Permanent representative of GACM, director

ACM Vie SA

Non-voting director

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel

Joëlle Lasry

Born on November 17, 1974
Nationality: French

Business address:
40 rue Laugier
75017 Paris

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Joëlle Lasry holds a Master's degree in Management Sciences from Paris I Sorbonne and practices as a chartered accountant, statutory auditor and expert at the Paris Court of Appeal.

A specialist in business valuation, she has been involved for nearly 20 years in the financial valuation business in transactional, tax and restructuring contexts, for accounting purposes or in litigation contexts as a party technical expert. Before founding Lasry Finance, Joëlle Lasry worked at Ricol Lasteyrie Corporate Finance, of which she became a partner in 2010, and then at EY. From 2009 to 2012, she was an elected member of the Superior Council of the Order of Chartered Accountants, where she chaired the Professional Standards Commission. She is a member of the Société Française des Évaluateurs (SFEV), the Bureau de la Compagnie des Experts et Conseils Financiers (CCEF), the Evaluation Commission of the Conseil Supérieur de l'Ordre des Experts-Comptables and the Professional Association of Independent Experts (APEI), and participates in various working groups and publications on financial valuation. She was appointed director of Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel in July 2024.

Independent Director

Member of the Auditing and Accounting Committee

Start of term of office: 2025

End of term of office: 2028

Offices held as of June 30, 2025

Chairwoman

Lasry Finance

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Director

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel

Simone Muller

Born on October 7, 1964
Nationality: French

Business address:
4 rue Frédéric-Guillaume Raiffeisen
67000 Strasbourg

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Simone Muller holds a Bachelor's degree in Accounting Management and began her career as a manager at TRYBA SA in 1982. In 1994, she became an executive assistant at HILZINGER SA before becoming managing partner of PASSIMAT SARL from 1998 to 2015. She has been Chairwoman of a Crédit Mutuel local bank since 2014 and Vice-Chairwoman of Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe since 2022.

Director

Member of the Appointments Committee

Start of term of office: 2025

End of term of office: 2028

Offices held as of June 30, 2025

Chairwoman of the Board of Directors

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Avenir

Vice-Chairwoman of the Board of Directors and Chairwoman of the District of Haguenau

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe

Vice-Chairwoman of the Supervisory Board

Cautionnement Mutuel de l'Habitat

Director

ACM IARD

Managing Partner

Hoerdt 2000

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Member of the Supervisory Board

Banque Européenne du Crédit Mutuel

Vice-Chairwoman of the Supervisory Board

Cautionnement Mutuel de l'Habitat

Director

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe

Key executives

Éric Charpentier

Born on October 6, 1960
Nationality: French

Business address:
4 rue Frédéric-Guillaume Raiffeisen
67000 Strasbourg

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Éric Charpentier is a graduate of the École Normale Supérieure with an agrégation in Mathematics, a DEA in Operational Research and a specialized Master's degree in Financial Techniques from the ESSEC business school. He began his career in 1987 with the Société Financière des Sociétés de Développement Régional – Finanser, of which he became Chief Executive Officer. He joined Crédit Mutuel Nord Europe in 1998 as Deputy Chief Executive Officer in charge of the finance and corporate division, then became Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Mutuel Nord Europe in 2006.

Between 2021 and 2024, Éric Charpentier was Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Industriel et Commercial and Chief Operating Officer, effective manager of Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel since 2022. In 2024, he was appointed Chief Executive Officer – effective manager of Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel and Crédit Industriel et Commercial. He serves as Chairman of the Board of Directors in several Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale bodies in France and abroad.

Chief Executive Officer, effective manager

Start of term of office: 2024

End of term of office: 2027

Other offices held as of June 30, 2025

Chief Executive Officer

Caisse Régionale and Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Nord Europe

Crédit Industriel et Commercial

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Beobank

Banque de Tunisie

CIC (Suisse)

Banque de Luxembourg

Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Crédit Mutuel Equity

Member of the Supervisory Board

La Française Group

Euratechnologies

Crédit Mutuel Impact

Representative of VTP - 1 Investissements, member of the Supervisory Board

Banque Transatlantique

Representative of VTP - 1 Investissements, director

Crédit Mutuel Asset Management

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Chief Operating Officer

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel

Deputy Chief Executive Officer

Crédit Industriel et Commercial

Director

UFR3S (Faculté de sport et Santé de l'université de Lille)

Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel

Caisse Centrale du Crédit Mutuel

Crédit Mutuel Nord Europe Belgium

Société Foncière et Immobilière Nord Europe

Crédit Industriel et Commercial

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Crédit Mutuel Investment Managers

Sciences Po Lille

Representative of CFCM Nord Europe, member of the Supervisory Board

Groupe des Assurances du Crédit Mutuel

Representative of CFCM Nord Europe, member of the Management Board

Euro-Information

Permanent representative of BFCM, director

Astrée Assurances

3 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

BFCM - Corporate governance report

Alexandre Saada

Born on September 5, 1965
Nationality: French

Business address:
4 rue Frédéric-Guillaume Raiffeisen
67000 Strasbourg

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Alexandre Saada began his career in London in 1992 at S.G. Warburg (merged in 1995 into UBS Investment Bank) in the corporate finance department, specializing in financial institutions before working as a managing partner at S Capital from 2002 to 2010.

In 2010, he joined Société Générale as head of Mergers & Acquisitions for the financial institutions sector for France and Benelux. In 2015, he became executive management advisor and then Chief Financial Officer of Crédit Mutuel Nord Europe.

Since June 2017, he has been Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Crédit Mutuel Home Loan SFH. He was also Chairman of the Board of Directors of CIC Ouest between 2018 and 2023, and has been director of the "Finance Division" of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale since 2021.

Alexandre Saada is a graduate of Sciences Po Paris (1988 - Economics and Finance section), holder of a master's degree in management science (1987), a post-graduate degree in international economics and finance (1988) from Paris Dauphine University and a Master of Science in Finance (1989 - Jean Monnet grant) from Lancaster University (UK).

Deputy Chief Executive Officer – effective manager

Start of term of office: 2018

Term of office with unlimited term

Other offices held as of June 30, 2025

Director, Finance Division

Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Crédit Mutuel Home Loan SFH

Vice-Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Cofidis

Cofidis Group

Permanent representative of Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel, director

Groupe des Assurances du Crédit Mutuel

Banque de Tunisie

Member of the Supervisory Board

TARGOBANK AG

TARGO Deutschland GmbH

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Chairman of the Board of Directors

CIC Ouest

Permanent representative of Marsovalor, director

Crédit Mutuel Investment Managers

Permanent representative of BFCM, director

Assurances du Crédit Mutuel IARD SA

Opuntia (LUXE TV) SA

Non-voting director

Cofidis

Cofidis Group

3.2.3 Preparation and organization of the work of the corporate bodies

3.2.3.1 Operation of the Board of Directors

Director skills and training

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel attaches great importance to the competence of its directors.

Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale has structured its training system for elected members and directors in a Mutualist University, within the cooperative and mutualist life department of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel, to support the new Togetherness Performance Solidarity strategic plan.

The Mutualist University is designed to cover all the fundamental, regulatory, behavioral and mutualist skills required to:

- meet the legal and regulatory skills requirements for bank directors, and develop their ability to question and express themselves;
- commit to a benefit corporation in order to contribute to a fairer, more sustainable society;
- develop employability, and in particular the ability to integrate, evolve and retrain, and/or the ability to lead corporate, association or societal projects;
- flourish as a human being through continuous development of skills, self-confidence and inclusion among peers and in society.

To promote diversity in the workplace, the Mutualist University relies on a set of andragogical methods based on neuroscience and the needs of diverse adults to acquire and develop skills throughout their lives, at their own pace, according to their needs and appetites.

The main objective of the Mutualist University is to provide everyone with the opportunity to develop their skills, based on knowledge from:

- theoretical, academic and scientific fields, as they might be taught in higher education, and to make them accessible to everyone,
- and from the expertise of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's employees, key executives, elected members, directors and members.

It is based on three offers:

- a main offer which enables everyone to learn and develop a skill in 30 minutes, using the method they prefer, locally or online, in groups or individually. The site offers a catalog of multimedia content ranging from a few minutes to an hour, accessible at any time, and skills diagnostics;
- an event offer, which is available to Crédit Mutuel federations and entities, enabling them to organize a conference, workshop, seminar or round table at least once a year, with the support of the Mutualist University;
- a diploma- or certificate-granting offer designed to recognize current skills and those acquired through the Mutualist University, in particular by means of certified badges. This offer also includes a university diploma in partnership with the University of Strasbourg, already in its fourth year.

At the Mutualist University, curricula designed for each level of office enable elected members to develop their skills in a contextualized way, according to the key moments of their office and the events and missions that punctuate their year.

For umbrella organizations, a program of conferences hosted by the key executives and experts is available live and recorded on the website www.universitemutualiste.fr. A skills diagnosis is

attached to each training course and, if successful, entitles the holder to a certified badge.

Other actions may be scheduled at the institution's request.

The policy on the suitability of members of the management body and key function holders provides information on the manner in which the suitability of the members of the management body in terms of skills and experience, independence, availability and good reputation is ensured.

Conflicts of interest concerning the administrative, management and supervisory bodies

For Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel, there has been to date, no mention of potential conflicts of interest between the duties of any of the members of the Board of Directors and Executive Management with respect to Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel and its private interests and/or other duties.

Members of the Board of Directors and Executive Management are subject to the legal and regulatory obligations applicable to conflicts of interest. Each of the key executives, directors and non-voting directors of Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel adhere to the values and commitments of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale described in the code of conduct of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale and the code of ethics and conduct of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale. These documents aim to prevent and, where necessary, manage conflict of interest cases.

In addition, the Board of Directors of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel adopted a suitability policy at its meeting of June 26, 2025. This policy aims, in particular, to prevent conflicts of interest by putting in place measures. For example, the member of the Board of Directors shall inform the Board of any conflict of interest, including potential conflicts of interest, in which he/she might be directly or indirectly involved, and in this case, he/she shall refrain from participating in the discussions and decision-making on the matters in question. In addition, the Board of Directors of Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel has amended its internal rules of the Board of Directors which provide that the Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors plays the role of lead director with regard to the collection of potential conflicts of interests of the Chairman.

Diversity of the Board of Directors

■ Gender balance

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel is not subject to the provisions of Article L.225-18-1 of the French Commercial Code. However, since the decision on July 27, 2023 of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel, the parent entity of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale, to reduce the size of the boards of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel and Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel, the Board of Directors of Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel has appointed several directors. At June 30, 2025, the representation of women on the Board of Directors of Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel was 47%.

■ Regional representation

The directors of Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel come from all of the federations throughout the territory within the scope of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale.

■ Representation of society

The diversity of the directors of Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel in terms of sociology, age, origin and gender tends to result in a Board of Directors that is representative of the customers and society.

■ Strategic plan

The 2024-2027 Togetherness Performance Solidarity strategic plan of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale, approved by the Board of Directors of Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel on November 23, 2023 and then adopted by the *Chambre syndicale et interfédérale* on December 7 and 8, 2023, reaffirms the group's ambition to achieve balanced representation in the composition of its governance, with in particular a target of 50% women in the group's governance bodies.

■ Diversity

On June 26, the Board of Directors of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel approved the policy on the suitability of members of the management body and key function holders, which includes the guidelines set by Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale in terms of diversity of profiles, gender, age and geographical origin.

3.2.3.2 Work of the board during the first half-year 2025

The Board of Directors meets as often as the interests of the company require.

Each item on the agenda has its own separate file or presentation, depending on its size, to better inform the members of the Board. The minutes give a detailed account of the deliberations, decisions and votes.

Meeting of February 5 and 6, 2025

The Board of Directors meeting of February 5-6, 2025 focused on the following topics in particular:

- financial position of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale;
- news and challenges for the group;
- presentation of BFCM's annual and consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2024;
- Group Auditing and Accounting Committee report of December 5, 2024 and February 3, 2025;
- observation of the statutory auditors;
- regulated agreements;
- approval of the annual and consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2024;
- update of issuance authorizations;
- BFCM counter-guarantees given to subsidiaries;
- update on cash and liquidity;
- subsidiaries and equity investments;
- presentation of an activity: Asset Management;
- Group Risk Monitoring Committee report of January 29, 2025;
- monitoring of risks/relations with regulators;
- presentation of the update on the preventive recovery and resolution plan;
- review of the group treasury rules and CIC Marchés rules;
- 2024 activity of the compliance function;
- Appointments Committee report of January 29, 2025;
- Compensation Committee report of January 31, 2025.

Meeting of March 18, 2025

The Board of Directors meeting of March 18, 2025 focused on the following topics in particular:

- external growth file.

Meeting of March 24 and 25, 2025

The Board of Directors meeting of March 24 and 25, 2025 focused on the following topics in particular:

- update on risks;
- Group Auditing and Accounting Committee report of March 19, 2025;
- presentation and review of the annual internal control report;
- analytical breakdown of BFCM's results by business line;
- approval of the AML/CFT annual internal control report;
- Group Risk Monitoring Committee report of March 19, 2025;
- update on breaches of the risk appetite framework at December 31, 2024; "Monitoring of risks/relations with regulators";
- Compensation Committee report of March 21, 2025 and report of the compensation policy and practices for 2024;
- approval of the list of risk-takers and the overall compensation package paid to regulated persons covered by the regulations;
- review of key executive compensation;
- breakdown of the overall compensation package under the charter governing the exercise of offices of members of the Boards of Directors;
- Appointments Committee report of March 3 and 20, 2025;
- changes in governance;
- amendment of the internal rules of the Board of Directors;
- management reports and corporate governance reports;
- preparation and convening of the Combined Shareholders' Meeting of April 25, 2025;
- training news;
- FBF's 2024 activity report.

Meeting of April 9, 2025

The Board of Directors meeting of April 9, 2025 focused on the following topics in particular:

- review of the sustainability report of Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel;
- appointment of a non-voting director.

3.2.3.3 Ethics

Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's code of conduct was approved in June 2018.

This reference document, which sets out the main regulatory and legislative provisions in force in terms of ethics, sets out the principles that must be respected by each group entity and employee in the performance of their activities. It is in line with the group's general objectives in terms of quality of customer service, integrity and rigor in the processing of transactions as well as compliance with regulations. It applies to all group entities, in France and abroad, in compliance with local regulations.

In particular, the code of conduct contains provisions on preventing conflicts of interests, combating corruption and rules applicable to persons in possession of inside information.

The code of conduct is circulated to all employees and must be consulted by all on the Intranet of each group entity.

This code is supplemented by another code of conduct, which applies to all elected members and employees as well as to all Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale entities. Its purpose is to introduce the group's commitments and the resulting rules of behavior in terms of respect for the individual, parity and

openness, protection of and respect for the environment, the duty of good management, the duty of confidentiality and data protection, the duty to act in a reserved manner, the duty to educate, conflicts of interest, and the duty to abide by the group's values and regulations.

Lastly, one policy applies more specifically to the members of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's supervisory bodies: the suitability policy, approved by the Board of Directors of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel on June 26, 2025.

3.2.4 Compensation principles and rules for the identified individuals (Articles L.511-71 et seq. of the French Monetary and Financial Code)

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel applies the principles and rules of compensation for identified individuals decided by Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel, which are presented in its corporate governance report.

3.2.5 Principles for determining the compensation granted to corporate officers

As part of the implementation of a compensation and termination benefits system within Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel for the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, as of June 1, 2019, the Board of Directors of BFCM on February 20, 2019 decided that the terms of office of Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer of BFCM would no longer be remunerated as of June 1, 2019.

For the guiding principles, implementation and compensation received, see paragraph 3.1.8 of the Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel's corporate governance report on the principles for determining the compensation paid to corporate officers.

The compensation received by the group's key executives is detailed in the tables below.

During the fiscal year, they also benefited from the group's collective insurance and supplementary pension plans.

The group's key executives may hold assets or loans with the group's banks, under the conditions offered to all employees.

As of June 30, 2025, the Chief Executive Officer holds commitments within Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale.

COMPENSATION RECEIVED BY THE GROUP'S KEY EXECUTIVES FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 2025

half-year 2025 (in euros) ^(a)	Origin ^(b)	Fixed portion	Variable portion	Benefits in kind ^(c)	Employer contributions for supplementary benefits	Total
Daniel Baal - Chairman of Board of Directors ^(e)	Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel	475,000.02	111,150.00	1,737.17		587,887.19
Eric Charpentier - Chief Executive Officer ^(d)	Crédit Mutuel Nord Europe	456,100.02	26,449.00	2,622.99		485,172.01

(a) These are gross amounts corresponding to amounts paid during the fiscal year.

(b) The Chairman of the Board of Directors receives compensation in respect of his term of office within Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel. The other positions and functions of the Chairman of the Board of Directors within the entities of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale are exercised on a voluntary basis.

(c) Company cars and/or senior executive insurance policy (GSC).

(d) Éric Charpentier receives a housing allowance (included in the fixed part of the table) and a specific supplementary defined-benefit pension plan. The variable portion indicated corresponds to the deferred payment of performance bonuses for fiscal years prior to 2022. No performance bonuses have been awarded for 2023 and 2024.

(e) For the variable portion, payment in March 2025 of the second deferred payment in cash of the termination benefits for the office of Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale.

COMPENSATION RECEIVED BY THE GROUP'S KEY EXECUTIVES FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 2024

2024 (in euros) ^(a)	Origin ^(b)	Fixed portion	Variable portion	Benefits in kind ^(c)	Employer contributions for supplementary benefits	Total
Daniel Baal - Chairman of Board of Directors ^(e)	Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel	950,000.04	370,500.00	5,398.02	10,166.16	1,336,064.22
Eric Charpentier - Chief Executive Officer ^(d)	Crédit Mutuel Nord Europe	882,200.04	44,310.00	2,829.12	10,166.16	939,505.32

(a) These are gross amounts corresponding to amounts paid during the fiscal year.

(b) The Chairman of the Board of Directors receives compensation in respect of his term of office within Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel. The other positions and functions of the Chairman of the Board of Directors within the entities of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale are exercised on a voluntary basis.

(c) Company cars and/or senior executive insurance policy (GSC).

(d) Éric Charpentier receives a housing allowance (included in the fixed part of the table) and a specific supplementary defined-benefit pension plan. The variable portion indicated corresponds to the deferred payment of performance bonuses for fiscal years prior to 2022. No performance bonuses have been awarded for 2023 and 2024.

(e) For the variable portion, payment in July 2024 of the first deferred payment in cash of the termination benefits for the office of Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale.



Risks and capital adequacy – Pillar 3

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4 RISKS AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY - PILLAR 3

Key indicators (EU KM1)

4.1 Key indicators (EU KM1)

The Pillar 3 report, including all the required interim tables, will be published as part of a second amendment, which is expected to be filed in September 2025. In anticipation of this publication, the main ratios estimated at June 30, 2025 are included in the table below (EBA EU KM1 template):

<i>(in € millions or as a percentage)</i>	06/30/2025	03/31/2025	12/31/2024	09/30/2024	06/30/2024
AVAILABLE EQUITY					
1 - Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	60,750	58,891	59,022	57,203	57,295
2 - Tier 1 capital	60,803	58,943	59,075	57,255	57,356
3 - Total equity	67,939	66,753	65,884	64,353	64,759
RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS					
4 - Total amount of risk-weighted assets	312,606	305,828	314,360	307,254	309,746
CAPITAL RATIOS (AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE RISK-WEIGHTED EXPOSURE AMOUNT)					
5 - Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	19.4%	19.3%	18.8%	18.6%	18.5%
6 - Tier 1 capital ratio	19.5%	19.3%	18.8%	18.6%	18.5%
7 - Total equity ratio	21.7%	21.8%	21.0%	20.9%	20.9%
ADDITIONAL SREP CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS (PILLAR 2 AS A PERCENTAGE OF RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS)					
EU 7a - Pillar 2 capital requirements	1.5%	1.5%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%
EU 7b - of which: to be met with CET1 capital	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
EU 7c - of which: to be met with Tier 1 capital	1.1%	1.1%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%
EU 7d - Total SREP capital requirements	9.5%	9.5%	9.8%	9.8%	9.8%
TOTAL BUFFER REQUIREMENT AND TOTAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENT (AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS)					
8 - Capital conservation buffer	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
EU 8a - Conservation buffer resulting from the macroprudential or systemic risk observed at the level of a Member State (in %)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
9 - Countercyclical capital buffer	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
EU 9a - Systemic risk buffer (in %)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
10 - Buffer for global systemically important institutions (in %)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EU 10a - Buffer for other systemically important institutions (in %)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
11 - Total buffer requirement	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%
EU 11a - Total capital requirements	12.9%	12.9%	13.1%	13.1%	13.1%
12 - CET1 capital available after compliance with the total SREP capital requirements	6.6%	6.4%	5.7%	5.5%	5.4%
LEVERAGE RATIO					
13 - Total exposure measurement	786,524	786,614	797,625	798,249	790,706
14 - Leverage ratio	7.7%	7.5%	7.4%	7.2%	7.3%
ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS TO ADDRESS THE RISK OF EXCESSIVE LEVERAGE (AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE MEASUREMENT OF EXPOSURE FOR LEVERAGE PURPOSES)					
EU 14a - Additional capital requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EU 14b - of which: to be met with CET1 capital (percentage points)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EU 14c - Total SREP leverage ratio requirements	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
LEVERAGE RATIO BUFFER REQUIREMENT AND TOTAL LEVERAGE RATIO REQUIREMENT (AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE MEASUREMENT OF EXPOSURE FOR LEVERAGE PURPOSES)					
EU 14d - Leverage ratio buffer requirement	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
EU 14e - Total leverage ratio requirement	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (LCR)⁽¹⁾					
15 - Total liquid assets (HQLA)	110,956	115,591	119,830	121,894	123,376
EU 16a - Cash outflows	88,022	89,780	90,554	93,269	95,481
EU 16b - Cash inflows	22,802	22,987	22,649	22,414	22,396
16 - Total net cash outflows	65,220	66,793	67,905	70,855	73,085
17 - Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)	170.6%	173.6%	177.0%	172.8%	169.6%
NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO (NSFR)					
18 - Total available stable funding	N/A	528,016	529,953	527,599	527,133
19 - Total required stable funding	N/A	453,253	454,163	451,702	440,843
20 - Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)	N/A	116.5%	116.7%	116.8%	119.6%

⁽¹⁾ Number of dates used in the calculation of averages: 12.

4.2 RISK FACTORS (EU OVA)

Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale (hereinafter referred to as “the group”) includes all entities in the “regulatory perimeter”, comprising the Crédit Mutuel banks, the federations and Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel, and the “BFCM consolidated scope”, consisting of Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel and all its subsidiaries.

Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale is exposed to a multitude of risks associated with its retail banking, insurance, corporate banking

and capital markets, private banking and private equity activities. The group has adopted a process for identifying and measuring risks related to its activities which enables it to map its most significant risks at least once a year. The risk mapping is subject to approval by the group’s Boards of Directors.

The main factors that could have a material influence on the group’s risks are presented below. Major risks are formalized first within each category.

4.2.1 Credit risks related to the group’s banking activities

4.2.1.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale’s main risk due to its business model. Gross exposures - on-balance sheet, off-balance sheet, derivatives and repurchase agreements - subject almost exclusively to credit risk represented €935 billion at June 30, 2025.

Details of exposures by type of counterparty are available in Pillar 3 of the 2024 Universal Registration Document, tables 32 “Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions – EU CR1” and 28 “Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry – EU CQ5”. They will be updated as of June 30, 2025 in the second amendment.

Given the structure its exposures, Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale is strongly exposed to the deterioration in the economic environment. Thus, a stronger-than-expected deterioration in the economic environment could have four types of significant impacts on the group’s credit risk exposures:

- a. The succession of crises since 2020 (Covid, Russia-Ukraine conflict, energy crisis, climate crisis, political crisis and more recently the US tariff crisis) has led to a sharp increase in corporate insolvencies in France and Germany, the two main markets of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale. The worsening of the crisis, and in particular the potential impacts of US customs tariffs, could lead to **an increase in defaults** linked to the inability of counterparties to meet their contractual obligations, **which would require a significant increase in the provisioning effort in the income statement**. Thus, the rate on doubtful and disputed loans of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale was 3.3% at June 30, 2025, compared with 3.2% at December 31, 2024 (2.8% at the end of 2023). Compared to gross loans outstanding, the total cost of risk amounted to 0.32% at June 30, 2025 compared to 0.38% at the end of 2024. The group had a provisions buffer for performing or defaulted loans of €11.5 billion at June 30, 2025, compared with €11.1 billion at the end of 2024 (€10.1 billion at the end of 2023), which could therefore prove insufficient
- b. Real estate loans continue to represent 50% of net customer loans, *i.e.* €263.6 billion compared to €264.4 billion at December 31, 2024, mainly in France.

- b. In a context of the entry into force of the regulations on poorly insulated housing and increased climate risks (more frequent flooding, etc.), the value of the assets given as collateral could be adversely affected and be largely insufficient to cover the amount of the principal and interest due on loans in difficulty and require significant additional provisions. The cost of risk on the network’s home loans stood at 0.03% at June 30, 2025, compared with 0.01% of outstanding loans in 2023 and 0.02% in 2024, and has been as high as 0.10% in previous crises.

- c. **The default of one or more of the group’s largest customers could adversely affect its profitability.** Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale has relatively significant unit exposures to governments, bank counterparties or large groups, mainly French, some of which have benefited from government support measures (*i.e.* State-guaranteed loans). These counterparties, which mainly borrow at floating rates, could be affected by the rise in interest rates and the deterioration in the economic environment and face repayment difficulties. With regard to governments and other countries, *i.e.* €171 billion in gross exposures at June 30, 2025, the group’s main exposure to France is €130 billion, mainly to the Banque de France (€59 billion), a member of the Eurosystem, and the Caisse des dépôts et consignations (€53 billion, assimilated to a France sovereign risk, due to the centralization of deposits from regulated savings). Outside the Member States, at June 30, 2025, on- and off-balance sheet unit exposures exceeding €300 million represented €6.2 billion to banks for 9 counterparties and nearly €44 billion to corporates for 66 counterparties. The probability of several of these counterparties deteriorating or even defaulting simultaneously cannot be ruled out and would have an unfavorable impact on the group’s profitability.

- d. An increase in **the risk-weighted components that make up the denominator of the solvency ratio**. Within Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale, 63% of total credit risk exposures depend in particular on internal ratings, the quality of which determines the calculation of capital requirements for credit risk under the Basel III method and therefore the group’s solvency ratio. A downgrade in the ratings of all or part of the portfolio, linked to a sharp deterioration in the economic situation, could therefore lead to a reduction in the group’s solvency ratios.

4.2.1.2 Risks related to insurance activities

As a bancassurer, Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale is subject to supplementary supervision under Directive 2002/87/EC on the supervision of financial conglomerates, known as FICOD.

Groupe des Assurances du Crédit Mutuel (GACM), the group's insurance subsidiary, distributes its life and non-life products mainly through the group's banking networks to which it pays fees and commissions.

The weight of insurance activities within the group is likely, in the event of a sharp deterioration, to affect the profitability and solvency of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale.

The main risks related to insurance activities are as follows:

a. Underwriting risk

Underwriting risk concerns savings, retirement, creditor insurance, protection, non-life insurance and health. Depending on the activity, it may cover various risks:

- life underwriting risks: mortality, surrenders, longevity, catastrophe, expenses, revision and incapacity/disability;
- non-life underwriting risks: undervaluation of claims, catastrophe and surrenders;
- health underwriting risks: incapacity/disability, longevity, medical expenses/hospitalization, surrender, mortality, catastrophe, expenses and revision.

The risk concentration is low for GACM, which manages a portfolio mainly composed of individuals.

All of these risks are carefully managed through pricing and provisioning risk management processes, as well as a reinsurance program designed to protect the earnings and solvency of GACM entities by limiting the impact of any underwriting losses on shareholders' equity.

The underwriting risks described above are monitored by entity and by business segment.

The level of claims for each business line is monitored, as are various technical indicators (new business production, churn rate, claims to premium ratio, claims frequency, etc.).

The savings portfolio of GACM's life entities is also regularly monitored, both in terms of the breakdown of its outstandings and of incoming and outgoing flows.

b. Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may result from fluctuations in the prices and yields of the financial instruments making up a portfolio.

Insurance market risks are made up of a variety of risks: falling equity markets, spreads, rising or falling interest rates, liquidity, real estate, inflation, concentration and currency.

This market risk is carefully managed by means of limits and asset dispersion rules. The risk management policy also includes:

- individual control of certain financial risks deemed major (interest rate risk, equity risk, credit risk, etc.);
- an overall risk analysis aimed at protecting the entities against the simultaneous occurrence of several of these risks.

The main market risks weighing on GACM are as follows:

Equity risk

The impairment of shares and similar may impact the financial statements, balance sheet and solvency of the insurance company.

The equity risk is monitored through various indicators, such as equity breakeven points.

Interest rate risk

For savings & retirement insurance, interest rate risk is an upside risk – the inertia of interest rates can cause the rate paid by the insurer to fall below market levels, leading to surrender situations – or a downside risk – the insurer may no longer be able to pay the guaranteed minimum rates due to falling asset yields.

The high level of the provision for participation in surplus earnings (PPE) reduces exposure to the risk of rising interest rates.

Spread risk

Spread risk is the risk of default by an issuer who is no longer in a position to repay its debt. This risk remains limited thanks to the good diversification of the bond portfolio between public and private issuers, as well as its good credit quality.

Spread risk is managed by limit systems and a set of rules governing the selection of counterparties (or reinsurers).

c. Operational risks

Operational risks are the risks of losses resulting from an inadequacy or failure attributable to:

- non-compliance with internal procedures;
- human factors;
- IT systems failures;
- external events including legal risk.

Operational risks include cybersecurity, data quality, non-compliance and legal risks.

A business continuity plan has been drawn up. It describes the strategy adopted by GACM, as well as the crisis management system put in place in the event of a major incident.

GACM has a business continuity plan (BCP), as well as a disaster recovery plan (DRP) tested by Euro-Information.

Risk mapping makes it possible to identify, assess and measure the risks incurred.

With regard to cybersecurity risk, GACM benefits from the resources of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale and has implemented governance and risk reduction measures that are ISMS (information security management system) certified.

With regard to data quality, GACM has put in place a stringent policy, defining governance, flow mapping and a dictionary, as well as a control and reporting system.

Lastly, in order to manage the risk of non-compliance, an organization has been set up around the key compliance function, in liaison with Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's compliance department and with partner subsidiaries, and has a network of correspondents within the business lines.

d. Sustainability risk

Sustainability risk refers to an environmental, social or governance (ESG) event or situation which, if it occurs, could have a material adverse effect, actual or potential, on GACM's performance or reputation.

GACM is exposed to sustainability risk notably through its property & casualty insurance business and its asset portfolio.

The group has a regularly updated ESG policy, enabling it to take into account sustainability risks on its assets as well as the environmental or social impacts of its investments.

In order to limit its exposure to and support for certain activities with a high environmental or social impact, GACM applies ambitious sectoral policies, in line with Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale.

In addition, GACM has committed to reducing the carbon footprint of its portfolio of investments - in shares and bonds of directly held companies - by 2030.

Finally, GACM's shareholder engagement policy sets out how GACM intends to exercise its shareholder rights in the companies in which it invests.

4.2.2 Financial risks related to the group's activities and macroeconomic conditions

Financial risks are those related to the impact of changes in market conditions on liquidity risk, interest rate risk and market risk.

4.2.2.1 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the ability of an institution to honor its commitments at a reasonable price at any time. Thus, a credit institution unable to meet its net cash outflows, due to a shortage of financial resources across both short-term and medium-long-term horizons, is confronted with a liquidity risk.

Liquidity risk can occur at any time and respond to multiple factors, which requires appropriate and differentiated management.

The main risk factors associated with liquidity risk are:

a. A sudden and massive outflow of liquidity

Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale must be able to cope with significant and sudden liquidity leaks, whether in connection with customers (flight of deposits, drawdowns on customer commitments from off-balance sheet) or market activities (cash outflows related to changes in valuations margin calls, additional collateral requirements, etc.). To cover this risk, the group has a liquidity reserve consisting of deposits with central banks, mainly with the European Central Bank, as well as securities and receivables eligible for refinancing with central banks. This reserve amounted to €147.4 billion at June 30, 2025. Short-term risk is managed using the LCR, the average level of which in 2025 was 165% for Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale, which represents an average surplus of €41.6 billion over the minimum regulatory requirements.

b. An unbalanced change in the commercial gap

As a universal bank, Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale is as active in the credit market as it is in the savings market. With a loan-to-deposit ratio of over 100%, the group is a creditor from a structural standpoint and uses market refinancing to balance its balance sheet. An increase in the loan-to-deposit ratio, and thus an increase in the commercial deadlock, increases its exposure to liquidity risk.

The monitoring and supervision of the loan-to-deposit ratio in line with risk appetite enables the group to control its exposure to liquidity risk. The actions taken in recent years to collect deposits have made it possible to maintain its ratio around its management threshold. However, it should be noted that the current context of strong competition is leading the group to continue its efforts and to continue to offer attractive and competitive products to its customers (for example, the boosted term account offered to the general public in early 2025).

c. The effects of a change in interest rates on the balance sheet structure

The rapid and massive rate hikes carried out by the ECB in 2022 and 2023 demonstrated that the bank was exposed to a risk of distortion of its liabilities. The defense of bank deposits was carried out, in particular, by a strong change in the pricing of term accounts, and the arbitration between current accounts and term deposits increased the transformation of the balance sheet into liquidity.

In the current context of falling interest rates, loan production is also expected to intensify, which will imply an extension of the average maturity of assets and a strengthening of the transformation of banks' balance sheets into liquidity.

As the main source of balance sheet financing, bank deposits have been closely monitored since the end of 2022 and pricing adjustments according to changes in market rates or their expectations are supported by close monitoring of outstandings.

d. More difficult access to market refinancing

BFCM, the group's main issuer, carries out short- and medium-long-term issuance programs. The resources raised are integrated into the centralized management of the refinancing and are redistributed according to the needs of the group's subsidiaries, which are in turn determined in the Basel III gap of each entity.

A tense geopolitical context and uncertainty about the financial sector can lead to an unpredictable market closure (black-out). However, despite tensions related to the trade war initiated by the US president, concerns about fiscal policy in France and the uncertain geopolitical situation, BFCM was able to consolidate its investor base in the first half of 2025 and successfully complete its refinancing program with an annual target of 78% completion.

e. Excessive transformation to liquidity

To mitigate the sensitivity to the risks mentioned above, it is essential to ensure a good match of maturities between assets and liabilities and to limit balance sheet transformation. The Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) makes it possible to monitor this balance over a one-year horizon. At March 31, 2025, Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's NSFR stood at 116.5% with a stable funding surplus of €74.8 billion.

f. A significant deterioration in the ratings of BFCM

BFCM's long-term (Senior Preferred) ratings are AA- stable for Fitch Ratings (confirmed on June 17, 2025), A1 stable for Moody's (confirmed on December 19, 2024) and A+ stable for Standard & Poor's (confirmed on November 7, 2024). The latter agency assesses the Crédit Mutuel group and its main issuers.

The downgrading of these credit ratings could affect the refinancing of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale. Lower credit quality could result in the loss of some investors due to investment constraints and make it more difficult to raise resources. As a result, a rating downgrade would increase the cost of refinancing and potentially additional collateral requirements in certain activities or bilateral contracts.

The downgrading of BFCM's rating at the end of 2024 following the downgrading of France's rating did not have a major impact on the group's ability to refinance itself. However, it is crucial to remain vigilant against the risks of a further rating downgrade of France by rating agencies this year, if the French government fails to take steps to reduce the budget deficit.

g. An unfavorable change in collateral

Many capital markets activities require the mobilization of collateral, either on a permanent basis (security deposits, initial margins), or according to changes in valuations. Unfavorable changes in the markets, a downgrade in the rating (see above), or a tightening of restrictions imposed by certain market participants may generate an increase in the liquidity mobilized, either temporarily or permanently.

The collateral constituting the liquidity reserve and eligible for central banking purposes may be affected by changes in the implementation of monetary policy: increase in haircuts, end of the eligibility of certain assets (e.g. the end of the eligibility of private corporate receivables in the ACC, additional credit claims, in December 2024).

4.2.2.2 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises when a financial institution is exposed to potential losses due to adverse movements in interest rates, affecting the profitability of interest income and expense, as well as the valuation of its assets and liabilities. This risk is measured on the banking book and excludes the trading book.

The main risk factors associated with interest rate risks are:

a. A conversion rate that is too high

Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's business model naturally creates exposure to rising interest rates through the production of long-term fixed-rate loans that are not sufficiently refinanced by customer resources under the same conditions. Asset-liability management mitigates this risk through the implementation of interest rate hedges, such as interest rate swaps, while respecting the group's risk appetite framework.

The sensitivity of the economic value (or "EVE") of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's balance sheet, determined according to the six regulatory scenarios, is below the threshold of 15% of Tier 1 capital. Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale is sensitive to a 200 bps rise across the entire yield curve with an EVE sensitivity of -7.08% of Tier 1 capital at June 30, 2025. The sensitivity of the net interest margin at one and two years is determined according to several internal scenarios accompanied by the two regulatory scenarios (SOT NIM). Given the direction of the swaps, the group is naturally exposed to a fall in interest rates in NII stresses. The NIM SOT of -200 bps shows a sensitivity of -2.74% of Tier 1 capital at June 30, 2025, a level respecting both the threshold set by the group and the regulatory limit.

b. Barriers to the diffusion of market rates: administered rates and usury rates

In addition to the risk of changes in market rates, there is the risk of an asymmetric diffusion of monetary policy onto client rates. On the credit side, constraints related to the usury rate and its discount frequency can create a distortion between the reality of the market and customer pricing. For example, in 2022, the ECB raised interest rates several times and rapidly. As a result, commercial banks immediately suffered an increase in the cost of their refinancing. On the other hand, usury rates remained unchanged for several months before being gradually readjusted, which sharply degraded banks' commercial margins. Deposit rates are also subject to several constraints. In a context of negative interest rates, as we have observed for several years, customer deposits in France are protected by an implied floor of 0%, which prevents the full transmission of monetary policy. The rates of regulated deposits are revised by the government at varying frequencies and their calculation formula, which tends to reflect changes in market conditions, is not always respected. Indeed, the final decision on setting the rate for regulated deposits is in the hands of the Ministry of Finance.

4.2.2.3 Market risks

This is the risk of loss of value caused by any adverse change in market parameters, such as interest rates, securities prices, exchange rates and commodity prices. Market risk concerns several of the bank's business lines, including the market activities carried out by the CIC Marchés channel, the asset-liability management activity and the asset management activity carried out by the group's management companies. The impact of market risk on insurance activities is described in risk factor 4.2.1.2 related to insurance activities above.

The potential impact of market risk on the asset-liability management activity is covered above. The risk involving asset management is due to the fact that the fees received by this business line vary with the valuation of the funds under management, which is set by markets.

The group's Capital Markets are subject to several types of risk:

a. A deterioration in the economic outlook would have a negative impact on the financial markets, which are supposed to reflect the financial health of the issuers of the equity and debt securities traded there. Equity valuations would fall, valuation volatility would increase, and liquidity could be reduced in some markets. A long period of fluctuation, in particular a decline in asset prices, could expose CIC Marchés' activities to a risk of significant losses, particularly in the face of difficulties in selling positions in a context of reduced market liquidity.

The volatility of financial markets may have an unfavorable effect and lead to corrections in risky assets and generate

losses for the group. In particular, an increase in volatility levels may make it difficult or more costly for the group to hedge certain positions.

The investment business line would suffer from adverse financial market conditions to the extent that this business line, particularly in anticipation of an improving economy, takes a position on increasing stock market valuations and on a better rating quality of debt issuers.

Commercial results would also be negatively impacted by poor market conditions. The fees of the intermediation activity would decrease in proportion to the decrease in the valuations of the transactions. Similarly, the number of transactions on the primary market (IPO, capital increase and debt issue) would decrease, implying de facto lower commissions.

If funds managed on behalf of third parties within Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale were to perform below those of market competitors, customer withdrawals could increase, which would affect the revenues of this activity.

b. In France, political instability persisted in the first half of 2025, with an unprecedented event under the Fifth Republic: no budget was adopted for 2025, forcing the 2024 budget to be renewed for a while, until the vote on the new budget in early February. 10-year OAT rates fluctuated, reaching 3.48% in March 2025, before falling back to 3.24% in June. The OAT-Bund spread ranged between 67 bps and 86 bps, stabilizing around 70 bps.

During the first half of the year, the ECB continued to cut interest rates, with three further cuts, bringing the refinancing rate to 2.15% from June 11. Inflation seems to be stabilizing at around 2% and growth expectations stand at 0.9% for 2025.

Internationally, the first half of 2025 was marked by the start of the trade war initiated by Donald Trump, with the introduction of new customs duties, affecting key partners such as China, Japan and the European Union. This situation led to an increase in volatility and a decline in the equity markets in April 2025. Global growth has been revised downwards to 2.3% for 2025 by the World Bank, below the recession threshold, due to weak demand and trade shocks. China saw its growth slow to 4.4%, impacted by US tariffs and a struggling real estate sector. In Europe, growth remains weak at 1.0%, while it is expected at 1.5% in the United States. Global inflation has continued to fall to 3.6%, but inflationary pressures persist with trade tensions.

The Fed kept rates unchanged at 4.25-4.50% in June 2025, for the fourth consecutive meeting, pending a clearer view on inflation. Two 25 bps cuts are expected by the end of 2025.

Against this backdrop, CIC Marchés ended the half year with net revenue of +€331 million and income before tax of +€179 million compared to, respectively, +€299 million and +€159 million a year earlier.

The subsidiary CIC Marchés is exposed to a low level of market risk. The capital allocated to CIC Marchés is €695 million, which represents 1.05% of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's overall regulatory capital (€67.9 billion at December 31, 2024).

At June 30, 2025, this amount had been used in the amount of €564.2 million.

During the first half of 2025, the trading book's historical VaR (one day, 99%) averaged €6.33 million for the group. The level of VaR remains low despite an increase since April following the increase in volatility.

The group treasury business line also has an overall capital envelope of €140 million for the 2025 fiscal year (as for the previous fiscal year). Lastly, Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale had an overall capital of €245 million (as in the previous fiscal year) for all other proprietary trading activities, mainly involving UCIs, as part of operations to support the development of certain group subsidiaries.

4.2.3 Risks related to the group's regulatory environment

4.2.3.1 Risks related to the regulatory and prudential environment

Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's regulatory environment is described in the dedicated section 2.1.2 Regulatory environment of chapter 2.

Solvency risk is addressed through the European transposition of the Basel III package, which took place in June 2024 by the CRD VI directive (which will be transposed into French law before the end of 2025) and the CRR III regulation. An output floor will be introduced gradually, and will eventually require credit institutions to have own funds of no less than 72.5% of the capital required if the standardized approach were used. In all cases, it will therefore also be necessary to determine the capital requirement under the standardized approach.

With regard to **liquidity risk**, Regulation (EU) 2025/1215 of June 17, 2025 sets out the net stable funding factors (NSFR) applicable to certain securities transactions provided for by the CRR capital requirements regulation. Initially, these net stable funding requirements were expected to increase from June 28, 2025. Every five years, the EBA will reassess the appropriateness of maintaining these lighter requirements, which could lead to an increase or decrease in them.

This transposition of the "finalized" Basel III also concerns **operational risks**, whose weighted risks will now be calculated using the standardized approach, as well as **market risk** (the deadline for applying the FRTB, Fundamental Review of the Trading Book, however, has been postponed to 2026 by the European Commission.)

In terms of **operational risks**, the EBA is initiating an evolution of the regulatory framework through the overhaul of several guidelines. In this regard, it opened public consultations in early July 2025. The relevant guidance relates to managing risk related to third-party service providers, the definition of ancillary services companies included in the prudential scope of consolidation and the integration of ESG issues and greenwashing risk into the governance and supervision of banking products.

At the end of December 2024, the ECB published the results of the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) it had carried out during the year. These results demonstrate banks' solvency and liquidity positions, which remain strong despite the unstable macroeconomic and geopolitical environment.

In its Spring 2025 Risk Assessment Report, published in June 2025, the European Banking Authority (EBA) noted the lower interest rates, which are favorable to the economy and the recovery of real estate markets, but also the growing geopolitical tensions, that create uncertainty, but also increase defense funding needs. The report highlights that the market caps of European banks remain highly resilient in a context of high volatility, which has last reached levels seen during the 2008 financial crisis or the Covid-19 pandemic.

In terms of **IT risks**, banks must guard against vulnerabilities and risks arising from increased operational dependence on IT systems, third-party services and innovative technologies.

In 2023, the European Commission adopted several proposals aimed at strengthening the European Union's cybersecurity capabilities for the purposes of effective operational cooperation, solidarity and resilience. These include a proposal for a regulation on cyber solidarity and a targeted revision of the cybersecurity regulation. Thus, the new NIS2 directive aimed at harmonizing and strengthening the cybersecurity of the European market, adopted to replace directive 2016/1148, came into force in the second half of 2024.

Cyber threats, whose probabilities of occurrence are reinforced by geopolitical tensions, are also included in the ECB's supervisory priorities (stress test). The Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA), which came into force on January 17, 2025, creates a regulatory framework on digital operational resilience under which financial entities will have to ensure that they can withstand, respond to and recover from any serious operational disruption related to information technology and communication. Changes in the regulatory framework are expected to continue. Indeed, in the face of growing geopolitical threats, the European Commission announced in March 2025 a strategy for a Readiness Union, which could include strengthening cyber resilience requirements for strategic sectors such as the banking sector.

Regarding the regulation of digital assets, Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 of May 31, 2023, known as MICA, came into force on December 30, 2024. This regulation establishes a legal framework for the issuance of crypto-assets and the provision of crypto-asset services, by subjecting a large proportion of operators to an authorization regime. It also provides for the traceability of crypto-asset transfers and introduces AML/CFT and customer protection obligations. In France, law No. 2025-543 of June 13, 2025 against drug trafficking establishes a presumption of money laundering for transactions on crypto-assets that do not identify the perpetrator and the beneficial owner of the operation.

The Data Act published in December 2023 (to be applied in September 2025) aims to stimulate the European Union's data economy by optimizing its accessibility and use by all. For the financial sector, the proposed European Financial Data Access (FIDA) regulation would go further by establishing a regulatory framework including an obligation to share data in an open format. As this initiative is subject to strong controversy, it is not certain how quickly and with what content it could be completed.

Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 of June 13, 2024 on artificial intelligence establishes a legal framework for the use of artificial intelligence in the European Union and will require banks that wish to use artificial intelligence, to classify their use of artificial intelligence according to their level of risk and apply measures to mitigate the risks related to their use.

Climate and ESG risks are receiving increasing attention from supervisors. In its prudential priorities for the period 2025-2027, the European Central Bank (ECB) calls on banks to address deficiencies in their operational strategies and management of climate and environmental risks. The European Banking Authority (EBA) guidelines of January 2025 on ESG risk management state that the transition plans provided for by the CRD, while not identical to those required by other legislation (CSRD, CS3D, European Commission Recommendation of June 27, 2023), must nevertheless be compatible with them and reflect a "single and comprehensive transition planning process". They also state that environmental risks are not limited to climate risk alone, but also include other risks such as those related to the degradation of ecosystems and the loss of biodiversity. Regulatory pressure resulting from the cumulative application of different legislations (CSRD directive on sustainability reporting, CS3D directive on sustainability due diligence process, SFDR regulation on disclosures, taxonomy regulation, and others) has been high and led the European Commission, in February 2025, to propose simplification through an "omnibus" directive that could be definitively adopted in the second half of 2025. In the meantime, the deadlines for entry into force have been extended by two years for the CSRD directive and by one year for the CS3D directive. If the simplification measures lead to too many companies being taken out of the scope of the CSRD, this could reduce the availability of the data that financial companies need to meet their own reporting obligations. At the same time, in February 2025, the European Commission reiterated its commitment to the goal of achieving carbon neutrality at EU level by 2050, by setting an intermediate target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 90% by 2040.

In terms of **compliance and customer protection**, the regulatory environment is changing very quickly with work on the Retail investment strategy, which modernizes the framework for the distribution of financial products and insurance investment products. This completed framework will have an impact on the functioning of financial sector companies in the coming years.

4.2.3.2 Risks related to the implementation of a resolution system

The regulations give the resolution authority the power to initiate resolution proceedings with respect to the Crédit Mutuel group if, after application of the measures referred to in Article L.511-31, the default of the Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel (CNCM), the central body of the group, and all of its affiliates, is proven or foreseeable, with the aim of ensuring the continuity of critical functions, avoiding the risks of contagion, and recapitalizing or restoring the viability of the Crédit Mutuel group. These powers must be implemented so as to ensure that losses, subject to certain exceptions, are borne first by the impairment or conversion of equity instruments, and then by holders of additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital instruments, holders of subordinated debt other than those used as additional Tier 1 capital instruments or Tier 2 capital instruments in accordance with paragraph 5 of Article L.613-30-3 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, then by the holders of non-preferred senior bonds and finally by the holders of bonds in order of priority of their claims.

The resolution authority has extensive powers to implement the resolution tools for the issuer, or the Crédit Mutuel group, which may include the total or partial transfer of business to a third party or to a bridge institution, the hive-off of the institution's assets, the suspension of the listing or admission to trading of debt instruments, the total or partial impairment of regulatory capital instruments, the dilution of regulatory capital instruments through the issuance of new equity securities, the total or partial impairment or conversion of debt instruments into equity securities, the modification of the terms of debt instruments (including the modification of the maturity and/or the amount of interest payable and/or the temporary suspension of payments), the suspension of the listing and admission to trading of financial instruments, the dismissal of executives or the appointment of a special director.

The issuer benefits from the coverage of the Crédit Mutuel group's internal financial solidarity mechanism. Nevertheless, the attention of creditors is drawn to the fact that the repayment in full of creditors' loans is subject to the risk of the implementation of said financial solidarity mechanism.

Where the emergency plan or the solidarity measures taken are not sufficient to facilitate the recovery of the central body's affiliates, including the issuer, or if objective evidence suggests in advance that the implementation of such a contingency plan or measures that may be taken by CNCM would prove insufficient to

restore compliance with prudential requirements, the resolution of the Crédit Mutuel group will be determined on a collective basis. Indeed, the implementation of the solidarity, is accompanied by the merger between the affiliates of Crédit Mutuel group.

During periods of proven financial difficulty, *i.e.* when the European Central Bank alerts the Single Resolution Board of the risk of failure (Failing Or Likely To Fail or FOLTF principle), of the Crédit Mutuel group determined on a consolidated basis, where the Single Resolution Board declares the Crédit Mutuel group FOLTF, on a consolidated basis, in accordance with Article 18.1 of Regulation (EU) 806/2014, known as the SRMR (Single Resolution Mechanism Regulation) or, as provided for in the national solidarity mechanism, when the emergency plan or the measures taken by CNCM within the context of this mechanism are not sufficient to facilitate the recovery of a failing group, or if objective evidence suggests in advance that the implementation of any such emergency plan or measures that may be taken by the CNCM would prove insufficient to restore compliance with prudential requirements, CNCM, at the request of the supervisory or resolution authorities, as appropriate, is fully authorized to fulfill the objectives and principles followed by these authorities in relation to solidarity.

During periods of proven financial difficulty or during the resolution phase, there is unlimited solidarity between CNCM affiliates.

The implementation of these means and powers with regard to the issuer, or the Crédit Mutuel group, may give rise to significant structural modifications.

If the CNCM were to merge all the affiliates, creditors could find themselves in competition with creditors of the same rank as the creditors of other CNCM affiliates. After the transfer of all or part of its activities, the creditors (even without any impairment or conversion of their loans) would hold loans in an institution whose remaining businesses or assets may be insufficient to satisfy these claims held by all or some of them.

If the CNCM has not merged all the affiliates at the time of entry into resolution, the resolution authority may consider other resolution strategies (sale of activities, bridge institution, implementation of an asset separation structure, etc. or coordinated bail-in of all CNCM affiliates). If the resolution authority applies the coordinated bail-in, the liquidity of CNCM affiliates and all capital instruments, eligible liabilities could be used to absorb the losses and recapitalize CNCM affiliates. In this case, the measures to reduce the value or the conversion of eligible liabilities would follow the rank of creditors in court-ordered liquidation. The bail-in would be based on capital requirements at the consolidated level but applied on a *pro rata* basis at entity level, *i.e.* the same impairment or conversion rate would be applied to all shareholders and creditors of the same class regardless of the issuing legal entity in the network.

The exercise of the powers described above therefore exposes investors to a risk of loss of capital, which may be partial or total.

4.2.4 Risks related to the group's business operations

4.2.4.1 Strategic and business risk

In early 2024, Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale announced its strategic plan for 2027, Togetherness Performance Solidarity. This includes financial objectives related to revenues, expenses, and profitability, among other things. These internal objectives are based on assumptions, particularly in relation to the economic and commercial context. It cannot be ignored that the current context of uncertainty and tension is likely to complicate the achievement of these objectives, particularly in the event of the occurrence of one or more of the risk factors defined in this section.

Climate and environmental risks, both physical and transitional, are likely to impact economic players and negatively affect Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's activities, results and financial position. These risks are aggravating factors for credit, operational and market risks. Their worsening could lead to significant losses for Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale in both the banking and insurance businesses, through customer defaults, increased costs, a deterioration in the value of assets and the profitability of the business lines.

As a key player in the financing of the economy, Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's business is particularly sensitive to the political, macroeconomic and financial environments of the countries in which it operates.

The current context continues to be characterized by an uncertain economic outlook, multiple geopolitical tensions, a rise in protectionist trends that could affect the group's business, costs, level of risk, tax expense and ultimately profitability.

Credit ratings have an impact on the cost of refinancing and liquidity of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale entities that operate on the markets. A significant degradation in ratings, whether for exogenous or endogenous causes, could have a material adverse effect on Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's liquidity and competitiveness on the markets, increase the cost of financing, limit access to capital markets or affect the market value of bonds issued.

Similarly, the downgrading of non-financial ratings could have an impact on the group's image and reputation, particularly among investors who use these ratings to build their portfolios. A significant downgrade in ratings could have an adverse impact on investor interest in securities issued by Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale entities.

Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale faces strong competition in all its markets, business lines and all the products and services it offers. European financial services markets are mature and the demand for products and services is correlated with global economic development. This context increases the intensity and complexity of competition that the group must face and which are based on many factors, in particular the quality of the products and services offered, prices, distribution methods, the various and growing regulatory constraints applying to products and services, the reputation of the brand, the group's financial strength as perceived by the market. In addition, the emergence of new and powerful non-bank competitors increases competitive pressure.

Finally, new uses - particularly in payments, or in the field of savings - and new technologies are gradually transforming the sector and customers' consumption patterns. Although it is still difficult to clearly assess the impact of the emergence of these new technologies, the development of their use is likely to change the uses, processes and competitive landscape of the business lines carried out by the group. This is why it is committed to maintaining its competitiveness, its technological performance and its capacity for innovation in the markets in which it operates in order to maintain its positioning, protect its margins and its results.

4.2.4.2 Operational risks

In accordance with point 52 of Article 4 of Regulation (EU) 575/2013, operational risk is defined as the risk of loss or gain resulting from an inadequacy or failure of internal processes, personnel and systems or from external events, including legal risk. The Order of November 3, 2014 specifies that operational risk includes risks related to events with a low probability of occurrence but with a high impact, the risks of internal and external fraud defined in Article 324 of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 referred to above, and model risks.

The Order of November 3, 2014 describes model risk as the risk of the potential loss an institution may incur as a consequence of decisions that could be principally based on the output of internal models, due to errors in the development, implementation or use of such models.

Operational risk, thus defined, excludes strategic and reputational risks (image).

The main risk factors associated with operational risks are:

- The legal risks to which the Group is exposed represented a total loss of €27.7 million in the first half of 2025, *i.e.* 41% of the claims for the half-year;
- Malicious acts, which represent a significant risk for the group, in particular fraud on payment methods, represented a total loss of €23.6 million in the first half of 2025, *i.e.* 35% of the claims for the half-year;
- Claims related to human error represented a loss of €10.9 million in the first half of 2025, *i.e.* 16% of total claims.

The main risks of potential claims are (i) external fraud, (ii) policies concerning customers, products and commercial practices and (iii) business interruption and system malfunction. Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's overall proven loss experience, excluding any insurance recoveries, where applicable, is €67.4 million and represented about 0.77% of the group's net revenue in the first half of 2025.

4.2.4.3 Business interruption risk

As part of its operational risk management program, Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale has implemented Emergency and Business Continuity Plans (EBCP), which are part of protection actions and make it possible to limit the severity of a claim. In line with the regulations in force (Order of November 3, 2014, amended by the Order of February 25, 2021), a EBCP can be defined as the description of the actions to be taken to ensure the continuity of business processes considered essential and the resources just necessary to be implemented in the event of a disaster resulting in the unavailability or serious disruption of human resources, premises, IT and telecommunications and FCI (Critical or Important Functions (outsourced essential service provider and critical functions within the meaning of the Single Resolution Board)).

The above unavailability may lead to a partial or complete shutdown of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's activity, resulting in a decrease in its results depending on the extent of the shutdown in question. Similarly, if it were impossible for customers to have access to the services offered by Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale would adversely affect its financial situation. Such circumstances would generate direct costs, but more than that would necessarily lead to adaptations of the systems for exercising the activity with additional costs.

During the first half of 2025, the highlights were as follows:

- in the context of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, the risk of a cyberattack that could threaten all or part of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's activities continued to be monitored and reinforced by dedicated teams. No partial or complete shutdown of activity has been noted in any area;

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Risk factors (EU OVA)

- an electrical blackout hit the Iberian Peninsula (Spain and Portugal) on April 28, 2025 and had a strong impact on the activities of both countries (road, rail, air, telephone and internet networks). For the group's activities in these two countries, this situation immediately led to the mobilization of dedicated crisis systems and the implementation of Emergency and Business Continuity Plans with operation in degraded mode for some activities or even a total interruption for others. As the return to normal was gradual and "rapid" (from the end of the day on April 28), the cost of this event was very limited.

In addition, climatic hazards generate costs estimated for the first half of 2025 at €418 thousand.

4.2.4.4 ESG risks

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks could adversely affect Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's business and financial position.

Firstly, the risks associated with climate change and environmental degradation have additional consequences in addition to traditional banking risks, such as credit risk, operational risk and financial risks (market and liquidity) *via* transmission channels. Thus, climate change and environmental degradation expose Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale to:

- physical risk, referring to the financial impacts caused by climate change (including the increase in extreme weather events and gradual changes in climate) and environmental degradation (such as air, water and soil pollution, water stress, biodiversity loss and deforestation) leading notably to:
 - direct physical consequences on the assets and/or working conditions and indirect consequences (disruption of production chains, for example) for the counterparties, generating economic impacts (repair costs, drop in productivity, production, income, etc.) and therefore a loss of added value and/or wealth, a risk of an increase in their probability of default and bankruptcy, increasing credit risk, including for individuals, in particular in connection with to a depreciation of the real estate collateral;
 - an increase in claims on the group's infrastructures and/or employees, accentuating operational risks;
 - reversals in market expectations (sudden revaluations due to high sensitivity of securities, increased volatility, capital losses), accentuating market risk;
 - an increase in claims and associated insurance compensation (decrease in profitability for the insurer), an increase in the cost of reinsurance as well as indirect impacts on the company's asset portfolios, increasing the risk related to insurance activities.
- transition risk, referring to the financial losses that an institution may incur, directly or indirectly, as a result of the process of adapting to a low-carbon and more environmentally sustainable economy. They may arise, for example, from the relatively abrupt adoption of climate and environmental policies, technological progress or changes in market sentiment and preferences, and may result in, among other things:
 - constraints to adapt models and products, loss of market share, a decrease in financing capacities, a change in demand for finished products or services and therefore an increase in costs, a decrease in revenue and added value for companies that may result in an increased probability of default;
 - impacts on the real estate sector (increase in the carbon tax leading to an increase in the cost of energy, implementation of new standards concerning low-energy efficient buildings requiring renovation work, etc.) that may lead to an increase in the probability default by creditors and weighing on the risk of default of individuals (depreciation of collateral);
 - the loss of customers if they consider that Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale is not taking sufficient action on environmental/climate policies;

- devaluations of assets that are not low-carbon compatible, which would then make the assets obsolete (stranded assets), changes in borrowing costs and a sudden revaluation of financial assets;
- an increase in liquidity risk related to the deterioration in the quality of customer loan portfolios (ultimately altering the ability to refinance under good conditions), investor pressure on investment portfolios, the loss of value of corporate or government debt securities held (and not complying with certain criteria) climate commitments) or the withdrawal of customer deposits (in the event of an unfavorable image);
- a loss of income from insurers due to a depreciation of financial securities held;
- risks weighing on solvency (increase in risk-weighted assets) and operating profitability (decrease in the net interest margin).

Physical and transition risks may also cause other losses stemming, directly or indirectly, from the assertion of legal liability, in connection with claims or litigation (this liability risk may arise in particular as a result of non-compliance with the group's commitments, or the conduct of activities that undermine ESG issues: the liability of a legal entity may be incurred because of damage caused to third parties following climatic events or because of the public commitments it has made in relation to climate) or a reputational risk that may materialize directly or indirectly resulting from the fact that the public, the bank's counterparties and/or investors associate the bank with negative effects on the environment. It could manifest itself in the difficulty of attracting and retaining customers, employees, business partners, and investors.

Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's business model could also be affected by social risks, whether direct (risk of negative financial impact arising from social factors related to labor law, working conditions, well-being and interests of individuals and communities, etc.) including factors such as decent work, adequate standards of living, inclusive and sustainable communities and societies, and human rights) or indirect (risk of negative financial impacts stemming from social factors on counterparties or invested assets).

Governance risks may also impact Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's business model, whether they are related to direct governance (see strategic and business risk) or indirect (risk of any negative financial impact arising from governance factors on counterparties or invested assets): inadequate management of environmental and social issues, non-compliance with corporate governance frameworks or codes).

As part of its 2024-2027 strategic plan, Togetherness Performance Solidarity, Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale wants to become the bank of reference for the ecological and societal transition. The deployment of this ambition among clients and the management of ESG risks are therefore some of the success factors in achieving the commitments and strategic objectives set. The implementation of an adapted system will require the continuation of the changes initiated in processes, the development of proprietary IT tools and the enhancement of dedicated monitoring indicators based on high-quality internal and external data.

ESG risk monitoring will continue to be enhanced during the strategic plan period, relying in particular on Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's risk management system, described in the Pillar 3 report. If the group fails to achieve the defined objectives, its reputation could be negatively affected.

In addition, Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's sectoral policies make it possible to define a scope of intervention and to set criteria for the exercise of its activities in areas where social, governance and environmental impacts integrating climate risks are the highest. The monitoring of exposures eligible for sectoral policies, for all Corporate, investment and insurance portfolios, thus provides an initial measure of the exposures potentially most affected by climate risks. Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale has eight sectoral policies (coal, mining, hydrocarbons, civil nuclear energies, defense and security, mobility in the air, maritime and road sectors, agricultural and residential real estate for properties located in France) and a thematic policy on deforestation (which came into force in January 2025). Information on Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's climate strategy is available in Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's 2024 Universal Registration Document in chapter 3 (ESRS E1 - climate change).

4.3 Legal or arbitration proceedings

BFCM carries out a regular review of disputes presenting significant risk, both at a social and consolidated level, in a number of jurisdictions. These disputes are of a legal nature, tax disputes and investigations by the supervisory authorities arising from the normal course of the issuer's activities, and in particular its activities as a lender, taxpayer and entity supervised by the authorities.

As regards legal disputes, they are mainly of a commercial or contractual nature.

In contractual matters, credit clauses for individuals are contested. Legal proceedings are ongoing on certain home loan contracts for individuals who consider certain provisions of the loan agreement to be unbalanced. This type of dispute is generally resolved by damages and in some cases by the nullity of the contract.

In commercial matters, these are disputes with commercial companies, and particularly disputes relating to the financial management of companies (loans, guarantees or financial contributions) when the company is in a difficult financial situation.

The group does not fail to assert its rights before the competent courts.

The financial consequences, assessed in light of the facts and information available at June 30, 2025, of disputes that are likely to have or have recently had a significant impact on the financial position of BFCM and its consolidated subsidiaries taken together, their profitability or activity have been included in BFCM's consolidated financial statements through the provisions presented in note 20a of chapter 6 of this document.

No detailed information is provided on the potential constitution of individual provisions or the amount of such provisions to the extent that such disclosure would be detrimental to the resolution of the disputes in question.

Like many other financial institutions in the banking, investment, mutual funds or brokerage sectors, the group has received or is likely to receive requests for information or be the subject of investigations by supervisory authorities, governmental or self-regulatory agencies. The group responds to such requests and cooperates with the relevant authorities and regulators and seeks to address and remedy any issues that may arise.

There are no other legal, administrative or arbitration proceedings that are likely to have, or have had, during the last twelve months, a significant effect on the financial position or profitability of BFCM, nevertheless the outcome of legal or administrative proceedings is inherently uncertain.



Consolidated financial statements of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale

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5.1 CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CRÉDIT MUTUEL ALLIANCE FÉDÉRALE

5.1.1 Balance sheet

Balance sheet (assets)

<i>(in € millions)</i>	Notes	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Cash and central banks	4	75,333	86,611
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5a	41,592	40,177
Hedging derivatives	6a	789	824
Financial assets at fair value through equity	7	47,084	44,693
Securities at amortized cost	10a	5,952	5,680
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions and similar at amortized cost	10b	72,210	70,565
Loans and receivables due from customers at amortized cost	10c	528,365	527,104
Revaluation adjustment on rate-hedged books	6b	-256	-471
Financial investments of insurance activities	13a, 13b	140,225	134,725
Insurance contracts issued - Assets	13a, 13b	8	10
Reinsurance contracts held - Assets	13a, 13b	247	284
Current tax assets	14a	1,284	1,738
Deferred tax assets	14b	1,230	1,345
Accruals and miscellaneous assets	15a	9,219	10,275
Non-current assets held for sale		0	0
Investments in equity consolidated companies	16	826	803
Investment property	17	338	313
Property, plant and equipment	18a	4,346	4,476
Intangible assets	18b	700	690
Goodwill	19	2,367	2,367
TOTAL ASSETS		931,858	932,209

Balance sheet (liabilities)

<i>(in € millions)</i>	Notes	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Central banks	4	15	18
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	5b	26,847	26,643
Hedging derivatives	6a	1,290	1,636
Debt securities at amortized cost	11a	159,150	164,104
Due to credit and similar institutions at amortized cost	11b	35,795	33,129
Due to customers at amortized cost	11c	478,480	482,741
Revaluation adjustment on rate-hedged books	6b	-16	-15
Current tax liabilities	14a	539	727
Deferred tax liabilities	14b	533	523
Accruals and miscellaneous liabilities	15b	14,794	15,491
Debt related to non-current assets held for sale	3c	0	0
Insurance contracts issued - liabilities	13c, 13d	129,495	124,807
Reinsurance contracts held - liabilities	13c, 13d	0	0
Provisions	20	4,180	3,825
Subordinated debt at amortized cost	21	13,086	12,532
Total shareholders' equity		67,670	66,048
Shareholders' equity – Attributable to the group		65,593	63,989
Capital and related reserves	22a	8,076	7,968
Consolidated reserves	22a	55,621	51,884
Gains and losses recognized directly in equity	22b	160	194
Profit (loss) for the period		1,736	3,943
Shareholders' equity – Non-controlling interests		2,077	2,059
TOTAL LIABILITIES		931,858	932,209

At December 31, 2024, a reclassification of £2,030 million (€2,448 million) was made by CIC London from "Debt securities at amortized cost" to "Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss".

5.1.2 Income statement

Income statement

<i>(in € millions)</i>	Notes	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Interest and similar income	24	16,353	18,679
Interest and similar expenses	24	-11,985	-14,523
Commissions (income)	25	3,264	3,157
Commissions (expenses)	25	-853	-827
Net gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	26	867	528
Net gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through shareholders' equity	27	16	-13
Net gains or losses resulting from derecognition of financial assets at amortized cost	28	2	0
Income from insurance contracts issued	29, 29a	3,831	3,658
Expenses related to insurance contracts issued	29, 29a	-2,950	-2,892
Income and expenses related to reinsurance contracts held	29	-67	-51
Financial income or financial expenses from insurance contracts issued	29	-2,992	-3,073
Financial income or expenses related to reinsurance contracts held	29	3	4
Net income from financial investments related to insurance activities	29b	3,104	3,178
Income from other activities	30	1,073	783
Expenses on other activities	30	-898	-351
Net revenue		8,768	8,257
<i>of which Net income from insurance activities</i>		929	824
General operating expenses	31, 31a, 31b, 31d	-4,651	-4,346
Movements in depreciation, amortization and provisions for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	31, 31c	-375	-366
Gross operating income		3,742	3,545
Cost of counterparty risk	32	-902	-957
Operating income		2,840	2,587
Share of net income of equity consolidated companies	16	15	13
Net gains and losses on other assets	33	7	41
Changes in the value of goodwill	34	1	0
Income before tax		2,863	2,641
Income taxes	35	-1,037	-609
Net income		1,826	2,032
Net income – Non-controlling interests		90	93
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE GROUP		1,736	1,939

At June 30, 2024, a reclassification of an expense of €244 million was made from the line "Net gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss" to the line "Interest and similar expenses".

Statement of net income and gains and losses recognized in shareholders' equity

<i>(in € millions)</i>	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Net income	1,826	2,032
Recyclable shareholder's equity in Net income:		
Translation adjustments	-198	23
Revaluation of financial assets at fair value through equity – capital instruments	121	-39
Reclassification of financial assets from fair value through equity to fair value through profit or loss	0	0
Revaluation of equity instruments recognized at fair value through equity of insurance activities	27	-1,280
Revaluation of insurance contracts in recyclable shareholders' equity	51	1,060
Revaluation of reinsurance contracts in recyclable shareholders' equity	2	1
Revaluation of hedging derivatives	0	3
Share of unrealized or deferred gains and losses of associates	-2	1
Total recyclable gains and losses recognized directly in equity	1	-231
Non-recyclable shareholder's equity in Net income:		
Revaluation of financial assets at fair value through equity – equity instruments at closing	30	-33
Revaluation of financial assets at fair value through equity – equity instruments sold during the year	0	0
Revaluation of equity instruments recognized at fair value through equity of insurance activities	-20	130
Impact of revaluation of VFA insurance contracts - non-recyclable	-6	-4
Revaluation differences related to own credit risk on financial liabilities under FVO	0	0
Revaluation of non-current assets	0	0
Actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans	-33	50
Share of non-recyclable gains and losses of equity consolidated companies	0	0
Total non-recyclable gains and losses recognized directly in equity	-29	143
Net income and gains and losses recognized directly in equity	1,798	1,943
o/w attributable to the group	1,703	1,859
o/w percentage of non-controlling interests	95	85

The terms net to gains and losses recognized directly in equity are presented for the amount net of tax.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CRÉDIT MUTUEL ALLIANCE FÉDÉRALE

Consolidated financial statements of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale

5.1.3 Changes in shareholders' equity

<i>(in € millions)</i>	Shareholders' equity, attributable to the group										
	Gains and losses recognized directly in equity										
	Capital	Premiums	Reserves ⁽¹⁾	Translation adjustments	Assets at fair value through equity	Derivative hedging instruments	Actuarial gains and losses	Group net income	Shareholders' equity attributable to the group	Non-controlling interests	Total consolidated shareholders' equity
Balance at December 31, 2023	8,063	0	48,172	105	274	-1	-189	3,942	60,364	2,015	62,379
Appropriation of earnings from previous year	-	-	3,942	-	-	-	-	-3,942	-	-	-
Capital increase	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	20
Distribution of dividends	-	-	-246	-	-	-	-	-	-246	-40	-287
Acquisition of additional shareholdings or partial disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal of movements related to relations with shareholders	20	0	3,695	0	0	0	0	-3,942	-227	-40	-267
Consolidated income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,939	1,939	93	2,032
Changes in gains and (losses) recognized directly in equity	-	-	-	23	-154	3	48	-	-80	-8	-89
Subtotal	0	0	0	23	-154	3	48	1,939	1,858	85	1,943
Impact of acquisitions and disposals on non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-1	34
Other changes	-	-	-2	-	-	-	-	-	-2	-2	-4
Balance at June 30, 2024	8,082	0	51,900	128	120	1	-141	1,939	62,029	2,056	64,085
Appropriation of earnings from previous year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital increase	-114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-114	-	-114
Distribution of dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-104	-104
Acquisition of additional shareholdings or partial disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal of movements related to relations with shareholders	-114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-114	-104	-218
Consolidated income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,005	2,005	88	2,092
Changes in gains and (losses) recognized directly in equity	-	-	-	78	28	-12	-8	-	86	19	105
Subtotal	0	0	0	78	28	-12	-8	2,005	2,090	107	2,197
Impact of acquisitions and disposals on non-controlling interests ⁽²⁾	-	-	-6	-	-	-	-	-	-6	-	-6
Other changes	-	-	-10	-	-	-	-	-	-10	-1	-11
Balance at December 31, 2024	7,968	0	51,884	206	148	-11	-149	3,943	63,988	2,059	66,047

(in € millions)	Shareholders' equity, attributable to the group										
	Gains and losses recognized directly in equity										
	Capital	Premiums	Reserves ⁽¹⁾	Translation adjustments	Assets at fair value through equity	Derivative hedging instruments	Actuarial gains and losses	Group net income	Shareholders' equity attributable to the group	Non-controlling interests	Total consolidated shareholder's equity
Appropriation of earnings from previous year	-	-	3,943	-	-	-	-	-3,943	-	-	-
Capital increase	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	-	108
Distribution of dividends	-	-	-240	-	-	-	-	-	-240	-44	-284
Acquisitions of additional shareholdings or partial disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal of movements related to relations with shareholders	108	0	3,703	0	0	0	0	-3,943	-132	-44	-176
Consolidated income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,736	1,736	90	1,826
Changes in gains and (losses) recognized directly in equity	-	-	-	-196	195	-	-32	-	-33	5	-28
Subtotal	0	0	0	-196	195	0	-32	1,736	1,703	95	1,798
Impact of acquisitions and disposals on non-controlling interests ⁽³⁾	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	33	-30	4
Other changes	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-4	-3
BALANCE AT JUNE 30, 2025	8,076	0	55,621	9	343	-11	-182	1,736	65,593	2,077	67,670

⁽¹⁾ Total reserves at June 30, 2025 amounted to €55,621 million and comprise the legal reserve for €527 million, statutory reserves for €10,068 million, and other reserves for €41,289 million.

⁽²⁾ Concerns the unwinding of the debt relating to the Cofidis put as well as the recognition of a put at the level of the Press division as well as the disposal of Caroline.

⁽³⁾ Concerns capital increases outside the group.

5.1.4 Net cash flow statement

<i>(in € millions)</i>	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Net income	1,826	2,032
Taxes	1,037	609
Income before tax	2,863	2,641
+/- Net depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	378	371
- Impairment of goodwill and other fixed assets	2	-2
+/- Net provisions and impairments	557	587
+/- Share of income from companies consolidated using the equity method	-15	-13
+/- Net loss/gain from investing activities	-23	-62
+/- (Income)/expenses from financing activities	0	0
+/- Other movements	7,039	5,108
= Total non-monetary items included in net income before tax and other adjustments	7,938	5,989
+/- Flows related to transactions with credit institutions	517	-15,616
+/- Flows related to client transactions	-8,166	-7,070
+/- Flows related to other transactions affecting financial assets or liabilities	-9,212	1,347
+/- Flows related to other transactions affecting non-financial assets or liabilities	-3,386	5,671
+Dividends received from equity consolidated companies	29	26
- Taxes paid	-643	-626
= Net decrease/(increase) in assets and liabilities from operating activities	-20,861	-16,268
TOTAL NET CASH FLOW GENERATED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES (A)	-10,060	-7,638
+/- Flows related to financial assets and investments	-55	-369
+/- Flows related to investment property	-8	61
+/- Flows related to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-221	-314
TOTAL NET CASH FLOW GENERATED FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES (B)	-284	-622
+/- Cash flow to or from shareholders	-178	-260
+/- Other net cash flows from financing activities	-2,198	3,618
TOTAL NET CASH FLOW RELATED TO FINANCING TRANSACTIONS (C)	-2,376	3,358
EFFECT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (D)	-154	-29
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C + D)	-12,874	-4,931
Net cash flow generated from operating activities (A)	-10,060	-7,638
Net cash flow generated to investing activities (B)	-284	-622
Net cash flow related to financing transactions (C)	-2,376	3,358
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents (D)	-154	-29
Cash and cash equivalents at opening	85,452	93,351
Cash, central banks (assets and liabilities)	86,588	97,444
Accounts (assets and liabilities) and demand loans/borrowings from credit institutions	-1,136	-4,093
Cash and cash equivalents at closing	72,578	88,420
Cash, central banks (assets and liabilities)	75,315	89,926
Accounts (assets and liabilities) and demand loans/borrowings from credit institutions	-2,737	-1,506
CHANGE IN NET CASH POSITION	-12,874	-4,931

5.2 NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CRÉDIT MUTUEL ALLIANCE FÉDÉRALE

The consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2025 are condensed consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS standards as adopted by the European Union, pursuant to Regulation (EC) 1606/2002 on the application of international accounting standards and Regulation (EC) 1126/2008 on their adoption.

SUMMARY OF NOTES

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Note 1 Accounting policies and principles

Pursuant to Regulation (EC) 1606/2002 on the application of international accounting standards and Regulation (EC) 1126/2008 on their adoption of said standards, the condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union at June 30, 2025.

This standard is available on the European Commission website: https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/company-reporting-and-auditing/company-reporting/financial-reporting_en#ifrs-financial-statements

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements were prepared pursuant to IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting".

The financial statements are presented in the format recommended by the *Autorité des normes comptables* (ANC – French Accounting Standards Authority) recommendation No. 2022-01 on IFRS Summary Financial Statements⁽¹⁾. They comply with international accounting standards as adopted by the European Union.

The notes to the interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 as they appear in the 2024 Universal Registration Document.

Information on risk management is included in the group's management report.

Amendments applicable from January 1, 2025

Since January 1, 2025, the group applies the amendments to IAS 21 – Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates which specify the cases in which a currency is convertible into another currency and, when it is not, how the company determines the exchange rate to be applied and what disclosures it must provide.

As the group is not affected by these issues, there is no impact on our financial statements.

Macroeconomic and geopolitical context

The context of macroeconomic and geopolitical uncertainties persists, with the continuation of the Ukraine crisis and conflicts in the Middle East. It should be recalled that, as the Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale group does not operate in these war zones, direct exposures in these countries are not significant. However, it remains vigilant about the indirect consequences of these crises.

The group also monitors developments in terms of customs duties, driven by the US government, and the potential economic consequences for its customers.

In this context, it continually monitors the status of its credit commitments, the value of its portfolios, the management of its interest rate risk and its liquidity. The group has a robust governance and risk management system. Moreover, the group's solidity will make it possible to cope with this situation thanks to its level of shareholders' equity and the ratios stemming from it.

Credit risk

As part of the provisioning of performing loans (in stage 1 & 2), Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale takes into account the impacts of successive crises, as well as the macroeconomic outlook.

The level of provisioning is the result of a case-by-case analysis, carried out in order to monitor any potential increase in the credit risk of professional customers or companies in difficulty, and individual customers, who would be affected, directly or indirectly, in an economic context that remains severely deteriorated.

Since 2023, in line with the recommendations issued by the European Banking Authority and the European Central Bank, the group has undertaken work to improve the multi-scenario approach and de facto the methodology for calculating the probability of default used to measure the significant increase in credit risk and the assessment of expected credit losses. This work is ongoing as part of a multi-year work program set up by the group.

Macroeconomic scenarios

As at June 30, 2025, the group has selected three macro-economic scenarios, which make it possible to take account of the uncertainties associated with the current macro-economic context:

- The central scenario includes the end of US support for Ukraine and an intensification of the trade war. The diplomatic break with the United States will push the European Union to take charge of its defense and some Member States to establish recovery plans. For France, however, growth would be little impacted by these plans and is estimated at 0.6% at the end of 2025, then will trend towards 1% for the following years. Inflation should remain low at the end of 2025 at 1.2% following the slowdown in wage increases and the fall in energy prices, and should converge towards the 2% target from 2026. Several cuts in ECB key rates are expected by September 2025, bringing the deposit facility rate to the target of 2% by that date. Short-term interest rates would follow the trajectory of ECB rates, while French long-term rates would rise, driven by the increase in German long-term rates. The interest rate on the *Livret A* passbook account is expected to fall until 2026, before gradually increasing through to 2028.
- The pessimistic scenario anticipates a major trade crisis with the United States at the end of 2025 and 2026 and a lasting increase in customs duties on all products. This crisis should lead to a contraction in GDP in France, due to the slowdown in foreign trade, the decline in business investment and the rise in the unemployment rate, resulting in a decline in household consumption and real estate investments.
- The optimistic scenario foresees the rapid and coordinated implementation of massive budgetary plans in the Eurozone, intended to support decarbonization while strengthening the manufacturing industry and the defense sector. These plans support the activity while improving productivity and competitiveness and accelerating the decarbonization trajectory. While the US markets are tightening, as of the second half of the year the US government is expected to revise the customs tariffs put in place on its partners, downwards and several times. Moreover, ambitious new climate action plans from the signatories of the Paris Climate Agreement would be signed at COP 30 in Brazil.

⁽¹⁾ It should be noted that the group has chosen to group the financial instruments carried by its insurance divisions, in a different way from that proposed by the Recommendation. (See 2.2 "Insurance activities").

MACROECONOMIC VARIABLES AND PROJECTIONS USED IN THE CENTRAL SCENARIO

The main variables used to determine expected credit losses in the central scenario are detailed below:

Macroeconomic assumptions France	2025 average	2026 average	2027 average	2028 average
Inflation rate excluding tobacco	1.20%	1.90%	2.00%	2.00%
Oil price (in \$)	73	75	75	75
GDP growth rate	0.60%	1.10%	1.00%	1.00%
Unemployment rate (end of the period)	7.70%	7.60%	7.50%	7.50%
MARKET RATE				
Eurozone				
EURIBOR 3 months	2.31%	2.10%	2.31%	2.35%
France				
TEC 10 years	3.38%	3.30%	3.40%	3.50%

Weighting of macroeconomic scenarios

The weightings reflect the economic cycle forecast by the Crédit Mutuel group's economists. These confirm the probabilities of occurrence that had been assigned to each scenario at December 31, 2024.

The weightings of the scenarios over the last three periods are as follows:

	Central scenario	Pessimistic scenario	Optimistic scenario
At 06/30/2024	60%	30%	10%
At 12/31/2024	70%	25%	5%
At 06/30/2025	70%	25%	5%

Since 2023, the group has been engaged in a cycle of integrating the consideration of the forward-looking dimension in the calculations of expected credit losses. Expected credit losses as of June 30, 2025 amounted to €3,359 million, a €61 million difference compared to December 31, 2024.

At June 30, 2025, the group recognized specific post-model adjustments:

- the first reinforces the model's forward-looking dimension, given the strong macroeconomic uncertainties arising from the current economic climate;
- the second is a sectoral adjustment. It is used to supplement the level of provisioning for the sectors most exposed to climate risks (such as agriculture, land, air and maritime transport, energy production, metals, coke and refining) or to the effects of current crises, in particular US customs instability, and which constitute material exposures in terms of the Group's business model.

At June 30, 2025, these two post-model adjustments amount to €266 million and €159 million, respectively. They represent 12.6% of the total expected credit losses, in other words on outstandings in stage 1 and 2 (compared to 9.9% at December 31, 2024).

In addition, the €50 million post-model adjustment that had been recognized at December 31, 2022 on leveraged transactions was fully reversed at June 30, 2025.

Sensitivity analysis

The group assesses the sensitivity of the amount of expected credit losses on stage 1 and 2 outstandings (including post-model adjustment) to economic conditions.

These analyses show that a 100% weighting of the:

- pessimistic scenario would imply an additional provision for expected credit losses of 7.4%, *i.e.* €248 million;
- optimistic scenario would lead, on the contrary, to a decrease in expected credit losses of 12.4%, *i.e.* €417 million;
- central scenario would lead to a reduction in expected credit losses of 9.7%, *i.e.* €326 million.

Risk management information

They are presented in chapter 5 of the 2024 Universal Registration Document.

1 Consolidation methods and scope

1.1 Consolidating entity

At June 30, 2025, Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale comprised 14 Crédit Mutuel federations: Centre Est Europe, Sud-Est, Île-de-France, Savoie-Mont Blanc, Midi Atlantique, Loire-Atlantique Centre-Ouest, Centre, Normandie, Dauphiné-Vivaraïis, Méditerranéen, Anjou, Antilles-Guyane, Massif Central and Nord Europe.

Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale is a mutualist group belonging to a central body, within the meaning of Articles L.511-30 *et seq.* of the French Monetary and Financial Code. Crédit Mutuel's local banks, which are wholly owned by the members, form the basis of the group, according to a "reverse pyramid" capital control structure.

In order to show the community of interest of our members in consolidation as accurately as possible, the "consolidating" entity is defined in such a way as to reflect the common bonds of operation, financial solidarity and governance.

To this end, the "consolidating entity" at the head of the group is made up of the companies placed under the same collective accreditation to carry out banking activity, issued by the Autorité de contrôle prudentiel et de résolution (ACPR – French Prudential Supervisory and Resolution Authority).

As such, the "consolidating" entity is made up of:

- Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe (FCMCEE), Fédération du Crédit Mutuel du Sud-Est (FCMSE), Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Île-de-France (FCMIDF), Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Savoie-Mont Blanc (FCMSMB), Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Midi Atlantique (FCMMA), Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Loire-Atlantique Centre-Ouest (FCMLACO), Fédération du Crédit Mutuel du Centre (FCMC), Fédération du Crédit Mutuel de Normandie (FCMN), Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Dauphiné-Vivaraïis (FCMDV), Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Méditerranéen (FCMM), Fédération du Crédit Mutuel d'Anjou (FCMA), Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Antilles-Guyane (FCMAG), Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Massif Central (FCMMC) and Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Nord Europe (FCMNE). The policy bodies of the groups, they determine the main orientations, decide their strategy and organization the representation of the local banks;
- Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel (CF de CM), Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Sud-Est (CRCMSE), Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Île-de-France (CRCMIDF), Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Savoie-Mont Blanc (CRCMSMB), Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Midi-Atlantique (CRCMMA), Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Loire Atlantique Centre Ouest (CRCMLACO), Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel du Centre (CRCMC), Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Normandie (CRCMN), Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Dauphiné-Vivaraïis (CRCMDV), Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Méditerranée (CRCMM), Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel d'Anjou (CRCMA), Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Antilles-Guyanes (CRCMAG), Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Massif Central (CRCMMC) and Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Nord Europe (CRCMNE). CF de CM, which is at the service of the local banks, is responsible for joint services across the network, ensures its smooth running and supports the group's logistics. It centralizes all the banks' deposits and in parallel ensures their refinancing, while fulfilling regulatory requirements on their behalf (compulsory reserves, allocated deposits, deposits at Caisse Centrale du Crédit Mutuel, etc.);
- the Crédit Mutuel local banks that are members of FCMCEE, FCMSE, FCMIDF, FCMSMB, FCMMA, FCMLACO, FCMC, FCMN, FCMDV, FCMM, FCMA, FCMAG, FCMMC and FCMNE: these form the basis of the group's banking network.

1.2 Consolidation scope

The general principles for determining whether an entity is included in the scope of consolidation are defined by IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IAS 28R.

Entities that are controlled or under significant influence which are not material in relation to the consolidated financial statements are excluded from the consolidation scope. This situation is assumed when the balance sheet total or the profit or loss of a company has no impact greater than 1% on the consolidated or sub-consolidated equivalent (in the case of consolidation by level). This quantitative criterion is only relative; an entity may be included within the scope of consolidation regardless of this threshold when its business or its expected development gives it the status of a strategic investment.

The scope of consolidation comprises:

Controlled entities: control exists when the group has power over the entity, is exposed to or is entitled to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to use its power over the entity to affect the returns it obtains. The financial statements of controlled entities are fully consolidated.

Entities under joint control: joint control is the contractually-agreed sharing of control over an entity, which exists only in the case where decisions concerning key activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. Two or more parties that exercise joint control constitute a partnership, which is either a jointly controlled operation or a joint venture:

- a jointly controlled operation is a partnership in which the parties exercising joint control have rights over the assets and obligations pursuant to liabilities related to the entity: this involves recognizing the assets, liabilities, income and expenses relative to interests held in the entity;
- a joint venture is a partnership in which the parties who exercise joint control have rights over the net assets of the entity: the joint venture is accounted for according to the equity method.

All entities under joint control of the group are joint ventures according to the meaning of IFRS 11.

Entities over which the group has significant influence: these are entities that are not controlled by the "consolidating" entity, which may, however, participate in these entities' financial and operating policy decisions. Shareholdings in entities over which the group has significant influence are accounted for using the equity method.

Investments held by private equity companies and over which joint control or significant influence is exercised are recognized at fair value through profit or loss.

1.3 Consolidation methods

The consolidation methods used are the following:

1.3.1 Full consolidation

This method involves replacing the value of the shares held in the subsidiary concerned with each of the assets and liabilities of said subsidiary and showing separately the value of non-controlling interests in equity and net income. This is the method used for all controlled entities, including those with a different account structure, regardless of whether the business concerned is an extension of that of the "consolidating" entity.

1.3.2 Consolidation using the equity method

This method involves replacing the value of the shares held with the equity attributable to the group and net income of the entities concerned. It is applied to all entities under joint control, classified as joint ventures or for all entities under significant influence.

1.4 Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests correspond to interests that do not confer control as defined by IFRS 10 and include partnership interests that entitle their holders to a share in net assets in the event of liquidation and other equity instruments issued by subsidiaries that are not held by the group.

Consolidated UCITS, particularly those representing unit-linked policies of insurance entities, are recognized at fair value through profit or loss. The amounts corresponding to non-controlling interests are shown under "Other liabilities".

In accordance with IAS 32, the group recognized a liability for the commitment to increase its stake in Cofidis Participation to 100%. The counterparty was recorded as a reduction of non-controlling interests and a reduction of the share attributable to the group for the excess amount.

1.5 Reporting date

The reporting date for the annual financial statements of all the group's companies in the scope of consolidation is December 31.

1.6 Elimination of intercompany transactions and balances

Intercompany transactions and balances, as well as gains or losses on intercompany sales that have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements, are eliminated.

1.7 Foreign currency translation

The balance sheets of foreign subsidiaries are translated into euros at the official reporting date exchange rate. Differences arising from exchange rate fluctuations impacting the share capital, reserves and retained earnings are recorded as a separate component of equity, under "Cumulative translation adjustments". The income statement is translated at the average exchange rate for the fiscal year, which is an acceptable proxy given the absence of significant exchange rate fluctuations during the period. The resulting translation differences are recorded under "Cumulative translation adjustments". On liquidation or disposal of some or all of the interests held in a foreign entity, these amounts are recognized through the income statement.

1.8 Goodwill

1.8.1 Fair value adjustments

At the date of acquisition of a controlling interest in a new entity, said entity's assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are measured at their fair value. Fair value adjustments correspond to the difference between the carrying amount and fair value.

1.8.2 Goodwill

In accordance with IFRS 3, at the date of acquisition of a controlling interest in a new entity, said entity's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the criteria for recognition under IFRS are measured at their fair values at the acquisition date, with the exception of non-current assets classified as assets held for sale under IFRS 5, which are recognized for the lower of their fair value net of selling costs and their net carrying amount. Goodwill corresponds to the sum of the consideration transferred and non-controlling interests, less the net amount recognized (generally at fair value) as identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. IFRS 3R allows the recognition of full goodwill or partial goodwill and the choice of method is made separately for each business combination. In the first case, non-controlling interests are measured at fair value (the so-called full goodwill method); in the second case, they are based on their share of the values attributed to the assets and liabilities of the acquired entity (partial goodwill). If the goodwill is positive, it is recognized as an asset and, if negative, it is recognized immediately in the income statement under "Changes in the value of goodwill".

If the group's stake in an entity it already controls increases/decreases, the difference between the share acquisition cost/selling price and the portion of consolidated equity that said shares represent on the acquisition/sale date is recognized within equity.

Goodwill is presented on a separate line in the balance sheet for fully consolidated companies and under "investments in equity consolidated companies" when the entities are consolidated using this method.

Goodwill does not include direct costs related to acquisitions, which according to IFRS 3R, are recognized in profit or loss.

Goodwill is tested for impairment regularly by the group (at least once a year). The tests are designed to identify whether the goodwill has suffered a decline in value. Goodwill from a business combination is allocated to cash-generating units (CGUs) or groups of CGUs likely to benefit from the synergies generated by the business combination. The recoverable amount from a CGU or group of CGUs is the

value in use or the fair value less selling costs, whichever is the highest. The value in use is measured in relation to estimated future cash flows, discounted at the interest rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and specific risks to the asset of the CGU. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (CGU) to which the goodwill has been allocated is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized for the amount of the difference. This impairment, which is recognized in the income statement, is irreversible. In practice, cash-generating units are defined on the basis of the group's business lines.

When goodwill concerns a related company or a joint venture, it is included in the carrying amount of the value of consolidation using the equity method. In this case, it is not subject to impairment testing separately from the value of consolidation using the equity method. When the recoverable amount of this (namely the higher of the values between the value in use and the fair value less selling costs) is less than its carrying amount, a loss in value is recognized and not allocated to a specific asset. Any reversal of this impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the recoverable amount of consolidation using the equity method increases at a later date.

2 Accounting policies and principles

2.1 Financial instruments under IFRS 9

2.1.1 Classification and measurement of financial assets

Under IFRS 9, the classification and measurement of financial instruments depend on the business model and contractual terms of the financial instruments.

2.1.1.1 Loans, receivables and debt securities acquired

The asset is classified:

- at amortized cost, if it is held in order to collect contractual cash flows and if its characteristics are similar to those of a “basic” contract, see the section below “Cash flow characteristics” (“hold-to-collect” model);
- at fair value through equity if the instrument is held to collect the contractual cash flows and to sell them when the opportunity arises, yet without holding it for trading, and if its characteristics are similar to those of a basic contract implicitly entailing a high predictability of associated cash flows (“hold-to-collect-and-sell” model);
- at fair value through profit or loss if:
 - it is not eligible for the two aforementioned categories (as it does not meet the “basic” criterion and/or is managed in accordance with the “other” business model), or
 - the group initially opts to classify it as such, in an irrevocable way. This option is used to reduce accounting mismatch in relation to another associated instrument.

Cash flow characteristics

Contractual cash flows which solely represent repayments of principal and the payment of interest on outstanding principal are compatible with a “basic” contract.

In a basic contract, interest mainly represents the consideration for the time value of money (including in the event of negative interest) and credit risk. Interest may also include the liquidity risk, administrative fees to manage the asset and a profit margin.

All contractual clauses must be analyzed, in particular those that could alter the timing or amount of contractual cash flows. The option, under the agreement, for the borrower or lender to repay the financial instrument early is compatible with the SPPI⁽¹⁾ (solely payment of principal and interest) criterion for contractual cash flows, provided that the amount repaid essentially represents the outstanding principal and accrued interest, as well as, where applicable, early repayment compensation of a reasonable amount.

The compensation for early repayment is deemed reasonable if, for example:

- it is expressed as a percentage of the principal repaid and is below 10% of the nominal amount repaid; or
- it is determined according to a formula aimed at compensating the difference in the benchmark interest rate between the date on which the loan was granted and its early repayment date.

The analysis of contractual cash flows may also require their comparison with those of a reference instrument when the time value of money included in the interest is likely to change due to the contractual clauses of the instrument. This is the case, for example, when the interest rate of the financial instrument is revised periodically, but the frequency of such revisions is unrelated to the period for which the interest rate was established (e.g. monthly revision of an annual interest rate), or if the interest rate of the financial instrument is revised periodically based on an average interest rate.

If the difference between the undiscounted contractual cash flows of the financial asset and those of the reference instrument is significant, or may become so, the financial asset cannot be considered as basic.

Depending on the case, the analysis is either qualitative or quantitative. The materiality or immateriality of the difference is assessed for each fiscal year and cumulatively over the life of the instrument. The quantitative analysis takes into account a range of reasonably possible scenarios. To this effect, the group has used yield curves dating back to the year 2000.

Moreover, a specific analysis is conducted in the case of securitization where there is priority of payment among holders and credit risk concentrations in the form of tranches. In that case, the analysis requires the examination of the contractual characteristics of the tranches in which the group has invested and of the underlying financial instruments, as well as the credit risk of the tranches in relation to the credit risk of the underlying financial instruments.

⁽¹⁾ SPPI: Solely Payments of Principal and Interest.

Note that:

- embedded derivatives in financial assets are no longer accounted for separately, which implies that the entire hybrid instrument is then considered as non-basic and recorded at fair value through profit or loss;
- units in UCITS or real estate UCI (OPCI) are not basic instruments and are recognized at fair value through profit or loss.

Business models

The business model represents the way in which the instruments are managed to generate cash flows and revenues. It is based on observable facts and not simply on management's intention. It is not assessed at the entity level, or on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but rather at a higher level of aggregation which reflects the way in which groups of financial assets are managed collectively. It is determined at initial recognition and may be reassessed in the event of a change in model (exceptional cases).

To determine the business model, it is necessary to consider all available information, including the following:

- how the activity's performance is reported to decision-makers;
- how managers are compensated;
- the frequency, timing and volumes of sales in previous periods;
- the reasons for the sales;
- future sales forecasts;
- the way in which risk is assessed.

For the "hold-to-collect" business model, certain examples of authorized sales are explicitly set out in the standard:

- in response to an increase in credit risk;
- close to maturity and that the proceeds from these sales correspond approximately to the contractual cash flows still to be received;
- exceptional (e.g. linked to a liquidity stress).

Frequent disposals (of insignificant unit value) or infrequent disposals (even if of significant unit value) are compatible with the hold-to-collect model.

These "authorized" disposals are not taken into account in the analysis of the significant and frequent nature of sales made from a portfolio. Disposals linked to changes in the regulatory or tax framework will be documented on a case-by-case basis in order to demonstrate the "infrequent" nature of such disposals.

For other disposals, thresholds have been defined according to the maturity of the securities portfolio, e.g. 2% of annual disposals on outstandings in the portfolio with an average maturity of eight years (the group does not sell its loans accounted for in a hold-to-collect model).

The group has mainly developed a model based on the collection of contractual cash flows from financial assets, which applies in particular to the customer financing activities.

It also manages financial assets according to a model based on the collection of contractual cash flows from financial assets and the sale of these assets, as well as a model for other financial assets, in particular financial assets held for trading.

Within the group, the "hold-to-collect-and-sell" model applies primarily to proprietary cash management and liquidity portfolio management activities.

Financial assets held for trading consist of securities originally acquired with the intention of reselling them in the near future, as well as securities that are part of a portfolio of securities that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking.

Financial assets at amortized cost

These mainly include:

- cash and cash equivalents, which comprise cash accounts, deposits, and demand loans and borrowings with central banks and credit institutions;
- other loans to credit institutions and loans to customers (granted directly, or the share in syndicated loans), not measured at fair value through profit or loss;
- a portion of the securities held by the group.

The financial assets classified in this category are initially recognized at their fair value, which is generally the net amount disbursed. The interest rates applied to loans granted are deemed to represent market rates, since they are constantly adjusted in line with the interest rates applied by the vast majority of competing institutions.

At subsequent reporting dates, the assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts future cash payments or inflows over the estimated life of the financial instrument to obtain the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. It takes into account estimated cash flows excluding future losses on loans and includes commissions paid or received when these are treated as interest, as well as directly-related transaction costs and all premiums and discounts.

For securities, the amortized cost takes into account the amortization of premiums and discounts, as well as acquisition costs, if significant. Purchases and sales of securities are recognized at the settlement date.

The income received is shown in the income statement under "Interest and similar income".

Commissions received or paid, which are directly linked to the arrangement of a loan and are treated as a component of interest, are spread over the term of the loan using the effective interest rate method and are recorded in the income statement under "Interest".

Commissions received in connection with the commercial renegotiation of loans are also spread over the term of the loan.

The restructuring of a loan following the debtor's financial difficulties entails novation of the contract. Following the definition of this concept by the European Banking Authority, the group integrated it into the information systems so that the accounting and prudential definitions are harmonized.

The fair value of assets at amortized cost is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements at the end of each reporting period. It corresponds to the net present value of future cash flows estimated using a zero-coupon yield curve that includes an issuer cost specific to the debtor.

Prêt garantis par l'Etat (PGE) (State-guaranteed loans-SGLs)

The group committed to the government's Covid-19 crisis-related plan to support the economy. This was further strengthened in April 2022, in the context of the conflict in Ukraine.

The group offered:

- until June 30, 2022, PGE (State-guaranteed loans - SGLs) to support the cash flow of its business and corporate customers, and
- until December 31, 2023, Resilience PGE (SGLs) for customers that have not taken out an PGE (SGL) since March 2020 or who have not exceeded the limit on their first PGE (SGL).

PGE (SGLs) represent 12-month bullet loans with grace periods of one to five years. At the date of subscription, the interest rate of the PGE (SGL) was set at 0%, increased by the cost of the State guarantee set at between 0.25% and 0.50% (and rebilled *via* a commission paid by the customer).

At the end of the first 12 months, the beneficiary of the PGE (SGL) had the option of setting a new PGE (SGL) term (limited to six years in total) and amortization terms. In accordance with the government announcements of January 14, 2021, it was able to obtain a "deferral of one additional year" to start repaying the capital.

The Crédit Mutuel group considered that this deferred amortization measure falls within the legal framework of the PGE (SGL) (*i.e.* adjustment of the contractual schedule, with a first annual repayment term). This "deferral" does not represent, taken in isolation, an indicator of a deterioration in credit risk or the probable default of the borrower (*i.e.* "unlikely to pay").

Held for the purpose of collecting cash flows and meeting the basic loan criteria, they are accounted for at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method. On the date of initial recognition, they were recognized at their nominal value, which is representative of their fair value.

On the subscription anniversary date, the PGE (SGLs) were subject to a grace period. The revision of flows related to the recognition of guarantee commissions over the duration of the grace period was recognized as an adjustment to the carrying amount of PGE (SGLs) with an immediate and positive impact on profit. This impact was immaterial as of the reporting date.

At June 30, 2025, State-guaranteed loans issued by the group amounted to €4.7 billion, guaranteed to the tune of €4.3 billion. The amounts declassified to stage 3 amount to €1.4 billion.

The valuation of the expected credit losses for these loans takes into account the effect of the state guarantee (implemented by the Banque Publique d'Investissement) for 70% to 90% of the outstanding capital and interest. As of June 30, 2025, impairment amounted to €0.2 billion.

Financial assets at fair value through equity

For Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale, this category solely consists of securities. They are recognized at fair value in the balance sheet at the time of their acquisition plus transaction costs, on the settlement date and at subsequent reporting dates until their disposal. Changes in fair value are shown on the "Unrealized or deferred gains and losses" line within a specific equity account, excluding accrued income. These unrealized gains or losses recognized in equity are only recognized in the income statement in the event of disposal or impairment (see sections 2.1.7 "Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities" and 2.1.8 "Measurement of credit risk").

Income accrued or received is recognized in profit or loss under "Interest and similar income", using the effective interest rate method.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

They are recognized at fair value at the time of their initial recognition and subsequently up to the date of their disposal (see section 2.1.7 "Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities"). Changes in fair value are taken to the income statement under "Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss".

Income received or accrued on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the income statement under interest income/(expense). Before, this interest was recognized under "Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss", in order to be consistent with the regulatory statements sent to the ECB as part of the Short Term Exercise (STE).

Purchases and sales of securities measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognized on the settlement date. Changes in fair value between the transaction date and the settlement date are recognized in profit or loss.

2.1.1.2 Equity instruments acquired

Equity instruments acquired (shares, in particular) are classified as follows:

- at fair value through profit or loss; or
- optionally, at fair value through other non-recyclable equity at the initial recognition and in an irrevocable manner when they are not held for trading.

Financial assets at fair value through equity

Shares and other equity instruments are recorded in the balance sheet at fair value plus transaction costs at the time of their acquisition and at subsequent reporting dates until their disposal. Changes in fair value are shown on the "Unrealized or deferred gains and losses" line within a specific equity account. These unrealized or deferred gains and losses booked to equity are never recognized in the income statement, even when they are sold (see section 2.1.7 "Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities"). Only dividends received on variable-income securities are recorded in the income statement, under "Net gains/(losses) on financial assets at fair value through equity".

Purchases and sales of securities are recognized on the settlement date.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Equity instruments are recognized in the same way as debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

2.1.2 Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified in one of the following two categories:

2.1.2.1 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

- those incurred for trading purposes including, by default, derivatives with a negative fair value which do not qualify as hedging instruments; and
- non-derivative financial liabilities that the group originally classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option).
 - financial instruments containing one or more separable embedded derivatives,
 - instruments for which, were the fair value option is not applied, the accounting treatment would be inconsistent with that applied to another related instrument,
 - instruments belonging to a pool of financial instruments measured and managed at fair value.

The recognition of changes in fair value resulting from own credit risk concerning debts optionally designated at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in unrealized or deferred profit or loss in non-reclassifiable equity. The group is marginally concerned by the issue of own credit risk.

2.1.2.2 Financial liabilities at amortized cost

These consist of other non-derivative financial liabilities. These include debts due to customers and to credit institutions, debt securities (certificates of deposit, interbank market securities, bonds, TLTRO⁽¹⁾ II and III refinancing securities etc.), as well as dated and undated subordinated debt for which measurement at fair value through profit or loss was not opted for.

Subordinated debt is separated from other debt securities since, in the event of liquidation of the debtor's assets, it is repaid only after claims by other creditors have been extinguished. Debt securities include the non-preferred senior debt instruments created by the Sapin 2 Law.

These liabilities are initially recognized at fair value in the balance sheet. At subsequent reporting dates, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The initial fair value of issued securities is their issue price less transaction costs, where applicable.

Regulated savings contracts

Liabilities carried at amortized cost include *comptes épargne logement* (CEL – mortgage saving accounts) and *plans épargne logement* (PEL – mortgage saving plans), which are regulated French products available to customers (natural persons). In the initial savings phase, account holders receive interest on amounts paid into these accounts, which subsequently entitle them to a mortgage loan (second phase). They generate two types of obligations for the distributing establishment:

- an obligation to pay interest on paid-in amounts at a fixed rate (in the case of PEL (mortgage saving plans) only, as interest on CEL is regularly revised on the basis of an indexation formula and is therefore treated as variable-rate interest);
- an obligation to grant loans to customers under predetermined terms (both PEL and CEL).

The cost represented by these obligations has been estimated on the basis of behavioral statistics and market data. A provision is recognized in liabilities to cover the future costs relating to the risk that the terms of such products may be potentially unfavorable, compared to the interest rates offered to retail customers on similar, but unregulated, products. This approach is carried out by homogeneous generation in terms of regulated conditions of PEL and CEL accounts. The impact on profit or loss is included in interest paid to customers.

2.1.3 Debt-equity distinction

According to the IFRIC 2 interpretation, members' shares are shareholders' equity if the entity has an unconditional right to refuse redemption or if there are legal or statutory provisions prohibiting or significantly limiting redemption. Due to the existing statutory and legal provisions, the members' shares issued by structures composing the Crédit Mutuel group's "consolidating" entity are recognized in shareholders' equity.

Other financial instruments issued by the group are classified as debt instruments in the group's accounts when the group has a contractual obligation to deliver cash to holders of the instruments. This is notably the case for all subordinated notes issued by the group.

2.1.4 Foreign currency transactions

Assets and liabilities denominated in a currency other than the functional currency are translated at the exchange rates at the reporting date.

2.1.4.1 Monetary financial assets or liabilities

Foreign currency gains and losses on the translation of such items are recorded in the income statement under "Net gains/(losses) on portfolio at fair value through profit or loss".

2.1.4.2 Non-monetary financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value

Foreign exchange gains or losses arising from such translations are recognized in the income statement under "Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss" if measured at fair value through profit or loss, or recognized under "Unrealized or deferred capital gains/(losses)" if they are financial assets measured at fair value through equity.

⁽¹⁾ Targeted Longer-Term Refinancing Operations.

2.1.5 Derivatives and hedge accounting

IFRS 9 allows entities to choose, on first-time application, whether to apply the new provisions concerning hedge accounting or to retain those of IAS 39.

The group has opted to retain the provisions of IAS 39. In accordance with IFRS 7 (revised), additional information on the management of risks and the impacts of hedge accounting on the financial statements is provided in the notes or in the management report.

Moreover, the provisions of IAS 39 concerning the fair value hedge of the interest rate risk associated with a portfolio of financial assets or financial liabilities, as adopted by the European Union, continue to apply.

Derivatives are financial instruments which have the following three characteristics:

- their value fluctuates in response to changes in the underlying items (interest rates, exchange rates, share prices, indices, commodities, credit ratings, etc.);
- their initial cost is low or nil;
- their settlement takes place at a future date.

The Crédit Mutuel group uses simple derivative instruments (swaps, vanilla options), mainly interest rate instruments, which are essentially classified in level 2 of the value hierarchy.

All financial derivative instruments are recorded at fair value under financial assets or financial liabilities in the balance sheet. They are recognized by default as trading instruments unless they can be classified as hedging instruments.

2.1.5.1 Determining the fair value of derivatives

Most over-the-counter derivatives, swaps, forward rate agreements, caps, floors and vanilla options are valued using standard, generally accepted models (discounted cash flow method, Black and Scholes model or interpolation techniques), based on observable market data such as yield curves. The valuations given by these models are adjusted to take into account the liquidity risk and the credit risk associated with the instrument or parameter in question and specific risk premiums intended to offset any additional costs resulting from a dynamic management strategy associated with the model under certain market conditions; and the counterparty risk present in the positive fair value of over-the-counter derivatives. The latter includes the own counterparty risk present in the negative fair value of over-the-counter derivatives.

When establishing valuation adjustments, each risk factor is considered individually and no effect of diversification between risks, parameters or models of a different nature are taken into account. A portfolio approach is most often used for a given risk factor.

Derivatives are recognized as financial assets when their market value is positive and as financial liabilities when their market value is negative.

2.1.5.2 Classification of derivatives and hedge accounting

Derivatives classified as financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

By default, all derivatives not designated as hedging instruments under IFRS are classified as "Financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss", even if economically they were contracted for the purpose of hedging one or more risks.

Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid instrument that, when separated from its host contract, meets the definition criteria for a derivative. It has the effect, notably, of changing certain cash flows in the same way as a stand-alone derivative.

This derivative is detached from the host contract and recognized separately as a derivative instrument at fair value through profit or loss only if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- it meets the definition criteria of a derivative;
- the hybrid instrument hosting the embedded derivative is not measured at fair value through profit or loss;
- the economic characteristics of the derivative and the associated risks are not considered as being closely related to those of the host contract;
- separate measurement of the embedded derivative is sufficiently reliable to provide relevant information.

Under IFRS 9, only embedded derivatives embedded in financial liabilities can be recognized separately from the host contract.

Realized and unrealized gains and losses are recognized in the income statement under "Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss".

Hedge accounting

Risks hedged

In its accounts, the group only recognizes interest rate risk through micro-hedging, or on a larger scale through macro-hedging.

Micro-hedging is the partial hedging of the risks incurred by an entity on its assets and liabilities. It specifically applies to one or more assets or liabilities for which the entity covers the risk of an unfavorable change in a type of risk, through derivatives.

Macro-hedging aims to cover all of the group's assets and liabilities against any unfavorable changes, particularly in interest rates.

The overall management of the interest rate risk is described in the management report, along with the management of all other risks (foreign exchange, credit, etc.) that may be hedged through the natural backing of assets to liabilities or the recognition of trading derivatives.

Micro-hedging is used in particular in the context of asset swaps. It generally aims to transform a fixed-rate instrument into a variable-rate instrument.

Three types of hedging relationships are possible. The choice of the hedging relationship depends on the nature of the risk being hedged:

- a fair value hedge hedges the exposure to changes in the fair value of financial assets or financial liabilities;
- a cash flow hedge is a hedge of the exposure to variability in cash flows relating to financial assets or financial liabilities, firm commitments or forward transactions;
- the hedging of net investments in foreign currencies is recognized in the same way as cash flow hedging. The group has not used this form of hedging.

Hedging derivatives must meet the criteria stipulated by IAS 39 to be designated as hedging instruments for accounting purposes. Specifically:

- the hedging instrument and the hedged item must both qualify for hedge accounting;
- the relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument must be documented formally immediately upon inception of the hedging relationship. This documentation sets out the risk management objectives determined by management, the nature of the risk hedged, the underlying strategy and the methods used to measure the effectiveness of the hedge;
- the effectiveness of the hedge must be demonstrated upon inception of the hedging relationship, subsequently throughout its life, and at least at each reporting date. The ratio of the change in value or gain/loss on the hedging instrument to that of the hedged item must be within a range of 80% to 125%.

Where applicable, hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively.

Fair value hedge of identified financial assets or liabilities

In a fair value hedging relationship, derivatives are remeasured at fair value through profit or loss under "Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss" symmetrically with the revaluation of the hedged items in profit or loss, related to the risk hedged. This rule also applies if the hedged item is recognized at amortized cost or is a debt instrument classified under "Financial assets at fair value through shareholders' equity". Changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument and the hedged risk component offset each other partially or totally; only the ineffective portion of the hedge is recognized in profit or loss. It may be due to:

- the "counterparty risk" component integrated in the value of the derivatives;
- the different value curve between the hedged items and hedging instruments. Indeed, swaps are valued with an OIS curve if they are collateralized or with a BOR curve otherwise. Hedged items are valued using a BOR curve.

The portion corresponding to the rediscounting of the derivative financial instrument is recognized in the income statement under "Interest income/(expense)". The same treatment is applied to the interest income or expense relating to the hedged item.

If the hedging relationship is interrupted or the effectiveness criteria are not met, hedge accounting is discontinued on a prospective basis. The hedging derivatives are transferred to "Financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss" and are accounted for in accordance with the principles applicable to this category. The carrying amount of the hedged item is subsequently no longer adjusted to reflect changes in fair value. In the case of interest rate instruments initially identified as hedged, the remeasurement adjustment is amortized over their remaining life. If the hedged item has been derecognized in the balance sheet, in particular due to early repayment, the cumulative adjustments are recognized immediately in the income statement.

Macro-hedging derivatives

The group uses the possibilities offered by the European Commission regarding the accounting for macro-hedging transactions. The changes made by the European Union to IAS 39 (carve-out) allow the inclusion of customer demand deposits in portfolios of hedged fixed-rate liabilities with no measurement of ineffectiveness in case of under-hedging. Demand deposits are included based on the run-off rules defined for asset-liability management purposes.

For each portfolio of financial assets or liabilities bearing a fixed rate, the effectiveness of the hedging relationship is verified through:

- an over-hedging test: the group ensures that, prospectively and retrospectively, the maturity schedule of the hedged items is greater than that of the hedging derivatives;
- a test of non-disappearance of the hedged item, which consists of ensuring that the maximum historically hedged position is lower than the nominal value of the hedged portfolio at the reporting date for each future maturity band and each rate generation;
- a quantitative test: a quantitative test intended to ensure retrospectively that changes in the fair value of the modeled synthetic instrument offset changes in the fair value of the hedging instruments.

The sources of ineffectiveness related to macro-hedging result from mismatches in the curves used to model the hedged portfolios and hedging derivatives, as well as possible mismatches in the interest payments of these items.

The accounting treatment of fair value macro-hedging derivatives is similar to that used for fair value hedging derivatives.

Changes in the fair value of the hedged portfolios are recorded in the balance sheet under "Revaluation adjustment on rate-hedged books", the counterpart being an income statement line item.

Cash flow hedges

In the case of a cash flow hedging relationship, derivatives are remeasured at fair value in the balance sheet, with the effective portion recognized in equity. The portion considered as ineffective is recognized in the income statement under "Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss".

Amounts recognized in equity are reclassified to profit or loss under "Interest income/(expense)" at the same time as the cash flows attributable to the hedged item affect profit or loss.

The hedged items continue to be accounted for in accordance with the rules specific to their accounting category. If the hedging relationship is terminated or no longer meets the hedge effectiveness criteria, hedge accounting is discontinued. The cumulative amounts recorded in shareholders' equity for the remeasurement of the hedging derivative are maintained in shareholders' equity until such time as the hedged transaction itself impacts profit or loss or until the transaction is no longer expected to occur. At this point, said amounts are transferred to profit or loss.

If the hedged item no longer exists, the cumulative amounts recorded in equity are immediately transferred to profit or loss.

Benchmark rate reform

Within the framework of the IBOR reform, the group is easing its hedge accounting policies for changes related to the IBOR reform:

- before defining the substitution indices, maintain existing hedging relationships during this exceptional and temporary situation and until the uncertainty created by the reform of IBOR rates is resolved concerning the choice of a new index and the effective date of this change;
- after defining the substitution indices, in particular, update the description of the hedged risk and the documentation, without impacting the continuity of the hedging relationships. A temporary exception on the "separately identifiable" nature of a non-contractually specified hedged risk component. Such a risk component indexed to a replacement rate will be considered separately identifiable if it is reasonable for it to become identifiable within a period of 24 months after designation, in the context of the development of the replacement index markets.

2.1.6 Financial guarantees and financing commitments

A contract qualifies as a financial guarantee if it requires the issuer to make specific payments to reimburse the policyholder for a loss incurred because a specified debtor fails to make payment on a debt instrument on the due date.

These contracts may be classified as insurance contracts if they transfer a significant insurance risk. In this case, they fall within the scope of IFRS 17 (see note 2.2.2).

If they provide for payments in response to changes in a financial variable (price, credit rating, index, etc.) or a non-financial variable, provided that in this case the variable is not specific to one of the parties to the contract, then these guarantees are treated as derivatives, falling within the scope of IFRS 9.

Financing commitments that are not considered as derivatives within the meaning of IFRS 9 are not shown on the balance sheet. They are, however, subject to provisions, in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9.

2.1.7 Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

The group partly or fully "derecognizes" a financial asset (or a group of similar assets) when the contractual rights to the asset's cash flows expire, or when the group has transferred the contractual rights to the financial asset's cash flows, as well as most of the risks and advantages linked with ownership of the asset.

Upon "derecognition" of:

- a financial asset or liability at amortized cost or at fair value through profit or loss: a gain or loss on disposal is recognized in the income statement in an amount equal to the difference between the carrying amount of the asset or liability and the amount of the consideration received/paid;
- a debt instrument at fair value through equity: the unrealized gains or losses previously recognized under equity are taken to the income statement, as well as any capital gains/losses on disposal;
- an equity instrument at fair value through equity: the unrealized gains or losses previously recognized under equity, as well as any capital gains/losses on disposal are recognized in consolidated reserves without going through the income statement.

The group "derecognizes" a financial liability when the contractual obligation is extinguished, is canceled or expires. A financial liability may also be "derecognized" in the event of a material change in its contractual terms and conditions, or an exchange with the lender for an instrument whose contractual terms and conditions are substantially different.

2.1.8 Measurement of credit risk

The impairment model of IFRS 9 is based on an "expected loss" approach, whereas that of IAS 39 was based on an incurred credit loss model, implying that credit losses were recognized too late and too little at the time of the financial crisis.

Under this IFRS 9 model, financial assets for which no objective evidence of impairment exists on an individual basis are impaired on the basis of observed losses as well as reasonable and justifiable future cash flow forecasts.

The IFRS 9 impairment model thus applies to all debt instruments measured at amortized cost or at fair value through equity, as well as to financing commitments and financial guarantees. These outstandings are broken down into three categories:

- stage 1 – non-downgraded performing loans: provisioning on the basis of 12-month expected credit losses (resulting from default risks over the following 12 months) from the initial recognition of the financial assets, provided that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition;
- stage 2 – downgraded performing loans: provisioning on the basis of the expected credit losses at maturity (resulting from default risks over the entire remaining life of the instrument) if the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition; and
- stage 3 – non-performing loans: category comprising the financial assets for which there is objective evidence of impairment related to an event that has occurred since the loan was granted.

For stages 1 and 2, the basis of calculation of interest income is the gross value of the asset before impairment while, for stage 3, it is the net value after impairment.

2.1.8.1 Governance

The models for compartment allocation, forward-looking scenarios and parameter calculation methods constitute the methodological basis for impairment calculations. They are validated at the group's top level and are applicable to all entities according to the portfolios involved. The entire methodological basis and any subsequent modification in terms of method, weighting of the scenarios, parameter calculation or provision calculation must be validated by the Crédit Mutuel group's management bodies.

These bodies consist of the supervisory and executive board as defined by Article 10 of the Order of November 3, 2014 relative to internal control. Given the specificities of the Crédit Mutuel group's decentralized organizational structure, the supervisory and management body are divided into two levels: the national level and the regional level.

The principle of subsidiarity, applied across the Crédit Mutuel group, governs the breakdown of roles between national and regional levels, both on a project basis and for the ongoing implementation of the asset impairment calculation methodology.

At the national level, the Basel III working group approves the national procedures, models and methodologies to be applied by the regional groups. Any change in the calibration of the scenarios or parameters used in the IFRS 9 provisioning model is validated by this body.

At the regional level, regional groups are tasked with the calculation of their IFRS 9 provisions within their entities, under the responsibility and control of their respective executive and supervisory bodies.

2.1.8.2 Definition of the boundary between stages 1 and 2

The group uses the models developed for prudential purposes and has therefore applied a similar breakdown of its outstanding loans:

- Low Default Portfolios (LDPs), for which the rating model is based on an expert assessment: Large corporates, Banks, Local governments, Sovereigns, Specialized financing. These portfolios are composed of products such as operating loans, short-term operating loans, current accounts, etc.;
- High Default Portfolios (HDPs) for which the default data is sufficient to establish a statistical rating model: mass corporate and retail. These portfolios include products such as home loans, consumer credit, revolving loans, current accounts, etc.

A significant increase in credit risk, which entails transferring a loan out of stage 1 into stage 2, is assessed by:

- taking into account all reasonable and justifiable information; and
- comparing the risk of default on the financial instrument at the reporting date with the risk of default at the initial recognition date.

For the group, this involves measuring the risk at the level of the borrower, where the counterparty rating system is common to the entire group. All of the group's counterparties eligible for internal approaches are rated by the system. This system is based on:

- statistical algorithms or "mass ratings" based on one or more models, using a selection of representative and predictive risk variables (HDPs); or
- rating grids developed by experts (LDPs).

The change in risk since initial recognition is measured on a contract-by-contract basis. Unlike stage 3, transferring a customer's contract into stage 2 does not entail transferring all of the customer's outstanding loans or those of related parties (absence of contagion).

Note that the group immediately puts into stage 1 any performing exposure that no longer meets the criteria for stage 2 classification (both qualitative and quantitative).

The group has demonstrated that a significant correlation exists between the probabilities of default at 12 months and at termination, which allows it to use 12-month credit risk as a reasonable approximation of the change in risk since initial recognition, as the standard permits.

Quantitative criteria

For LDP portfolios, the boundary is based on an allocation matrix that relates the internal ratings at origination and at the reporting date. Thus, the riskier the rating of the loan, the lower the group's relative tolerance for a significant deterioration in risk.

On the HDP portfolios, at December 31, 2024, the group committed to adapting the criteria for assessing a significant increase in credit risk, in line with the recommendations issued by the European Banking Authority and the European Central Bank.

In accordance with these new criteria, the group opted for the operational simplification proposed by the standard, which allows low-risk loans at the closing date to be maintained in stage 1 as long as the following three conditions are met:

- the financial asset has a low risk of default;
- the borrower demonstrates a strong ability to meet their short-term contractual cash flow obligations;
- the borrower's ability to meet their short-term contractual obligations is not necessarily impaired by unfavorable changes in longer-term economic and business conditions.

Credit risk is considered to have increased significantly if the probability of default on the instrument has increased by a factor of at least three since origination.

Lastly, the frontier curve formula, which relates the probability of default at inception to the probability of default at the closing date, has been revised to better reflect the prospective dimension within HDPs.

Qualitative criteria

To this quantitative data the group adds qualitative criteria such as installments unpaid or late by more than 30 days, the fact that a loan has been restructured, etc.

Methods based exclusively on qualitative criteria are used for entities or small portfolios that are classified for prudential purposes under the standardized approach and do not have a rating system.

2.1.8.3 Stages 1 and 2 – Calculating expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are measured by multiplying the current outstanding balance discounted by the contract rate by its probability of default (PD) and by the loss given default (LGD) ratio. The off-balance-sheet exposure is converted into a balance sheet equivalent based on the probability of a drawdown. The one-year probability of default is used for stage 1, while the probability of default at termination (one-to-ten year curve) is used for stage 2.

These parameters are based on the same values as prudential models and adapted to meet IFRS 9 requirements. They are used both for assigning loans to a stage and for calculating expected losses.

Probability of default

This is based:

- for high default portfolios, on the models approved under the IRB-A approach;
- for low default portfolios, on an external probability of default scale based;

on a history dating back to 1981.

Loss given default

This is based:

- for high default portfolios, on the collection flows observed over a long period of time, discounted at the interest rates of the contracts, segmented according to types of products and types of guarantees;
- for low default portfolios, on fixed ratios (60% for sovereign and 40% for the rest).

Conversion factors

For all products, including revolving loans, they are used to convert off-balance-sheet exposure to a balance sheet equivalent and are mainly based on prudential models.

Forward-looking aspect

To calculate expected credit losses, the standard requires taking reasonable and justifiable information into account, including forward-looking information. The development of the forward-looking aspect requires anticipating changes in the economy and relating these anticipated changes to the risk parameters. This forward-looking dimension is determined at group level and is taken into account by modeling default probabilities and by deforming internal rating migration matrices (or risk parameters).

For portfolios with a high default rate, the forward-looking dimension included in the probability of default combines three scenarios – optimistic, neutral and pessimistic – which are weighted to reflect the group's five-year forecast of the business cycle, approved by the Chief Executive Officers of the regional groups and of the Crédit Mutuel Group.

These scenarios are drawn up by the group's economists, taking into account macroeconomic data (GDP, unemployment rate, inflation rate, short-term and long-term interest rates, etc.) published by institutions (IMF, World Bank, ECB, OECD).

The weighting to be attributed to the scenario used to calculate expected credit losses is set at a minimum of 50% for the central scenario, and the weighting of the two alternative scenarios is defined according to the economic cycle anticipated by the group's economists. The weightings are updated at least every six months.

However, the forward-looking approach embedded in the expected credit loss model could be adjusted to incorporate elements that would not have been captured by the scenarios because:

- they are recent, meaning they occurred a few weeks before the reporting date;
- they cannot be included in a scenario: for example, regulatory changes that will certainly have a significant effect on the risk parameters unprecedented in the historical record and whose impact can be measured by making certain assumptions.

Post-model adjustments can be considered to reflect the consequences of climatic events on expected losses or the outlook for deterioration in certain economic sectors.

For low default portfolios, forward-looking information is incorporated into the large corporate/bank models, but not into the local government, sovereign and specialized financing models.

The effects of these adjustments are described above in the paragraph on credit risk.

2.1.8.4 Stage 3 – Non-performing loans

An impairment is recognized whenever there is objective proof of impairment due to one or more events occurring after a loan or group of loans have been made that might generate a loss. The impairment is equal to the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, allowing for collateral or other guarantees, present-discounted at the interest rate of the original loan. In the event of a variable rate, it is the most recent contractual rate that is booked.

The Crédit Mutuel Group applies the new definition of prudential default in accordance with EBA guidelines and regulatory technical standards on applicable materiality thresholds, the main elements of which are as follows:

- default analysis is now performed on a daily basis at the creditor level and no longer at the contract level;
- the number of days of late installments is appraised for each creditor (obligor) or group of creditors (joint obligors) in the case of a joint commitment;
- the default is triggered when 90 consecutive days of arrears are recorded by a creditor/group of creditors. The count of the number of days begins at the simultaneous crossing of the absolute materiality threshold (€100 Retail, €500 Corporate) and the relative materiality threshold (more than 1% of balance sheet commitments in arrears). The countdown is reset when this is no longer the case for one of the two thresholds;
- the default contagion scope extends to all receivables of the creditor and all individual commitments of creditors participating in a joint credit obligation;
- there is a minimum three-month probationary period before non-restructured assets can return to healthy status.

Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale has rolled out the new definition of default on IRB entities using the EBA's two-step approach:

- step 1 – This consists of presenting a self-assessment and an authorization request to the supervisor. Authorization for use was obtained by the group in October 2019;
- step 2 – This consists of implementing the new definition of default and then adjusting the models if necessary after an observation period of 12 months for new defaults.

The group believes that this new definition of default, as required by the EBA, is representative of objective proof of impairment in an accounting sense of the word. The group has aligned its definitions of accounting (stage 3) and prudential default. This change constitutes a change in estimate, the non-material impact of which is recognized in the income statement in the year of the change.

2.1.8.5 Initially impaired financial assets

These are contracts for which the counterparty is non-performance at the initial recognition or acquisition date. If the borrower is non-performing at the reporting date, the contracts are classified into stage 3; otherwise, they are classified as performing loans, identified in an "originated credit-impaired assets" category and provisioned based on the same method used for exposures in stage 2, *i.e.* an expected loss over the residual maturity of the contract.

2.1.8.6 Accounting

Impairment charges and provisions are recorded in the cost of counterparty risk. Reversals of impairment charges and provisions are recorded in the cost of counterparty risk for the portion related to the change in risk and in net interest margin for the portion related to the passage of time. For loans and receivables, impairment is deducted from assets, and for financing and guarantee commitments, the provision is recorded in liabilities under "Provisions" (see sections 2.1.6 "Financial guarantees and financing commitments" and 2.3.2 "Provisions"). For assets at fair value through equity, the impairment recognized in the cost of risk is offset under "Unrealized or deferred gains and losses".

Loan losses are written off and the related impairments and provisions are reversed.

2.1.9 Determination of fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be sold, or a liability transferred, between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

The fair value of an instrument upon initial recognition is generally its transaction price.

The fair value must be calculated for subsequent measurements. The calculation method to be applied varies depending on whether the instrument is traded on a market deemed to be active or not.

2.1.9.1 Instruments traded on an active market

When financial instruments are traded in an active market, fair value is determined by reference to their quoted price as this represents the best possible estimate of fair value. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available (from a stock exchange, dealer, broker or pricing service) and those prices represent actual market transactions regularly occurring on an arm's length basis.

2.1.9.2 Instruments traded on a non-active market

Observable market data are used provided they reflect the reality of a transaction at arm's length on the valuation date and there is no need to make an excessive adjustment to said value. In other cases, the group uses non-observable data (mark-to-model).

When observable data is not available or when market price adjustments require the use of non-observable data, the entity may use internal assumptions relating to future cash flows and discount rates, comprising adjustments linked to the risks the market would factor in. Said valuation adjustments facilitate the inclusion, in particular, of risks not taken into account by the model, as well as liquidity risks associated with the instrument or parameter in question, and specific risk premiums designed to offset certain additional costs that would result from the dynamic management strategy associated with the model in certain market conditions.

When establishing valuation adjustments, each risk factor is considered individually and no effect of diversification between risks, parameters or models of a different nature are taken into account. A portfolio approach is most often used for a given risk factor.

In all cases, adjustments are made by the group in a reasonable and appropriate manner, based on judgment.

2.1.9.3 Fair value hierarchy

A three-level hierarchy is used for fair value measurement of financial instruments:

- level 1: quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; This includes debt securities listed by at least three contributors and derivatives listed on an organized market;
- level 2: data other than the level 1 quoted prices, which are observable for the asset or liability concerned, either directly (*i.e.* prices) or indirectly (*i.e.* data derived from prices). Included, in particular, in level 2 are interest rate swaps whose fair value is generally determined with the help of yield curves based on market interest rates observed at the reporting date;
- level 3: data relating to the asset or liability that are not observable market data (non-observable data). The main constituents of this category are investments in non-consolidated companies held in venture capital entities or via capital risk entities, Capital Markets, debt securities quoted by a single contributor and derivatives using mainly non-observable parameters. The instrument is classified at the same hierarchical level as the lowest level of the input having an important bearing on fair value considered as a whole. Given the diversity and volume of the instruments measured at level 3, the sensitivity of the fair value to a change in the parameters would be immaterial.

2.2 Insurance activities

2.2.1 Financial investments of insurance activities

Financial investments of insurance activities, other than investment property, are valued in accordance with IFRS 9. For more details, see section 2-1

Investment property underlying insurance contracts is measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IAS 40.

2.2.2 Insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts

IFRS 17 defines the rules for the recognition, measurement and presentation of insurance contracts falling within its scope:

- valuation of insurance contracts on the balance sheet: their value is updated on each reporting date, based on a re-estimate of future cash flows related to their fulfillment. This re-estimate takes into account market data for financial information and policyholder behavior;
- recognition of the margin: the recognition in profit or loss of the future margin of the insurance contracts is spread over the duration of the insurance service; and
- presentation of the income statement: general operating expenses attributable to the execution of insurance contracts are presented as a reduction of net revenue under insurance services expenses and therefore do not affect the total amount of general operating expenses in the consolidated income statement.

The group has adopted the Year To Date (YTD) approach for assessing the various components of accounting models under IFRS 17.

This choice of accounting method is applied to all insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held, and involves disregarding estimates previously made in its interim financial statements.

Scope of application

IFRS 17 applies to insurance contracts issued, reinsurance contracts issued and held, and discretionary participation investment contracts issued.

An insurance contract is a contract under which the issuer assumes a significant insurance risk for the policyholder by agreeing to indemnify the policyholder if the insured event, which is future and uncertain, affects the policyholder unfavorably.

Grouping of contracts

The standard requires the identification of portfolios of insurance contracts, *i.e.* contracts subject to similar risks and managed together.

Each portfolio of insurance contracts issued is then divided into three profitability levels:

- onerous contracts upon initial recognition;
- contracts which, at the time of initial recognition, have no significant possibility of becoming loss-making;
- the other contracts in the portfolio.

The profitability level of a contract group must be uniform across all the contracts included in the group.

In addition, IFRS 17, as published by the IASB, introduces the principle of annual cohorts, prohibiting contracts issued more than one year apart from each other from being included in the same group.

Nevertheless, the standard as adopted by the European Union provides for an optional exception from the application of this rule for groups of insurance contracts with direct participation features and groups of investment contracts with discretionary participation features whose cash flows affect, or are affected by, cash flows to policyholders of other contracts.

GACM applies this European exception to eligible groups of contracts.

The different levels of aggregation used by GACM are as follows:

Definition of contract portfolios

General model and simplified model contracts are grouped by homogeneous product families, without distinction by guarantee or by legal entity within the same geographic area. VFA model contracts are grouped according to the asset portfolio to which they are backed.

Profitability signature and definition of contract groups

Given GACM's approach to contract portfolios, it is clear that contract portfolios present a homogeneous level of profitability by underwriting generation. Consequently, a portfolio of contracts valued according to the general model or the simplified model will be subdivided into a single group per underwriting year.

For VFA contracts, the contract group corresponds to the contract portfolio, in line with the European exception.

The IFRS 17 contract aggregation level defines the contract aggregation level to be used for measuring insurance contract liabilities and profitability.

Valuation models

General valuation model for insurance contracts (Building Block Approach)

Contracts should be valued by default according to a general measurement model as the sum of the following elements:

- fulfillment cash flows:
 - estimates of future cash flows weighted by their probability of occurrence,
 - an adjustment to reflect the time value of money (*i.e.* discounting these future cash flows),
 - an adjustment for non-financial risks;
- the contractual service margin (or CSM).

The cash flows included in the contract boundary mainly consist of premiums, benefits and directly attributable costs. For savings contracts, this includes in particular free payments as well as the annuity phase in service when the contracts provide for a mandatory annuity payment.

The contractual service margin represents the unearned profit for a group of insurance contracts, *i.e.* the present value of future profits. It is amortized in income from insurance contracts over the coverage period of the contracts, as the insurance entity provides services to policyholders according to the coverage units.

In view of the diversity of insurance contracts, the determination of coverage units requires judgment in considering both the level of coverage defined in the contract (for example, the capital in the event of death for a loan contract) and the expected duration of the contract.

The CSM of a group of contracts cannot be negative; any negative amount of fulfillment cash flows at the start or during the contract is immediately recognized in income.

Discount rate

IFRS 17 requires the use of discount rate curves reflecting the time value of money, cash flow, as well as the liquidity characteristics of insurance contracts. To determine the discount rate, the group applies the bottom-up approach. This methodology consists of adding a liquid risk-free component, based on rate swaps, and an adjustment to take into account the liquidity characteristics of insurance contracts.

The group uses the EIOPA yield curve and retains the principles relating to the extrapolation of the risk-free yield curve as part of the revision of the Solvency II directive (general approach of the Council of the European Union) because the latter provide greater coherence and consistency in terms of the financial markets.

The illiquidity premium is determined based on the composition of the portfolio of assets held by the group, as well as market performance indices. It includes listed and non-fixed income bonds.

- For bond assets, the illiquidity premium is assessed by comparing portfolio spreads with the implicit return on credit risk (compensation for the risk of default and rating downgrade).
- For non-bond classes, the illiquidity premium represents the expected outperformance net of market risks. The asset classes concerned are real estate, private equity, debt funds and alternative management.

The illiquidity premium is then adjusted by an application coefficient to take into account differences in the characteristics of the liabilities.

Adjustment for non-financial risk and confidence level

The adjustment for non-financial risk must reflect the compensation required by the group to support the uncertainty surrounding the amount and timing of cash flows that is generated by the non-financial risk when the group executes insurance contracts.

It was decided to calculate the risk adjustment with a quantile approach using Value at Risk ("VaR") for all risks. The group considers that a quantile of 80% represents an adequate level of prudence for the underlying technical reserves.

The estimate of the risk adjustment for non-financial risk takes into account the risk diversification effect.

This general model will apply by default to all insurance contracts.

The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts is remeasured at the end of each subsequent period. It is then equal to the sum of the following two amounts:

- the liability for remaining coverage, which includes the value of the re-estimated fulfillment flows at that date (present value of premiums to be received and future benefit expenses over the remaining coverage period) and the adjusted contractual service margin on the same date as described above;

- the liability for incurred claims, for an amount equal to the present value of the estimated cash flows required to settle valid requests on claims that have already occurred.

On this same reporting date, the amount of the contractual service margin is updated to take into account, notably:

- the effect of new contracts added to the group of contracts;
- interest capitalized at the discount rate used to determine the initial value of the margin;
- the re-estimation of fulfillment cash flows resulting from changes in technical assumptions (present value of premiums to be received and future benefit expenses over the remaining coverage period, excluding estimates of expenses to be paid on claims already incurred that are subject to a separate assessment).

However, if the negative amount related to the discounted future cash flow changes is greater than the amount of the remaining margin, then the negative surplus is immediately recognized in profit or loss. The margin is also capitalized according to the fixed rate at the start of the contract.

The effect of unwinding the discount on the liability related to the passage of time is recorded in "Financial income or financial expenses from insurance contracts issued" as well as that related to the change in the discount rate. However, the latter may optionally be recognized in shareholders' equity.

The group applies the option to neutralize the effects of discount rates in shareholders' equity for the portfolios of insurance contracts valued under the general model.

The group applies the General Measurement Model to long-term personal insurance and protection insurance contracts (in particular real estate borrower contracts, funeral contracts and long-term care contracts).

The coverage units used are calibrated according to the amount insured, therefore without reference to the cost to the insurer.

Variable fee model (Variable Fee Approach)

IFRS 17 provides for an adapted general model for participating contracts. This adapted model, known as the "Variable Fee Approach", makes it possible to reflect, in the valuation of insurance liabilities, the obligation to pay policyholders a substantial portion of the return on underlying assets net of contract expenses (as the changes in the value of the underlying assets attributable to policyholders are neutralized in the contractual service margin).

Insurance contracts with direct participation features are insurance contracts which, in substance, constitute contracts for investment-related services, where the entity promises a return based on underlying items. They are, therefore, defined as insurance contracts in which:

- the contractual terms specify that the policyholder is entitled to a share in a clearly defined portfolio of underlying items;
- the entity expects to pay the policyholder an amount corresponding to a substantial portion of the return obtained on the fair value of the underlying items;
- the entity expects any change in the amounts payable to the policyholder to be substantially attributable to changes in the fair value of the underlying items.

Eligibility for VFA is assessed on the basis of these criteria at the inception of the contract and is not reviewed thereafter, except in the event of substantial modification to the contract.

The main adaptations as compared to the General Model relate to:

- the insurer's share of the change in the fair value of the underlying investments. At each reporting date, it is included in the contractual service margin in order to be recognized in income over the expected remaining coverage period of the contracts;
- interest on the contractual service margin, the changes of which are implicitly included in the periodic revision of the contractual service margin.
- The income from these contracts is therefore mainly represented by the relaxation of fulfillment flows and the amortization of the contractual service margin. When the underlying items perfectly back the liabilities and are measured at fair value through profit or loss, the financial income of these contracts is zero. In the event of an accounting mismatch between the underlying assets and the insurance liabilities, the option of classifying in shareholders' equity the effect of changes in liabilities related to these assets is applicable.

The group applies the VFA model to all of the group's Life products (both general fund contracts and unit-linked contracts). The model used is the portfolio of assets underlying the contracts in question.

The coverage units used are the mathematical reserves of the contracts. On the basis of this driver, the group had to apply a correction coefficient to amortize the CSM in income and neutralize the bias induced by the bow wave effect associated with the stochastic modeling in a risk neutral environment. After applying the adjusted coverage unit, the amount of CSM, which is amortized in the income statement each period, takes into account the "real world" environment, and reflects the service provided to policyholders over the period in question.

Simplified approach (Premium Allocation Approach)

The standard also allows, subject to conditions, the application of a simplified approach known as the Premium Allocation Approach to contracts with a duration less than or equal to 12 months or if the application of the simplified approach gives a result close to the General Model.

For profitable contracts, the liability relating to the remaining coverage period corresponds to the amount of premiums received initially less acquisition costs and amounts already recognized in profit or loss before the reporting date. Onerous contracts and incurred claims liabilities are valued according to the general model. Liabilities for incurred claims are discounted if the expected settlement of claims takes place after one year from knowledge of the occurrence. In this case, the option of classifying the effect of changes in the discount rate in shareholders' equity is also applicable.

At each reporting date, the adjustment of liabilities in respect of the remaining coverage and incurred claims is recorded in the income statement.

The group applies the simplified approach to all property and casualty insurance products, and to a lesser extent to certain individual and collective Health and Protection products.

Main standard-setting options adopted by the group

Coverage unit for groups of insurance contracts

IFRS 17 defines the notion of coverage unit as a unit representing the "quantity of benefits [...] provided by the contracts". It specifies that "quantity of benefits" covers two aspects: the "quantity of benefits provided" and the "expected coverage period".

For each contract group, the group has determined a coverage unit to spread the contract service margin (CSM) over the various expected coverage periods, reflecting the quantity of benefits provided over these different periods.

For life and retirement savings contracts, the coverage unit used to amortize the CSM corresponds to the mathematical reserve associated with each contract, adjusted for the impact of the actual return on the underlying investments compared to the risk-neutral actuarial projection.

For borrower protection policies valued according to the general model, the coverage unit used to amortize the CSM corresponds to the sum insured.

Effect of rates neutralized in OCI

Financial income or financial expenses from insurance contracts issued will be presented separately between the income statement and shareholders' equity for those portfolios for which this breakdown is considered relevant, as permitted by the standard.

The group applies the option of neutralizing the effects of discount rates in shareholders' equity for personal protection contracts (borrower insurance, funeral insurance, long-term care insurance, etc.) and liabilities for claims arising from property-casualty contracts (personal accident insurance, means of payment, multi-risk property insurance, etc.).

Presentation in the balance sheet and income statement

Insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held are presented in the balance sheet as assets or liabilities depending on the overall position of the portfolios to which they belong (including debts and receivables attributable to the valuation of the contract);

The various income and expense items from insurance and reinsurance contracts are broken down in the consolidated income statement under net revenue, in:

- insurance service result;
 - income from insurance and reinsurance contracts issued,
 - service charges related to insurance and reinsurance contracts issued, and
 - income and expenses related to reinsurance contracts held;
- insurance service financial result:
 - financial income and expenses from insurance and reinsurance contracts issued, and
 - financial income and expenses from reinsurance contracts held.

The income from insurance contracts shows the relaxation of fulfillment flows for the amount expected over the period (excluding investment components), changes in the risk adjustment, the amortization of the contractual service margin in respect of services rendered, the amount allocated to the amortization of acquisition costs and experience differences on premiums;

Service expenses relating to insurance and reinsurance contracts issued, as well as expenses relating to reinsurance contracts held, then include the share of general operating expenses and commissions directly attributable to the execution of contracts, which will thus be recognized as a deduction from net revenue. They also include the initial loss component and its amortization in the case of a portfolio of onerous contracts.

Retirement Savings insurance contracts include an investment component in the form of a deposit paid by the policyholder and which the insurer is contractually obliged to reimburse even if the insured event does not occur. The premiums and repayments of these deposits do not constitute income or expenses relating to these contracts.

Financial income and expenses from insurance and reinsurance contracts mainly include changes in the value of groups of contracts related to the effects of the time value of money and financial risks not included in the estimated cash flows.

Financial income or financial expenses from insurance contracts issued will be presented separately in the income statement and in shareholders' equity for the portfolios concerned.

Processing of internal costs

As a banking and insurance conglomerate, the group distributes savings and protection products (borrower insurance, car insurance, home insurance, etc.) and provides the management resources necessary for the operations of its insurance subsidiaries.

The services provided by the banking networks (business contributions, administrative management of contracts, provision of staff or assets, etc.) are compensated by margin commissions based on agreements between the distributing credit institutions and the insurance subsidiaries.

The new model for measuring insurance contracts under IFRS 17 requires a projection in the contract fulfillment cash flows of the acquisition and management costs that will be paid in the future and a presentation in the income statement of, on the one hand, the release of estimated costs for the period and, on the other hand, of the actual costs incurred by the banking dealer networks.

Pursuant to the recommendations of the ESMA (32-63-1320) and the AMF (DOC-2022-06), the group adjusts the internal margin on the balance sheet and the income statement in order to reflect the valuation of insurance contracts, according to IFRS 17, at the level of the Crédit Mutuel group.

Valuation of reinsurance treaties

Reinsurance held is treated in the same way as insurance contracts issued, either under the general model or the simplified model. The contractual service margin representing the expected gain or loss on reinsurance is negative, and contract fulfillment flows include the reinsurer's risk of non-performance.

2.3 Non-financial instruments

2.3.1 Leases

A lease is an agreement whereby the lessor conveys to the lessee in return for a payment or a series of payments the right to use an asset for an agreed period of time.

A finance lease granted by the group is a lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset to the lessee. Ownership may or may not eventually be transferred.

An operating lease granted by the group represents any lease contract other than a finance lease.

2.3.1.1 Finance lease transactions – Lessor

In accordance with IFRS 16, finance lease transactions with non-group companies are reported in the consolidated balance sheet at their financial accounting amount. Finance lease transactions transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset to lessees.

Thus, the analysis of the economic substance of the transaction results in:

- the leased asset exiting the balance sheet;
- the recognition of a receivable in "Financial assets at amortized cost", for a present value, at the implicit contract rates, of the rental payments to be received under the finance lease contract, increased by any residual value not guaranteed returning to the lessor;
- the recognition of deferred taxes for existing temporary differences throughout the life of the finance lease;
- the recognition as net interest margin, of net revenue from the lease, this being representative of the constant periodic rate of return on the amounts outstanding.

Credit risk related to financial receivables is measured and recognized under IFRS 9 (see section 2.1.8 "Measurement of credit risk").

2.3.1.2 Finance lease transactions – Lessee

In accordance with IFRS 16, rights of use are capitalized under "Property, plant and equipment", with a corresponding lease liability recognized under "Accruals and miscellaneous liabilities". Rents paid are broken down between interest expenses and repayment of the principal amount of the debt.

2.3.2 Provisions

Provisions and reversals of provisions are classified by type under the corresponding item of income or expenditure.

A provision is recognized whenever it is probable that an outflow of resources representing economic benefits will be necessary to extinguish an obligation arising from a past event and when the amount of the obligation can be estimated accurately. The amount of the obligation is discounted, if applicable, to determine the amount of the provision.

The provisions constituted by the group cover, in particular:

- operational risks;
- social commitments;
- execution risk on signature commitments;
- litigation risk and guarantee commitments given;
- tax risks;
- risks related to mortgage saving agreements.

2.3.3 Employee benefits

Where applicable, provisions in respect of employee obligations are recognized under "Provisions". Any movements in this provision are recognized in the income statement under "Employee benefit expense" with the exception of the portion resulting from the revaluation of net liabilities arising from defined benefit plans, recognized in shareholders' equity.

2.3.3.1 Post-employment benefits under a defined benefit plan

These comprise the pension plans, early pension plans and supplementary pension plans under which the group has a formal or implicit obligation to provide employees with predefined benefits.

The obligations are calculated using the projected unit credit method, which involves allocating entitlement to benefits to periods of service by applying the contractual formula for calculating plan benefits. Such entitlements are then discounted using demographic and financial assumptions such as:

- a discount rate, determined by reference to the long-term rate on private-sector borrowings consistent with the term of the commitments;
- the salary increase rate, assessed in accordance with age brackets, employee categories and regional characteristics;
- inflation rates, estimated by comparing French treasury bond rates and inflation-linked French treasury bond rates at different maturities;
- staff turnover rates, determined by age bracket, using the three-year average for the ratio of resignations and dismissals relative to the year-end number of employees under permanent contracts;
- retirement age: estimated on a case-by-case basis using the actual or estimated date of commencement of full-time employment and the assumptions set out in the law reforming pensions, with a ceiling set at 67 years of age;
- mortality according to the INSEE TH/TF 00-02 table.

Differences arising from changes in these assumptions and from differences between previous assumptions and actual experience constitute actuarial gains or losses. When the plan has assets, they are measured at fair value. The interest income they generate has an impact on profit or loss. The difference between the actual return and the interest income generated by these assets is also an actuarial gain and loss.

Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in equity, as unrealized or deferred gains and losses. Any plan curtailments or terminations generate a change in the obligation, which is recognized in the income statement when it occurs.

In accordance with the IFRIC decision of April 20, 2021, the pension obligation under post-employment benefit plans, whose rights are capped on the basis of a number of years of service and subject to the presence of the employee on the date of retirement, is constituted solely over the period preceding the retirement age enabling the ceiling to be reached (or between the employee's date of entry into the company and the date of retirement if this period is shorter than the ceiling).

2.3.3.2 Post-employment benefits under a defined contribution plan

Group entities contribute to various retirement plans managed by independent organizations, to which they have no formal or implicit obligation to make supplementary payments in the event, particularly, that the fund's assets are insufficient to meet its commitments.

Since such plans do not represent a commitment for the group, they are not subject to a provision. The charges are recognized in the period in which the contribution is due.

2.3.3.3 Other long-term benefits

These represent benefits other than post-employment benefits and termination benefits expected to be paid more than 12 months after the end of the fiscal year in which the staff rendered the corresponding service. They include, for example, long-service awards.

The group's commitment in respect of other long-term benefits is measured using the projected unit credit method. However, actuarial gains and losses are recognized immediately in profit or loss for the period.

Commitments in respect of long-service awards are sometimes covered by insurance contracts. Only the unhedged portion of this commitment is subject to a provision.

2.3.3.4 Termination benefits

These are benefits granted by the group when an employment contract is terminated before the usual retirement age or following the employee's decision to leave the group voluntarily in exchange for an indemnity.

The related provisions are discounted if payment is expected to take place more than 12 months after the reporting date.

2.3.3.5 Short-term benefits

These are benefits, other than termination benefits, payable within 12 months following the reporting date. They include salaries, social security contributions and certain bonuses.

A charge is recognized in respect of short-term benefits in the period in which the services giving rise to the entitlement to the benefit are provided to the entity.

2.3.4 Non-current assets

2.3.4.1 Non-current assets of which the group is owner

Non-current assets reported on the balance sheet include property, plant and equipment and intangible assets used in operations, as well as investment property. Operating assets are used for the production of services or for administrative purposes. Investment property consists of real estate assets held to generate rental income and/or capital gains. The historical cost method is used to recognize both operating and investment properties.

Non-current assets are initially recognized at acquisition cost plus any directly attributable costs necessary to make them operational and usable. They are subsequently measured at amortized historical cost, i.e. their cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment.

When a non-current asset comprises several components likely to be replaced at regular intervals, with different uses or providing economic benefits over differing lengths of time, each component is recognized separately from the outset and is depreciated or amortized in accordance with its own depreciation schedule. The approach by components was selected for operating and investment properties.

The depreciable or amortizable amount of a non-current asset is determined after deducting its residual value, net of disposal costs. As the useful life of non-current assets is generally equal to their expected economic life, no residual value is recognized.

Non-current assets are depreciated or amortized over their estimated useful life at rates reflecting the estimated consumption of the assets' economic benefits by the entity. Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are not amortized.

Depreciation and amortization charges on operating assets are recognized under "Movements in depreciation, amortization and provisions for operating assets" in the income statement.

Depreciation charges on investment property are recognized under "Expenses on other activities" in the income statement.

The following depreciation and amortization periods are used:

Property, plant and equipment:

- land and network improvements: 15-30 years;
- buildings – shell: 20-80 years (depending on the type of building);
- buildings – equipment: 10-40 years;
- fixtures and fittings: 5-15 years;
- office furniture and equipment: 5-10 years;
- safety equipment: 3-10 years;
- rolling stock: 3-5 years;
- IT equipment: 3-5 years.

Intangible assets:

- software purchased or developed in-house: 1-10 years;
- business goodwill acquired: 9-10 years (if customer contract portfolio acquired).

Depreciable and amortizable assets are tested for impairment when evidence exists at the reporting date that the items may be impaired. Non-amortizable intangible assets such as lease rights are tested for impairment at least once a year.

If an indication of impairment exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is compared to its net carrying amount. In the event of loss of value, an impairment loss is recognized in the income statement; it changes the depreciable or amortizing amount of the asset prospectively. The write-down is repaid in the event of changes to the estimated recoverable amount or if the indications of impairment disappear. The net carrying amount following the reversal of an impairment provision cannot exceed the net carrying amount that would have been calculated if no impairment had been recognized.

Impairment charges and reversals on operating assets are recognized under “Movements in depreciation, amortization and provisions for operating assets” in the income statement.

Impairment charges and reversals on investment property are recognized in the income statement under “Expenses on other activities” (for allocations) and “Income from other activities” (for reversals), respectively.

Capital gains or losses on disposals of operating assets are recorded in the income statement on the line “Net gains/(losses) on other assets”.

Gains and losses on the disposal of investment property are recorded in the income statement on the line “Income from other activities” or “Expenses on other activities”.

2.3.4.2 Non-current assets of which the group is lessee

For a contract to qualify as a lease, there must be both the identification of an asset and control by the lessee of the right to use said asset.

In respect of the lessee, operating leases and finance leases will be recorded in a single model, with recognition of:

- an asset representing the right to use the leased property during the lease term;
- offset by a liability in respect of the lease payment obligation;
- straight-line depreciation of the asset and an interest expense in the income statement using the diminishing balance method.

The group mainly capitalizes its real estate contracts. The motor fleet was only restated where it was locally significant and computer and safety equipment were not included due to the fact that they are replaceable, in accordance with the standard. Only a limited number of IT contracts, deemed to be significant, were capitalized.

Other underlying assets were precluded via short-term or low value exemptions (set at €5 thousand). The group has no leases that give rise to recognition of intangible assets or investment properties.

Therefore, rights of use are recorded under “Property, plant and equipment”, and lease obligations under “Other liabilities”. Leasehold rights are reclassified as property, plant and equipment when they concern contracts that are not automatically renewable. Rights of use and lease obligations are the subject of deferred tax assets or liabilities for the net amount of taxable and deductible temporary differences.

In the income statement, interest charges appear in “Net interest margin” while depreciation/amortization is presented under the heading dedicated to general operating expenses.

For calculating the lease liabilities, we use:

- the lease term. This represents at least the non-cancelable period of the contract and may be extended to take into account any renewal/extension option that the group is reasonably certain to exercise. With regard to the operational implementation of the group's methodology, any new 3/6/9 commercial lease will be capitalized for a period of nine years by default (or for a period equal to its non-cancelable period in the case of another type of lease). The term of any automatically extended contract will be extended to the end of the medium-term plan, which is a reasonable time frame for the continuation of the contract⁽¹⁾. For the 3/6/9 leases in exception, the contract will be capitalized for a period of 12 years, as the group has no economic incentive to remain beyond this period, given the de-capping of leases after this period;
- the discount rate is the marginal rate of indebtedness corresponding to the chosen duration. It is a rate that is depreciable by the group's refinancing unit and by currency;
- lease payment, excluding taxes. The group is marginally affected by variable lease payments.

⁽¹⁾ Regional groups that directly manage the leases.

2.3.5 Commissions

Fees and commissions in respect of services are recorded as income and expenses according to the nature of the services involved. Thus, commissions considered as additional interest are an integral part of the effective interest rate. These commissions are therefore recognized as interest income and expenses.

Fees and commissions linked directly to the grant of a loan are spread using the effective interest rate method.

Fees and commissions remunerating a service provided on a continuous basis are recognized over the period during which the service is provided.

Fees and commissions remunerating a one-off service are recognized in the income statement in full when the service is performed.

2.3.6 Income tax expense

The income tax expense includes all tax, both current and deferred, payable in respect of the income for the period under review.

The income tax payable is determined in accordance with applicable tax regulations.

The Territorial Economic Contribution (*Contribution économique territoriale* – CET), which is composed of the Business Real Estate Contribution (*Cotisation foncière des entreprises* – CFE) and the Business Contribution on Added Value (*Cotisation sur la valeur ajoutée des entreprises* – CVAE), is treated as an operating expense and, accordingly, the group does not recognize any deferred taxes in the consolidated financial statements.

2.3.6.1 Deferred tax

As required by IAS 12, deferred taxes are recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability on the consolidated balance sheet and its taxable value, with the exception of goodwill.

Deferred taxes are calculated using the liability method, applying the income tax rate known at the end of the fiscal year and applicable to subsequent years.

Deferred tax assets net of deferred tax liabilities are recognized only when there is a high probability that they will be utilized. Current or deferred tax is recognized as income or an expense, except for that relating to unrealized or deferred gains and losses recognized in equity, for which the deferred tax is allocated directly to equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are netted if they arise in the same entity or in the same tax group, are subject to the same tax authority and when there is a legal right to do so.

Deferred tax is not discounted.

Amendment to IAS 12 – International Tax Reform – Model Pillar 2 rules

The OECD's Pillar 2 rules, taken up by Directive (EU) 2022/2523 and transposed in France by Article 33 of the 2024 Finance Act, are intended to establish a minimum level of worldwide taxation for multinational and large-scale national corporate groups in the European Union.

Under these rules, an additional tax would be payable if the effective tax rate under the OECD's Global Anti-Base Erosion (GLoBe) rules by jurisdiction is less than 15%.

IAS 12 provides for a mandatory temporary exemption from the recognition of deferred taxes related to Pillar 2. A project was launched in 2023 to draw up a list of jurisdictions and estimate the current income tax expense linked to Pillar 2 from 2024. The impact of this tax reform is not material for the group.

2.3.6.2 Uncertainties over income tax treatment

In accordance with IFRIC 23, the group is assessing the probability of the tax authority accepting the tax position taken. It is assessing the likely effects on the result for tax purposes, tax bases, tax loss carryforwards, unused tax credits and rates of taxation.

In the event of an uncertain tax position, the amounts payable are estimated on the basis of the most likely amount or the expected amount according to the method that reflects the best estimate of the amount to be paid or received.

2.3.7 Interest paid by the State on certain loans

Pursuant to measures to support the agricultural and rural sector, as well as the purchase of housing, some group entities grant loans at reduced rates, which are set by the State. Consequently, these entities receive a subsidy from the State equal to the interest rate differential existing between the rate granted to customers and a predefined benchmark rate. As a result, no discounting occurs on loans that benefit from these grants.

The arrangements governing this offset mechanism are periodically reviewed by the State.

The State subsidies received are recognized under "Interest and similar income" and allocated over the life of the corresponding loans, in accordance with IAS 20.

2.3.8 Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets, or groups of assets, are classified as held for sale if they are available for sale and there is a high probability that their sale will take place within the next 12 months.

The related assets and liabilities are shown separately in the balance sheet, on the lines "Non-current assets held for sale" and "Debt related to non-current assets held for sale". They are recognized at the lower of their carrying amount and their fair value less selling costs, and are no longer depreciated or amortized.

Any impairment loss on such assets and liabilities is recognized in the income statement.

Discontinued operations consist of businesses held for sale or which have been discontinued, or subsidiaries acquired exclusively with a view to resale. All gains and losses related to discontinued operations are shown separately in the income statement, on the line "Post-tax net gains and losses on discontinued operations".

2.4 Judgments and estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements

The preparation of the group's financial statements requires the formulation of assumptions in order to make the necessary assessments and involves risks and uncertainties concerning their realization in the future, particularly in the context of the Ukrainian and Middle East conflict and the macroeconomic conditions existing at the reporting date.

The future outcome of such assumptions may be influenced by several factors, in particular:

- the activities of national and international markets;
- fluctuations in interest rates and foreign exchange rates;
- economic and political conditions in certain business sectors or countries;
- regulatory and legislative changes.

Accounting estimates requiring the formulation of assumptions are mainly used for the measurement of the following:

- the fair value of financial instruments not listed on an active market, the definition of a forced transaction and the definition of observable data require the exercise of judgment;
- insurance contracts, in particular with regard to future fulfillment cash flows;
- pension plans and other future employee benefits;
- impairment on assets, in particular expected credit losses (see section "2.1.8 Measurement of credit risk");
- provisions, impairment of intangible assets and goodwill;
- deferred tax assets.

3 Related-party information

Parties related to the group are companies consolidated at the level of the Crédit Mutuel Group as a whole, including the other establishments affiliated to the Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel and equity consolidated companies.

Transactions carried out between the group and its subsidiaries and associates are carried out under normal market conditions, at the time these transactions are completed.

The list of consolidated companies is presented in note 3. As transactions carried out and outstandings that exist at the end of the period between the group's consolidated companies are totally eliminated in consolidation, data pertaining to these reciprocal transactions is included in the attached tables only when concerning companies over which the group exercises joint control or significant influence, and is consolidated using the equity method.

4 Standards and interpretations adopted by the European Union and not yet applied

4.1 Standards and interpretations adopted by the European Union

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 relating to the classification and measurement of financial instruments

The European Union has adopted amendments to IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures relating to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. They will be applicable, retrospectively, to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2026.

These amendments clarify the assessment of the "basic" nature of the contractual cash flows of a financial asset, in particular where there are conditional clauses whose achievement depends on environmental, social or governance (ESG) objectives.

These amendments also require additional disclosure of equity instruments designated as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and assets and liabilities with conditional clauses.

A list of the instruments concerned and an analysis of their accounting treatment are currently underway within the group.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 clarifying how an entity would account for contracts for the purchase and delivery of electricity dependent on natural sources

The European Union has adopted amendments to IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures clarifying how an entity would account for electricity purchase and delivery contracts dependent on natural sources. They will be applicable, retrospectively, to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2026.

The amendments aim in particular to specify the conditions for the application of the "own-use" exemption, which allows, subject to conditions, the exclusion from the scope of IFRS 9 of certain contracts for the supply of electricity from natural sources.

The impacts of these amendments are currently being analyzed.

New IFRS 18 standard "Presentation and disclosure in financial statements"

On April 9, 2024, the IASB published the new IFRS 18 standard – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which will replace IAS 1 from January 1, 2027, subject to adoption by the European Union. The standard will be applied retrospectively.

This new standard largely incorporates the requirements of IAS 1. The new requirements will particularly concern the presentation of the income statement, the information presented in respect of the performance measures defined by management and the aggregation or disaggregation of the quantitative information presented in the financial statements.

The impacts for the group are currently being assessed.

Note 2 Breakdown of the balance sheet and income statement by business line and geographic area

Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's business lines are as follows:

- Retail banking includes:
 - a) banking network activities: Crédit Mutuel local banks of the 14 federations, CIC regional banks, BECM, Beobank and TARGOBANK Corporate and Investment Banking (TARGOBANK CIB);
 - b) consumer credit: TARGOBANK in Germany (main activity) and Cofidis;
 - c) business line subsidiaries: activities whose products are marketed by the network mainly include factoring and equipment leasing and real estate leasing;
- Insurance activity is composed of Groupe des Assurances du Crédit Mutuel;
- The specialized business lines are comprised of:
 - a) Asset Management and private banking activities in France and abroad,
 - b) Corporate Banking: financing for large corporates and institutional customers, structured financing, international business and foreign branches,
 - c) Capital Markets, which includes commercial and investment activities (rates, equities and credit),
 - d) Private Equity;
- The other business lines include items that cannot be assigned to another business activity, such as intermediate holding companies, non-controlling interests, operating real estate, logistics structures, press, IT entities and intercompany transactions.

The consolidated entities are fully allocated to their core business based on their contribution to the consolidated financial statements. Only three entities are an exception due to their presence in several businesses:

- CIC and BFCM: In this case, the contribution to the consolidated income statements and balance sheets of these two entities is broken down based on the different business sectors to which they contribute.
- TARGOBANK AG is structured around three activities in Germany: TARGOBANK Retail for consumer credit, TARGOBANK Factoring and Equipment Finance for the banking network subsidiaries (factoring and leasing) and TARGOBANK CIB for the banking network.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CRÉDIT MUTUEL ALLIANCE FÉDÉRALE

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale

2a Breakdown of the income statement by business line

06/30/2025	Retail banking	Insurance	Specialized business lines	Other business lines	Total
Net revenue	6,466	812	1,532	-42	8,768
General operating expenses	-4,200	-92	-792	57	-5,026
Gross operating income	2,266	720	740	15	3,742
Cost of counterparty risk	-921	0	19	0	-902
Net gains and losses on other assets ⁽¹⁾	3	0	0	20	23
Income before tax	1,348	720	759	35	2,863
Income tax	-453	-235	-180	-169	-1,037
Post-tax gains and losses on discontinued assets	0	0	0	0	0
Net income	895	485	580	-134	1,826
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	90
GROUP NET INCOME	-	-	-	-	1,736

⁽¹⁾ Includes net income of entities accounted for using the equity method and impairment losses on goodwill (notes 16 and 19).

06/30/2024	Retail banking	Insurance	Specialized business lines	Other business lines	Total
Net revenue	6,094	701	1,491	-29	8,257
General operating expenses	-3,993	-87	-727	96	-4,711
Gross operating income	2,101	614	764	67	3,545
Cost of counterparty risk	-900	0	-59	1	-958
Net gains and losses on other assets ⁽¹⁾	5	-1	-1	51	54
Income before tax	1,206	613	704	119	2,641
Income tax	-349	-130	-141	11	-609
Post-tax gains and losses on discontinued assets	0	0	0	0	0
Net income	856	483	563	130	2,032
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	93
GROUP NET INCOME	-	-	-	-	1,939

⁽¹⁾ Includes net income of entities accounted for using the equity method and impairment losses on goodwill (notes 16 and 19).

BREAKDOWN OF “RETAIL BANKING” SEGMENT BUSINESS LINES

06/30/2025	Banking network	Consumer loans	Business line subsidiaries	Total Retail banking
Net revenue	4,345	1,764	357	6,466
General operating expenses	-3,038	-928	-234	-4,200
Gross operating income	1,307	836	124	2,266
Cost of counterparty risk	-387	-509	-25	-921
Net gains and losses on other assets ⁽¹⁾	2	1	0	3
Income before tax	922	328	99	1,348
Income tax	-314	-108	-30	-453
NET INCOME	607	220	68	895

⁽¹⁾ Includes net income of entities accounted for using the equity method and impairment losses on goodwill (notes 16 and 19).

06/30/2024	Banking network	Consumer loans	Business line subsidiaries	Total Retail banking
Net revenue	4,096	1,633	365	6,094
General operating expenses	-2,912	-857	-224	-3,993
Gross operating income	1,183	776	141	2,101
Cost of counterparty risk	-443	-440	-17	-900
Net gains and losses on other assets ⁽¹⁾	4	0	0	5
Income before tax	745	337	124	1,206
Income tax	-200	-113	-37	-349
NET INCOME	545	224	87	856

⁽¹⁾ Includes net income of entities accounted for using the equity method and impairment losses on goodwill (notes 16 and 19).

BREAKDOWN OF THE “SPECIALIZED BUSINESS LINES” SEGMENT BUSINESS LINES

06/30/2025	Asset management and private banking	Corporate banking	Capital Markets	Private Equity	Total Specialized business lines
Net revenue	667	323	331	211	1,532
General operating expenses	-498	-96	-150	-47	-792
Gross operating income	169	226	182	164	740
Cost of counterparty risk	7	15	-2	0	19
Net gains and losses on other assets ⁽¹⁾	0	0	0	0	0
Income before tax	175	241	179	164	759
Income tax	-47	-83	-55	6	-180
NET INCOME	129	158	124	169	580

⁽¹⁾ Includes net income of entities accounted for using the equity method and impairment losses on goodwill (notes 16 and 19).

06/30/2024	Asset management and private banking	Corporate banking	Capital Markets	Private Equity	Total Specialized business lines
Net revenue	635	335	299	223	1,491
General operating expenses	-457	-83	-142	-45	-727
Gross operating income	178	252	157	177	764
Cost of counterparty risk	-21	-40	3	0	-59
Net gains and losses on other assets ⁽¹⁾	0	0	-1	0	-1
Income before tax	157	212	159	177	704
Income tax	-44	-56	-39	-2	-141
NET INCOME	112	156	120	175	563

⁽¹⁾ Includes net income of entities accounted for using the equity method and impairment losses on goodwill (notes 16 and 19).

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CRÉDIT MUTUEL ALLIANCE FÉDÉRALE

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale

2b Breakdown of income statement by geographic area

	06/30/2025				06/30/2024			
	France	Europe outside France	Other countries ⁽¹⁾	Total	France	Europe outside France	Other countries ⁽¹⁾	Total
Net revenue ⁽²⁾	6,542	2,059	168	8,768	6,122	1,962	173	8,257
General operating expenses	-3,806	-1,162	-58	-5,026	-3,579	-1,083	-50	-4,712
Gross operating income	2,735	896	110	3,742	2,543	879	123	3,545
Cost of counterparty risk	-509	-386	-6	-902	-570	-398	10	-957
Net gains and losses on other assets ⁽³⁾	12	0	11	23	42	1	11	54
Income before tax	2,237	510	115	2,863	2,014	483	144	2,641
Total net income	1,373	360	93	1,826	1,590	327	115	2,032
Group net income	1,291	353	91	1,736	1,505	321	113	1,939

⁽¹⁾ United States, Canada, South Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong and Tunisia.

⁽²⁾ 25.2% of net revenue (excluding Logistics and Holding) was generated abroad in the first half of 2025 (compared to 25.7% of net revenue in the first half of 2024).

⁽³⁾ Including net income from equity-accounted entities and goodwill impairment losses.

The total net income as of June 30, 2024 was corrected by +€2 million (Total and Europe out France) in order to be consistent with the amount of publishable income of €2,032 million.

Note 3 Consolidation scope

3a Composition of the scope of consolidation

In line with the opinion of the French Banking Commission, the group's parent company is made up of the companies included within the scope of globalization. The entities that comprise it are:

- Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel (CF de CM);
- the federations of Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe (FCMCEE), Sud-Est (FCMSE), Île-de-France (FCMIDF), Savoie-Mont Blanc (FCMSMB), Midi-Atlantique (FCMMA), Loire-Atlantique Centre Ouest (FCMLACO), Centre (FCMC), Dauphiné-Vivaraïs (FCMDV), Méditerranéen (FCMM), Normandie (FCMN), Anjou (FCMA), Massif Central (FCMMC), Antilles-Guyane (FCMAG) and Nord Europe (FCMNE);

- the regional banks of Crédit Mutuel du Sud-Est (CRCMSE), Île-de-France (CRCMIDF), Savoie-Mont Blanc (CRCMSMB), Midi-Atlantique (CRCMMA), Loire-Atlantique Centre Ouest (CRCMLACO), Centre (CRCMC), Dauphiné-Vivaraïs (CRCMDV), Méditerranéen (CRCMM), Normandie (CRCMN), Anjou (CRCMA), Massif Central (CRCMMC), Antilles-Guyane (CRCMAG) and Nord Europe (CRCMNE);
- Crédit Mutuel local banks that are members of the federations of Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe, Sud-Est, Île-de-France, Savoie-Mont Blanc, Midi-Atlantique, Loire-Atlantique Centre Ouest, Centre, Dauphiné-Vivaraïs, Méditerranéen, Normandie, Anjou, Massif Central, Antilles-Guyane and Nord Europe.

Since December 31, 2024, the changes in the scope of consolidation are as follows:

- additions: Ebra Médias (in the EBRA press group), Sofedis
- merger: CIC Capital Ventures Québec with CIC Capital Canada
- liquidations: N/A
- disposal: N/A.

	Country	06/30/2025			12/31/2024			
		Percentage Control	Percentage Interest	Method*	Percentage Control	Percentage Interest	Method*	
A. BANKING NETWORK								
Banque Européenne du Crédit Mutuel (BECM)	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC	
Beobank	Belgium	100	99	FC	100	99	FC	
CIC Est	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC	
CIC Lyonnaise de Banque (LB)	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC	
CIC Lyonnaise de Banque Monaco (CIC LB branch)	Monaco	100	98	FC	100	98	FC	
CIC Nord Ouest	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC	
CIC Ouest	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC	
CIC Sud Ouest	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC	
Crédit Industriel et Commercial (CIC)	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC	
B. CONSUMER LOANS								
Cofidis Belgium	Belgium	100	98	FC	100	98	FC	
Cofidis France	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC	
Cofidis Spain (branch of Cofidis France)	Spain	100	98	FC	100	98	FC	
Cofidis Hungary (branch of Cofidis France)	Hungary	100	98	FC	100	98	FC	
Cofidis Portugal (branch of Cofidis France)	Portugal	100	98	FC	100	98	FC	
Cofidis SA Poland (branch of Cofidis France)	Poland	100	98	FC	100	98	FC	
Cofidis SA Slovakia (branch of Cofidis France)	Slovakia	100	98	FC	100	98	FC	
Cofidis Italy (branch of Cofidis France)	Italy	100	98	FC	100	98	FC	
Cofidis Czech Republic	Czech Republic	100	98	FC	100	98	FC	
Creatis	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC	
MCB (Magyar Cetelem Bank Zrt.)	Hungary	100	98	FC	100	98	FC	
Monabanq	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC	
Margem-Mediação Seguros, Lda	Portugal	100	98	FC	100	98	FC	
TARGOBANK AG**	Germany	100	98	FC	100	98	FC	
C. BANKING NETWORK SUBSIDIARIES								
Bail Actéa	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC	
Bail Actéa Immobilier	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC	
CCLS Leasing Solutions	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC	
Crédit Mutuel Caution Habitat	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC	

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale

	Country	06/30/2025			12/31/2024		
		Percentage Control	Percentage Interest	Method*	Percentage Control	Percentage Interest	Method*
Crédit Mutuel Factoring	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Crédit Mutuel Home Loan SFH	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Crédit Mutuel Immobilier	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Crédit Mutuel Leasing	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Crédit Mutuel Leasing Spain (branch of Crédit Mutuel Leasing)	Spain	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Crédit Mutuel Leasing Benelux	Belgium	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Crédit Mutuel Leasing Nederland (branch of Crédit Mutuel Leasing Benelux)	The Netherlands	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Crédit Mutuel Leasing Gmbh	Germany	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Crédit Mutuel Real Estate Lease	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Factofrance	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
FCT Crédit Mutuel Factoring	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
FCT Factofrance	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Gesteurop	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
LYF SA	France	46	45	EM	45	44	EM
Paysurf	France	100	94	FC	100	94	FC
Targo Factoring Gmbh	Germany	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Targo Finanzberatung GmbH	Germany	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Targo Leasing GmbH	Germany	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Targo Versicherungsvermittlung Gmbh	Germany	100	98	FC	100	98	FC

D. CORPORATE BANKING AND CAPITAL MARKETS

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel (BFCM)	France	98	98	FC	98	98	FC
Caroline 1	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
CIC Bruxelles (branch of CIC)	Belgium	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
CIC Hong Kong (branch of CIC)	Hong Kong	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
CIC London (branch of CIC)	United Kingdom	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
CIC New York (branch of CIC)	USA	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
CIC Singapore (branch of CIC)	Singapore	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Satellite	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC

E. ASSET MANAGEMENT AND PRIVATE BANKING

Banque de Luxembourg	Luxembourg	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Banque de Luxembourg Belgique (Banque de Luxembourg branch)	Belgium	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Banque de Luxembourg Investments SA (BLI)	Luxembourg	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Banque Transatlantique (BT)	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Banque Transatlantique Belgium	Belgium	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Banque Transatlantique London (branch of BT)	United Kingdom	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Banque Transatlantique Luxembourg	Luxembourg	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
CIC Private debt	France	100	99	FC	100	99	FC
CIC (Suisse)	Switzerland	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Cigogne Management	Luxembourg	100	99	FC	100	99	FC
Crédit Mutuel Asset Management	France	100	99	FC	100	99	FC
Crédit Mutuel Épargne Salariale	France	100	89	FC	100	90	FC
Crédit Mutuel Gestion	France	100	99	FC	100	99	FC
Crédit Mutuel Impact	France	100	99	FC	100	99	FC
Dubly Transatlantique Gestion	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
La Française Group	France	100	99	FC	100	99	FC
La Française Finance Services (LFFS)	France	100	99	FC	100	99	FC
La Française Finance Services Luxembourg branch (branch of LFFS)	Luxembourg	100	99	FC	100	99	FC

	Country	06/30/2025			12/31/2024		
		Percentage Control	Percentage Interest	Method*	Percentage Control	Percentage Interest	Method*
La Française Finance Services Italian branch (branch of LFFS)	Italy	100	99	FC	100	99	FC
La Française Finance Services branch in Spain (branch of LFFS)	Spain	100	99	FC	100	99	FC
La Française Group Korea Limited	South Korea	100	99	FC	100	99	FC
La Française Group UK Finance Limited	Great Britain	100	99	FC	100	99	FC
La Française Group UK Limited	Great Britain	100	99	FC	100	99	FC
Française Group UK Limited Germany (branch of LFG UK Limited)	Germany	100	99	FC	100	99	FC
La Française Group Singapore PTE Limited	Singapore	100	99	FC	100	99	FC
La Française Real Estate Managers	France	100	99	FC	100	99	FC
La Française Systematic Asset Management GmbH	Germany	100	99	FC	100	99	FC
LFP Multi Alpha	France	100	99	FC	100	99	FC
New Alpha Asset Management	France	52	52	FC	52	51	FC

F. PRIVATE EQUITY

CIC Capital Belgium	Belgium	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
CIC Capital Canada Inc.	Canada	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
CIC Capital Deutschland GmbH	Germany	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
CIC Capital Suisse SA	Switzerland	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
CIC Capital Ventures Quebec	Canada			ME	100	98	FC
CIC Conseil	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Crédit Mutuel Capital	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Crédit Mutuel Equity	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Crédit Mutuel Equity SCR	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Crédit Mutuel Innovation	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC

G. OTHER BUSINESS LINES

2SF Société des services fiduciaires	France	33	30	EM	33	30	EM
Actéa Environnement	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Affiches d'Alsace Lorraine	France	100	97	FC	100	97	FC
Alsacienne de Portage - DNA	France	100	97	FC	100	97	FC
Banque de Tunisie	Tunisia	35	35	EM	35	35	EM
Caisse Centrale du Crédit Mutuel	France	62	66	EM	62	67	EM
Carizy	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Centre de conseil et de service (CCS)	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
CIC Participations	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Cofidis Group	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Crédit Mutuel Titres	France	81	84	FC	81	84	FC
Davai	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
EBRA Academie	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
EBRA	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
EBRA Editions	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
EBRA Events	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
EBRA Info	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
EBRA Medias	France	100	98	FC			NC
EBRA Medias Alsace	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
EBRA Medias Bourgogne Rhone-Alpes	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
EBRA Medias Lorraine Franche Comté	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
EBRA Medias Rhone-Alpes PACA	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
EBRA Portage Bourgogne Rhone-Alpes	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
EBRA Portage Dauphiné Savoie	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
EBRA Productions	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale

	Country	06/30/2025			12/31/2024		
		Percentage Control	Percentage Interest	Method*	Percentage Control	Percentage Interest	Method*
EBRA services	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
EBRA Studio	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
EIP	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Est Bourgogne Médias	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Euro-Automatic Cash	Spain	50	45	EM	50	45	EM
Euro Protection Surveillance	France	89	82	FC	89	82	FC
Euro Protection Surveillance Belgique (branch of EPS)	Belgium	100	82	FC	100	82	FC
Euro-Information	France	90	90	FC	90	90	FC
Euro-Information Développement	France	100	90	FC	100	90	FC
Euro-Information Services	France	100	90	FC	100	90	FC
Euro TVS	France	100	91	FC	100	91	FC
Foncière Massena	France	100	88	FC	100	88	FC
Fonds Révolution Environnementale et Solidaire	France	100	93	FC	100	93	FC
France Régie	France	100	97	FC	100	97	FC
GEIE Synergie	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Gens d'Évènement	France	70	69	FC	70	69	FC
GIE CMN Prestations	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Groupe Progrès	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Groupe Républicain Lorrain Imprimeries (GRLI)	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Humanoid	France	100	80	FC	100	80	FC
Immo CMM	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Immobilière BCL Lille	France	55	55	FC	55	55	FC
Journal de la Haute Marne	France	50	49	EM	50	49	EM
KCIOP	France	90	88	FC	62	61	FC
La Liberté de l'Est	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
La Tribune	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Le Dauphiné Libéré	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Le Républicain Lorrain	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Lemon Start	France	100	80	FC	100	80	FC
Les Dernières Nouvelles d'Alsace	France	99	97	FC	99	97	FC
L'Est Républicain	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
L'immobilière du CMN	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Loire Evènement Organisation	France	100	54	FC	100	54	FC
Lumedia	Luxembourg	50	49	EM	50	49	EM
Lyf SAS	France	50	45	EM	50	45	EM
Madmoizelle	France	100	80	FC	100	80	FC
Media des massifs français	France	68	67	FC	68	67	FC
Médiaportage	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Mutuelles Investissement	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Nord Europe Partenariat	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Nord Europe Participations et Investissements	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Oddity H.	France	81	80	FC	81	80	FC
Presstic Numerama	France	100	80	FC	100	80	FC
PRO EXPO Services	France	100	54	FC	100	54	FC
RES 1 (formerly Crédit Mutuel Impact Forêts)	France	100	93	FC	100	93	FC
RES 2 (formerly Crédit Mutuel Impact Forêts II)	France	100	93	FC	100	93	FC
SAP Alsace	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
SCI 14 Rue de Londres	France	100	88	FC	100	88	FC
SCI ACM	France	100	88	FC	100	88	FC
SCI Centre Gare	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC

	Country	06/30/2025			12/31/2024		
		Percentage Control	Percentage Interest	Method*	Percentage Control	Percentage Interest	Method*
SCI CMN	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
SCI CMN Locations	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
SCI CMN1	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
SCI CMN2	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
SCI CMN3	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
SCI La Tréflière	France	100	99	FC	100	99	FC
SCI Le Progrès Confluence	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
SCI Provence Lafayette	France	100	88	FC	100	88	FC
SCI Richebé Inkerman	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
SCI Saint Augustin	France	100	88	FC	100	88	FC
SFINE Bureaux	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
SFINE Propriété à vie	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Société d'Édition de l'Hebdomadaire du Louhannais et du Jura (SEHLJ)	France	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Société Foncière et Immobilière Nord Europe	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Sofedis	France	100	99	FC			NC
Targo Deutschland GmbH	Germany	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Targo Dienstleistungs GmbH	Germany	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Targo Technology GmbH	Germany	100	98	FC	100	98	FC
Transactimmo	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC

H. INSURANCE COMPANIES

ACM Belgium Life SA (formerly NELB)	Belgium	100	88	FC	100	88	FC
ACM Capital	France	100	88	FC	100	88	FC
ACM Deutschland Life AG	Germany	100	93	FC	100	93	FC
ACM Deutschland non Life AG	Germany	100	93	FC	100	93	FC
ACM Deutschland AG	Germany	100	93	FC	100	93	FC
ACM GIE	France	100	88	FC	100	88	FC
ACM IARD	France	100	88	FC	97	85	FC
ACM Vie SA	France	100	88	FC	100	88	FC
ACM Vie, Société d'Assurance Mutuelle	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Groupe des Assurances du Crédit Mutuel (GACM)	France	89	88	FC	90	88	FC

* Method: FC = Full Consolidation; EM = Equity Method; NC = Not Consolidated; ME = Merged

** TARGOBANK AG is structured around three activities in Germany: TARGOBANK Retail for consumer credit, TARGOBANK Factoring and Equipment Finance for the banking network subsidiaries (factoring and leasing) and TARGOBANK Corporate and Investment Banking for the banking network.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CRÉDIT MUTUEL ALLIANCE FÉDÉRALE

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale

3b Fully consolidated entities with significant non-controlling interests

	Percentage of non-controlling interests in the consolidated financial statements				Financial information regarding fully-consolidated entities ⁽¹⁾			
	Percentage of interest/ Percentage of voting rights	Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	Amount in shareholder s' equity of non-controlling interests	Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	Balance sheet total	Net income	Undisclosed reserves	Net revenue
06/30/2025								
Euro-Information	10%	7	238	0	2,786	86	0	997
Groupe des Assurances du Crédit Mutuel (GACM)	12%	59	977	-37	133,144	480	692	771

⁽¹⁾ Amounts before elimination of intercompany balances and transactions.

	Percentage of non-controlling interests in the consolidated financial statements				Financial information regarding fully-consolidated entities ⁽¹⁾			
	Percentage of interest/ Percentage of voting rights	Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	Amount in shareholder s' equity of non-controlling interests	Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	Balance sheet total	Net income	Undisclosed reserves	Net revenue
12/31/2024								
Euro-Information	10%	13	229	0	2,798	141	0	1,837
Groupe des Assurances du Crédit Mutuel (GACM)	12%	115	933	-137	128,341	951	618	1,356

⁽¹⁾ Amounts before elimination of intercompany balances and transactions.

Note 4 Cash and central banks (assets/liabilities)

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Cash, central banks – asset		
Central banks	74,417	85,506
of which mandatory reserves	2,698	2,820
Local bank	916	1,105
TOTAL	75,333	86,611
Central banks – liability	15	18

Note 5 Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

5a Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	06/30/2025				12/31/2024			
	Transaction	Fair value option	Other FVPL	Total	Transaction	Fair value option	Other FVPL	Total
Securities	12,218	721	7,760	20,699	11,526	735	7,149	19,410
■ Government securities	1,610	0	0	1,610	1,787	0	0	1,787
■ Bonds and other debt securities	9,143	721	947	10,811	8,665	735	936	10,336
Listed	9,143	0	0	0	8,665	0	13	8,678
Non-listed	0	721	864	1,585	0	735	923	1,658
of which UCIs	0	0	605	605	0	0	565	565
■ Shares and other capital instruments	1,465	0	5,671	7,136	1,074	0	5,036	6,110
Listed	1,465	0	1,654	3,119	1,074	0	1,273	2,347
Non-listed	0	0	4,017	4,017	0	0	3,763	3,763
■ Long-term investments	0	0	1,142	1,142	0	0	1,177	1,177
Equity investments	0	0	395	395	0	0	374	374
Other long-term investments	0	0	90	90	0	0	92	92
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	0	0	633	633	0	0	687	687
Other long-term investments	0	0	24	24	0	0	24	24
Derivative instruments	6,309	0	0	6,309	6,355	0	0	6,355
Loans and receivables	14,535	0	13	14,548	14,362	0	15	14,377
of which pensions	14,535	0	0	14,535	14,362	0	0	14,362
Other assets classified as FVPL	36	0	0	36	35	0	0	35
TOTAL	33,098	721	7,773	41,592	32,278	735	7,164	40,177

5b Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Financial liabilities held for trading	23,591	23,916
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss on option	3,256	2,727
TOTAL	26,847	26,643

At December 31, 2024, a reclassification of £2,030 million (€2,448 million) was carried out by CIC London in the balance sheet, from "Debt securities at amortized cost" to "Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss". This reclassification impacts the line "Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss on option".

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES HELD FOR TRADING

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Short sales of securities	1,901	1,425
■ Bonds and other debt securities	748	616
■ Shares and other capital instruments	1,153	809
Debts in respect of securities sold under repurchase agreements	15,139	15,834
Trading derivatives	5,952	6,016
Other financial liabilities held for trading	599	641
TOTAL	23,591	23,916

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CRÉDIT MUTUEL ALLIANCE FÉDÉRALE

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS ON OPTION

	06/30/2025			12/31/2024		
	Carrying amount	Amount due	Difference	Carrying amount	Amount due	Difference
Issued Securities	2,885	2,885	0	2,448	2,448	0
Interbank debt	70	69	1	69	68	1
Due to customers	301	301	0	210	210	0
TOTAL	3,256	3,255	1	2,727	2,726	1

At December 31, 2024, a reclassification of £2,030 million (€2,448 million) was carried out by CIC London in the balance sheet, from "Debt securities at amortized cost" to "Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss". This reclassification impacts the line "Issued Securities".

5c Analysis of trading derivatives

	06/30/2025			12/31/2024		
	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities
Rate instruments	176,906	4,371	4,113	179,161	4,082	3,971
Swaps	138,602	3,824	3,835	143,082	3,450	3,794
Other firm contracts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Options and conditional instruments	38,304	547	278	36,079	631	177
Foreign exchange instruments	173,287	1,639	1,597	156,059	2,015	1,831
Swaps	98,355	37	71	94,871	79	49
Other firm contracts	15,437	1,282	1,208	14,741	1,558	1,404
Options and conditional instruments	59,495	320	318	46,447	378	378
Other derivatives	24,964	299	242	22,994	258	214
Swaps	6,314	100	110	6,444	108	126
Other firm contracts	13,145	56	51	11,941	41	32
Options and conditional instruments	5,505	143	81	4,609	109	56
TOTAL	375,157	6,309	5,952	358,214	6,355	6,016

Derivatives are discounted in line with the rate of return on the collateral to which they relate:

- If the derivative is cleared in a CCP (LCH or Eurex): the RFR yield curve of the corresponding currency defined by the CCP. The valuation of EUR derivatives cleared with Eurex takes into account the LCH/Eurex basis;
- If the derivative remained bilateral (bank counterparty): almost exclusively Ester discount curve (as the CSA or ARG almost exclusively provide for the exchange of collateral in EUR);
- If the derivative is not collateralized (in the case of customers): Euribor discount curve.

The difference resulting from the use of different valuation curves for the hedged items and the hedging instruments is accounted for as hedge ineffectiveness. Furthermore, the value of derivatives takes into account the counterparty risk.

Note 6 Hedging

6a Hedging derivatives

	06/30/2025			12/31/2024		
	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities
Fair Value Hedges	304,039	789	1,290	296,772	824	1,636
Swaps	304,038	789	1,290	296,771	824	1,636
Other firm contracts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Options and conditional instruments	1	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	304,039	789	1,290	296,772	824	1,636

Derivatives are discounted in line with the rate of return on the collateral to which they relate:

- If the derivative is cleared in a CCP (LCH or Eurex): the RFR yield curve of the corresponding currency defined by the CCP. The valuation of EUR derivatives cleared with Eurex takes into account the LCH/Eurex basis;

- If the derivative remained bilateral (bank counterparty): almost exclusively Ester discount curve (as the CSA or ARG almost exclusively provide for the exchange of collateral in EUR);

- If the derivative is not collateralized (in the case of customers): Euribor discount curve.

The difference resulting from the use of different valuation curves for the hedged items and the hedging instruments is accounted for as hedge ineffectiveness. Furthermore, the value of derivatives takes into account the counterparty risk.

6b Revaluation adjustment on rate-hedged books

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
FAIR VALUE OF PORTFOLIO INTEREST RATE RISK		
■ in financial assets	-256	-471
■ in financial liabilities	-16	-15

Note 7 Financial assets at fair value through shareholders' equity

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Government securities	15,394	15,018
Bonds and other debt securities	30,690	28,635
■ Listed	29,543	27,517
■ Non-listed	1,147	1,118
Related receivables	294	330
Debt securities subtotal, gross	46,378	43,983
Of which impaired debt securities (S3)	22	3
Impairment of performing loans (S1/S2)	-19	-18
Other impairment (S3)	-14	-3
Debt securities subtotal, net	46,345	43,962
Shares and other capital instruments	104	104
■ Listed	0	0
■ Non-listed	104	104
Long-term investments	635	627
■ Equity investments	83	82
■ Other long-term investments	472	473
■ Investments in subsidiaries and associates	80	72
Subtotal, equity instruments	739	731
TOTAL	47,084	44,693
of which unrealized capital gains or losses recognized under equity	-209	-159
of which listed equity investments	0	0

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale

Note 8 Fair value hierarchy of financial instruments carried at fair value on the balance sheet

06/30/2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS IFRS 9 – EXCLUDING INSURANCE				
Fair value through equity	42,401	3,867	816	47,084
Government and equivalent securities	15,031	336	122	15,489
Bonds and other debt securities	27,370	3,486	0	30,856
Shares and other capital instruments	0	1	102	104
Investments and other long-term securities	0	36	519	555
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	0	8	72	80
EC Loans and Receivables - FVTPL	0	0	0	0
Customer loans and receivables - FVTPL	0	0	0	0
Trading/Fair value option/Other	11,737	21,162	8,692	41,592
Government securities and similar instruments – Trading	1,488	50	72	1,610
Government securities and similar instruments – Fair value option	0	0	0	0
Government securities and similar instruments – Other FVPL	0	0	0	0
Bonds and other debt securities – Trading	6,728	1,232	1,183	9,143
Bonds and other debt securities – Fair value option	0	0	721	721
Bonds and other debt securities – Other FVPL	316	549	83	947
Shares and other equity instruments – Trading	1,465	0	0	1,465
Shares and other equity instruments – Other FVPL ⁽¹⁾	1,654	0	4,017	5,672
Investments and other long-term securities – Other FVPL	1	10	474	485
Investments in subsidiaries and associates – Other FVPL	0	1	656	657
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions – Fair value option	0	0	0	0
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions - Other FVPL	0	0	0	0
Loans and receivables due from customers – Other FVPL	0	14,535	0	14,535
Loans and receivables due from customers – Trading	0	13	0	13
Loans and receivables due from customers – Fair value option	0	0	0	0
Derivatives and other financial assets – Trading	85	4,737	1,487	6,309
Other assets classified at FVPL	0	36	0	36
Hedging derivatives	0	789	0	789
TOTAL	54,138	25,818	9,508	89,464
FINANCIAL ASSETS IFRS 9 – INVESTMENTS OF INSURANCE ACTIVITIES				
Fair value through equity	76,848	4,801	1,895	83,544
Government and equivalent securities	35,097	175	0	35,272
Bonds and other debt securities	39,383	730	0	40,113
Shares and other capital instruments	1,305	18	0	1,324
Investments and other long-term securities	1,063	0	1,895	2,958
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	0	0	0	0
EC Loans and Receivables - FVTPL	0	3,878	0	3,878
Trading/Fair value option/Other	41,058	12,863	0	53,921
Government securities and similar instruments – Trading	0	0	0	0
Government securities and similar instruments – Fair value option	0	0	0	0
Government securities and similar instruments – Other FVPL	175	7	0	183
Bonds and other debt securities – Trading	0	0	0	0
Bonds and other debt securities – Fair value option	0	0	0	0
Bonds and other debt securities – Other FVPL	25,800	5,227	0	31,026
Shares and other equity instruments – Trading	0	0	0	0
Loans and receivables due from customers – Fair value option	15,083	7,011	0	22,095
Loans and receivables due from customers – Trading	0	282	0	282
Loans and receivables due from customers – Other FVPL	0	0	0	0
Derivatives and other financial assets – Trading	0	0	0	0
Other assets classified at FVPL	0	336	0	336
Hedging derivatives	0	0	0	0
Non-operating properties OFVPL	0	2,714	0	2,714
TOTAL	117,906	20,378	1,895	140,179

06/30/2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES IFRS 9				
Trading/Fair value option	2,404	22,539	1,904	26,847
Due to credit institutions – Fair value option	0	70	0	70
Due to customers – Fair value option	0	301	0	301
Debt securities – Fair value option	0	2,885	0	2,885
Subordinated debt – Fair value option	0	0	0	0
Debt – Trading	0	15,140	0	15,140
Derivatives and other financial liabilities - Trading	2,404	4,144	1,904	8,451
Hedging derivatives	3	1,287	0	1,290
TOTAL	2,407	23,827	1,904	28,137

⁽¹⁾ Notably includes the equity investments held by the group's private equity companies.

- level 1: price quoted in an active market;
- level 2: prices quoted in active markets for similar instruments and valuation method in which all significant inputs are based on observable market information;
- level 3: valuation based on internal models containing significant unobservable inputs.

Instruments in the trading portfolio classified under levels 2 or 3 mainly consist of derivatives and securities considered as illiquid.

All of these instruments include uncertainties of valuation, which give rise to adjustments in value reflecting the risk premium that a market player would incorporate in establishing the price.

These valuation adjustments make it possible to integrate, in particular, risks that would not be captured by the model,

liquidity risks associated with the instrument or the parameter in question, specific risk premiums intended to offset certain surcharges that would elicit the dynamic management strategy associated with the model in certain market conditions, and the counterparty risk present in the fair value of over-the-counter derivatives. The methods used may change. The latter include the counterparty risk present in the fair value of the over-the-counter derivatives.

When establishing valuation adjustments, each risk factor is considered individually and no effect of diversification between risks, parameters or models of a different nature are taken into account. A portfolio approach is most often used for a given risk factor.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale

12/31/2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS IFRS 9 – EXCLUDING INSURANCE				
Fair value through equity	39,535	4,337	820	44,693
Government and equivalent securities	14,113	914	90	15,117
Bonds and other debt securities	25,422	3,421	0	28,844
Shares and other capital instruments	0	1	102	104
Investments and other long-term securities	0	0	556	556
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	0	0	72	72
EC Loans and Receivables - FVTPL	0	0	0	0
Customer loans and receivables - FVTPL	0	0	0	0
Trading/Fair value option/Other	10,235	21,604	8,339	40,177
Government securities and similar instruments – Trading	1,212	575	0	1,787
Government securities and similar instruments – Fair value option	0	0	0	0
Government securities and similar instruments – Other FVPL	0	0	0	0
Bonds and other debt securities – Trading	6,320	1,189	1,157	8,666
Bonds and other debt securities – Fair value option	0	0	735	735
Bonds and other debt securities – Other FVPL	289	586	60	935
Shares and other equity instruments – Trading	1,074	0	0	1,074
Shares and other equity instruments – Other FVPL ⁽¹⁾	1,274	0	3,762	5,036
Investments and other long-term securities – Other FVPL	4	1	462	466
Investments in subsidiaries and associates – Other FVPL	0	0	711	711
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions – Fair value option	0	0	0	0
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions - Other FVPL	0	0	0	0
Loans and receivables due from customers – Other FVPL	0	14,362	0	14,362
Loans and receivables due from customers – Trading	0	15	0	15
Loans and receivables due from customers – Fair value option	0	0	0	0
Derivatives and other financial assets – Trading	61	4,841	1,453	6,355
Other assets classified at FVPL	0	35	0	35
Hedging derivatives	1	820	2	824
TOTAL	49,771	26,762	9,161	85,694
FINANCIAL ASSETS IFRS 9 – INVESTMENTS OF INSURANCE ACTIVITIES				
Fair value through equity	73,767	4,190	1,913	79,870
Government and equivalent securities	33,428	217	0	33,645
Bonds and other debt securities	38,153	677	0	38,830
Shares and other capital instruments	1,240	19	0	1,259
Investments and other long-term securities	946	0	1,907	2,852
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	0	0	6	6
EC Loans and Receivables - FVTPL	0	3,277	0	3,277
Trading/Fair value option/Other	39,685	12,461	0	52,146
Government securities and similar instruments – Trading	0	0	0	0
Government securities and similar instruments – Fair value option	0	0	0	0
Government securities and similar instruments – Other FVPL	170	7	0	177
Bonds and other debt securities – Trading	0	0	0	0
Bonds and other debt securities – Fair value option	0	0	0	0
Bonds and other debt securities – Other FVPL	25,129	5,349	0	30,478
Shares and other equity instruments – Trading	0	0	0	0
Shares and other equity instruments – Other FVPL	14,387	6,614	0	21,000

12/31/2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Loans and receivables due from customers – Fair value option	0	147	0	147
Loans and receivables due from customers – Other FVPL	0	0	0	0
Derivatives and other financial assets – Trading	0	0	0	0
Other assets classified at FVPL	0	344	0	344
Hedging derivatives	0	0	0	0
Non-operating properties OFVPL	0	2,708	0	2,708
TOTAL	113,452	19,360	1,913	134,724
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES IFRS 9				
Trading/Fair value option	1,769	23,037	1,837	26,643
Due to credit institutions – Fair value option	0	69	0	69
Due to customers – Fair value option	0	210	0	210
Debt securities – Fair value option	0	2,448	0	2,448
Subordinated debt – Fair value option	0	0	0	0
Debt – Trading	0	15,835	0	15,835
Derivatives and other financial liabilities - Trading	1,769	4,476	1,837	8,082
Hedging derivatives	0	1,628	9	1,636
TOTAL	1,769	24,665	1,846	28,280

⁽¹⁾ Notably includes the equity investments held by the group's private equity companies.

At December 31, 2024, a reclassification of £2,030 million (€2,448 million) was made to level 2 by CIC London from the line "Debt securities at amortized cost" (in note 37) to the line "Debt securities – Fair value option" (note 8).

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CRÉDIT MUTUEL ALLIANCE FÉDÉRALE

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale

Note 9 Details of securitization outstandings

As requested by the banking supervisor and the markets regulator, an analysis is provided below of sensitive exposures based on FSB recommendations. Trading and fair value securities portfolios through equity were valued at market price from

external data coming from organized markets, primary brokers, or when no other price is available, from comparable securities listed on the market.

Summary	Carrying amount 06/30/2025	Carrying amount 12/31/2024
RMBS	1,135	1,115
CMBS	0	0
CLO	4,163	3,836
Other ABS	5,284	5,099
TOTAL	10,582	10,051

Unless otherwise indicated, securities are not hedged by CDS.

06/30/2025	RMBS	CMBS	CLO	Other ABS	Total
Fair value through profit or loss	49	0	0	9	59
Amortized cost	8	0	298	2,859	3,165
Fair value – Others	1	0	22	102	125
Fair value through equity	1,077	0	3,843	2,314	7,233
TOTAL	1,135	0	4,163	5,284	10,582
France	552	0	980	1,162	2,693
Spain	45	0	0	340	385
United Kingdom	109	0	296	272	678
Europe excluding France, Spain and the UK	398	0	108	2,122	2,628
USA	1	0	2,780	1,028	3,809
Other	29	0	0	359	389
TOTAL	1,135	0	4,163	5,284	10,582
US Branches	0	0	0	0	0
AAA	1,123	0	3,801	2,105	7,029
AA	10	0	277	806	1,093
A	1	0	62	2	65
BBB	0	0	0	0	0
BB	0	0	0	0	0
B or below	1	0	2	7	10
Not rated	0	0	20	2,364	2,384
TOTAL	1,135	0	4,163	5,284	10,582
Origination 2009 and earlier	12	0	0	7	19
Origination 2010-2014	0	0	0	0	0
Origination 2015-2019	18	0	260	91	368
Origination since 2020	1,105	0	3,903	5,186	10,195
TOTAL	1,135	0	4,163	5,284	10,582

12/31/2024	RMBS	CMBS	CLO	Other ABS	Total
Fair value through profit or loss	111	0	0	22	133
Amortized cost	11	0	306	2,936	3,252
Fair value – Others	1	0	14	128	143
Fair value through equity	993	0	3,516	2,013	6,522
TOTAL	1,115	0	3,836	5,099	10,051
France	557	0	835	1,256	2,648
Spain	49	0	0	332	381
United Kingdom	54	0	171	366	591
Europe excluding France, Spain and the UK	416	0	172	1,679	2,267
USA	2	0	2,659	1,158	3,818
Other	37	0	0	308	345
TOTAL	1,115	0	3,836	5,099	10,051
US Branches	0	0	0	0	0
AAA	1,100	0	3,497	2,079	6,676
AA	9	0	248	546	803
A	4	0	77	3	84
BBB	0	0	0	0	0
BB	0	0	0	0	0
B or below	1	0	0	7	9
Not rated	0	0	14	2,465	2,480
TOTAL	1,115	0	3,836	5,099	10,051
Origination 2005 and earlier	5	0	0	0	5
Origination 2006-2008	10	0	0	7	17
Origination 2009-2011	0	0	0	0	0
Origination 2012-2024	1,100	0	3,836	5,092	10,028
TOTAL	1,115	0	3,836	5,099	10,051

Note 10 Financial assets at amortized cost

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Securities at amortized cost	5,952	5,680
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	72,210	70,565
Loans and receivables due from customers	528,365	527,104
TOTAL	606,527	603,349

10a Securities at amortized cost

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Securities	5,942	5,679
■ Government securities	2,809	2,554
■ Bonds and other debt securities	3,133	3,125
Listed	2,418	2,383
Non-listed	714	742
Related receivables	15	17
TOTAL GROSS	5,957	5,696
of which impaired assets (S3)	3	23
Impairment of performing loans (S1/S2)	-2	-2
Other impairment (S3)	-3	-14
TOTAL NET	5,952	5,680

At June 30, 2025, the net carrying amount of HQLA debt securities recognized as assets at amortized cost amounted to €1,968 million, compared to €1,915 million at December 31, 2024. The estimated fair value of these assets is €1,990 million, compared to €1,858 million at December 31, 2024.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale

10b Loans and receivables due from credit institutions at amortized cost

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Performing loans (S1/S2)	71,482	69,072
■ Crédit Mutuel network accounts ⁽¹⁾	56,154	53,345
■ Other ordinary accounts	2,743	3,854
■ Loans	1,430	1,685
■ Other receivables	9,503	8,132
■ Pensions	1,652	2,056
Related receivables	729	1,494
Impairment of performing loans (S1/S2)	-1	-1
TOTAL	72,210	70,565

⁽¹⁾ Mainly concerns outstanding CDC repayments (LEP, LDD, Livret bleu, Livret A passbook accounts).

10c Loans and receivables due from customers at amortized cost

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Performing loans (S1/S2)	501,363	500,231
Commercial loans	17,335	17,960
Other customer receivables	482,865	481,098
■ home loans	263,295	264,131
■ other loans and receivables ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	219,570	216,967
Related receivables	1,163	1,173
Gross receivables subject to individual impairment (S3)	16,642	16,031
Gross receivables	518,005	516,262
Impairment of performing loans (S1/S2) ⁽³⁾	-3,131	-3,076
Other impairment (S3)	-7,827	-7,549
SUBTOTAL I	507,047	505,637
Finance leases (net investment)	20,884	20,911
■ Equipment	15,415	15,458
■ Real estate	5,469	5,453
Gross receivables subject to individual impairment (S3)	1,020	1,081
Impairment of performing loans (S1/S2)	-205	-201
Other impairment (S3)	-381	-324
SUBTOTAL II	21,318	21,467
TOTAL	528,365	527,104
of which equity loans	12	12
of which subordinated loans	2,069	1,885

⁽¹⁾ Including €4.7 billion at June 30, 2025 in State-guaranteed loans (SGL) granted during the COVID-19 crisis.

⁽²⁾ This includes guarantee deposits paid in respect of payment commitments to the Single Resolution Fund (€289 million) and the Deposit Guarantee Fund (€302 million). It should be noted that, in the context of the single resolution mechanism, irrevocable payment undertakings represent contingent liabilities, as the prospect of their being called upon is deemed improbable in an environment of going concern and resilience of the Eurozone banking system highlighted by the results of the ECB 2024 stress tests.

⁽³⁾ This item includes a post-model adjustment – see note 1 “Accounting principles”.

BREAKDOWN OF STATE-GUARANTEED LOANS (SGL)

	Outstandings			Impairment		
	S1	S2	S3	S1	S2	S3
amount at 06/30/2025	1,951	1,366	1,416	-2	-4	-182
amount at 12/31/2024	2,779	1,960	1,491	-2	-6	-186

FINANCE LEASE TRANSACTIONS WITH CUSTOMERS

	12/31/2024	Increase	Decrease	Other	06/30/2025
Gross carrying amount	21,992	1,963	-2,056	5	21,904
Impairment of non-recoverable lease payments	-525	-186	124	1	-586
NET CARRYING AMOUNT	21,467	1,777	-1,932	6	21,318

Note 11 Financial liabilities at amortized cost

11a Debt securities at amortized cost

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Certificates of deposit	76	79
Interbank certificates and negotiable debt instruments	57,808	61,141
Bonds	85,593	87,874
Non-preferred senior securities	14,066	12,987
Related debt	1,607	2,023
TOTAL	159,150	164,104

At December 31, 2024, a reclassification of £2,030 million (€2,448 million) was carried out by CIC London in the balance sheet, from "Debt securities at amortized cost" to "Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss". This reclassification impacts the "Interbank certificates and negotiable debt instruments" and "Related debt" lines.

11b Due to credit institutions

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Other ordinary accounts	1,339	3,006
Borrowings	15,843	13,888
Other debt	5,174	3,244
Pensions	13,218	12,766
Related debt	221	225
TOTAL	35,795	33,129

11c Due to customers at amortized cost

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Special savings accounts	0	163,299
■ demand	129,201	128,285
■ term	32,841	35,014
Related debts on savings accounts	1,686	27
Subtotal	163,728	163,326
Demand accounts	192,617	194,181
Term deposits and borrowings	120,138	123,326
Pensions	10	9
Related debt	1,942	1,840
Other debt	45	59
Insurance and reinsurance debts	0	0
Subtotal	314,752	319,415
TOTAL	478,480	482,741

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CRÉDIT MUTUEL ALLIANCE FÉDÉRALE

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale

Note 12 Gross values and movements in impairment provisions

12a Gross values subject to impairment

	12/31/2024	Acquisition/ production	Sales/ repayment	Transfer	Other ⁽¹⁾	06/30/2025
Financial assets at amortized cost – loans and receivables due from credit institutions, subject to	70,566	22,889	-20,664	0	-580	72,211
12-month expected losses (S1)	70,566	22,889	-20,664	0	-580	72,211
expected losses at termination (S2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial assets at amortized cost – loans and receivables due from customers, subject to	538,254	91,586	-89,562	0	-369	539,909
12-month expected losses (S1)	475,967	86,837	-80,466	-4,867	-828	476,643
expected losses at termination (S2)	45,174	4,062	-6,927	3,112	182	45,603
expected losses on assets credit-impaired (S3) at the end of the period but not credit-impaired on initial recognition	16,837	655	-2,113	1,758	276	17,413
expected losses on assets credit-impaired (S3) at the end of the period and on initial recognition	277	32	-56	-3	1	251
Financial assets at amortized cost – securities	5,696	1,069	-788	-20	0	5,957
12-month expected losses (S1)	5,665	1,069	-787	-1	0	5,946
expected losses at termination (S2)	8	0	0	0	0	8
expected losses on assets credit-impaired (S3) at the end of the period but not credit-impaired on initial recognition	23	0	-1	-19	0	3
expected losses on assets credit-impaired (S3) at the end of the period and on initial recognition	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – debt securities	43,983	12,472	-8,572	20	-1,525	46,378
12-month expected losses (S1)	43,979	12,472	-8,572	0	-1,524	46,355
expected losses at termination (S2)	1	0	0	0	0	1
expected losses on assets credit-impaired (S3) at the end of the period but not credit-impaired on initial recognition	3	0	0	20	-1	22
TOTAL	658,499	128,016	-119,586	0	-2,474	664,455

⁽¹⁾ Change in flows not giving rise to derecognition and miscellaneous flows.

12b Movements in impairment provisions

	12/31/2024	Additions	Reversals	Other	06/30/2025
Financial assets at amortized cost – loans and receivables due from credit institutions	-1	0	0	0	-1
12-month expected losses (S1)	-1	0	0	0	-1
expected losses at termination (S2)	0	0	0	0	0
Financial assets at amortized cost – loans and receivables due from customers	-11,150	-3,423	3,023	6	-11,544
of which originated credit-impaired assets (S3)	0	0	0	0	0
12-month expected losses (S1)	-1,434	-559	579	2	-1,412
expected losses at termination (S2)	-1,843	-1,282	1,198	3	-1,924
of which customer debts under IFRS 15	0	0	0	0	0
expected losses on assets credit-impaired (S3) at the end of the period but not credit-impaired on initial recognition	-7,873	-1,582	1,246	1	-8,208
expected losses on assets credit-impaired (S3) at the end of the period and on initial recognition	0	0	0	0	0
Financial assets at amortized cost – securities	-16	0	0	11	-5
12-month expected losses (S1)	-2	0	0	0	-2
expected losses at termination (S2)	-1	0	0	0	-1
expected losses on assets credit-impaired (S3) at the end of the period but not credit-impaired on initial recognition	-14	0	0	11	-3
expected losses on assets credit-impaired (S3) at the end of the period and on initial recognition	0	0	0	0	0
Financial assets at FVOCI – debt securities	-21	-9	7	-10	-33
of which originated credit-impaired assets (S3)	0	0	0	0	0
12-month expected losses (S1)	-18	-9	7	1	-19
expected losses at termination (S2)	0	0	0	0	0
expected losses on assets credit-impaired (S3) at the end of the period but not credit-impaired on initial recognition	-3	0	0	-11	-14
TOTAL	-11,188	-3,432	3,030	7	-11,583

The group conducted a sensitivity test of the cost of risk (including post-model adjustment). It is presented in note 1.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CRÉDIT MUTUEL ALLIANCE FÉDÉRALE

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale

12c Breakdown of impairment

06/30/2025	Outstandings			Impairment					Net outstandings
	S1	S2	S3	S1	Of which adjustments ⁽¹⁾	S2	Of which adjustments ⁽¹⁾	S3	
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	72,211	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	72,210
Loans and receivables due from customers	476,643	45,603	17,664	-1,412	-173	-1,924	-200	-8,208	528,366
Financial assets at amortized cost – securities	5,946	8	3	-2	0	-1	0	-3	5,951
Financial assets at FVOCI – debt securities	46,355	1	22	-19	0	0	0	-14	46,345
Financial assets at FVOCI – Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	601,155	45,612	17,689	-1,434	-173	-1,925	-200	-8,225	652,872

⁽¹⁾ Post-model adjustment.

12/31/2024	Outstandings			Impairment					Net outstandings
	S1	S2	S3	S1	Of which adjustments ⁽¹⁾	S2	Of which adjustments ⁽¹⁾	S3	
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	70,566	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	70,565
Loans and receivables due from customers	475,967	45,174	17,114	-1,434	-121	-1,843	-210	-7,873	527,105
Financial assets at amortized cost – securities	5,665	8	23	-2	0	-1	0	-14	5,679
Financial assets at FVOCI – debt securities	43,979	1	3	-18	0	0	0	-3	43,962
Financial assets at FVOCI – Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	596,177	45,183	17,140	-1,455	-121	-1,844	-210	-7,890	647,311

⁽¹⁾ Post-model adjustment.

Note 13 Insurance activities

INVESTMENTS OF INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
INSURANCE FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	53,921	52,147
Financial assets at fair value through equity	83,543	79,869
Loans and receivables at amortized cost	47	1
Debt instruments at amortized cost	0	0
Investment property ⁽¹⁾	2,714	2,708
Subtotal of insurance investments⁽²⁾	140,225	134,725
Assets of insurance contracts	8	10
Assets of reinsurance contracts	247	284
TOTAL	140,480	135,019

⁽¹⁾ Investment property is recognized at fair value through profit or loss.

⁽²⁾ Outstandings in stage 3 amounted to €18 million, fully impaired.

13a Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	06/30/2025				12/31/2024			
	Transaction	Fair value option	Other FVPL	Total	Transaction	Fair value option	Other FVPL	Total
Securities	0	0	53,303	53,303	0	0	51,656	51,656
■ Government securities	0	0	183	183	0	0	177	177
■ Bonds and other debt securities	0	0	31,026	31,026	0	0	30,478	30,478
Listed	0	0	25,858	25,858	0	0	25,129	25,129
Non-listed	0	0	5,168	5,168	0	0	5,349	5,349
of which UCIs	0	0	29,036	29,036	0	0	28,390	28,390
■ Shares and other capital instruments	0	0	22,094	22,094	0	0	21,001	21,001
Listed	0	0	15,083	15,083	0	0	14,387	14,387
Unlisted	0	0	7,011	7,011	0	0	6,614	6,614
■ Equity investments, shares in subsidiaries and associates and other long-term investments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equity investments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derivative instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operating properties at fair value through profit or loss	0	0	336	336	0	0	344	344
Loans and receivables	0	0	282	282	0	0	147	147
TOTAL	0	0	53,921	53,921	0	0	52,147	52,147

13b Insurance financial assets at fair value through equity

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Government securities	35,274	33,648
Bonds and other debt securities	40,154	38,870
■ Listed	39,404	38,174
■ Non-listed	750	696
Related receivables	0	0
Debt securities subtotal, gross	75,428	72,518
Of which impaired debt securities (S3)	18	18
Impairment of performing loans (S1/S2)	-25	-24
Other impairment (S3)	-18	-18
Debt securities subtotal, net	75,385	72,476
Loans	3,878	3,277
Related receivables	0	0
Gross subtotal loans and receivables	3,878	3,277
Impairment of performing loans (S1/S2)	-1	-1
Other impairment (S3)	0	0
Net subtotal loans and receivables	3,877	3,276
Shares and other capital instruments	1,323	1,259
■ Listed	1,305	1,240
■ Non-listed	18	19
Long-term investments	2,958	2,858
■ Equity investments	2,958	2,852
■ Investments in subsidiaries and associates	0	6
Subtotal, equity instruments	4,281	4,117
TOTAL	83,543	79,869
Of which unrealized capital gains or losses recognized under shareholders' equity	452	395
Of which listed equity investments.	1,063	946

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CRÉDIT MUTUEL ALLIANCE FÉDÉRALE

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale

13c Distinction between insurance liabilities for remaining cover and incurred claims

	06/30/2025						Total
	Liability for remaining coverage (LRC)		Liability for incurred claims (LIC)				
	Excluding loss item	Loss item	Contracts excluding PAA	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows of PAA contracts (BE)	Adjustment for non-financial risk of PAA contracts (RA)		
Insurance contract assets at the start of the period	-11	0	1	0	0	-10	
Insurance contract liabilities at the start of the period	120,185	180	1,165	3,867	117	125,515	
Opening balance	120,174	0	0	0	0	0	
A - Income from insurance activities	-3,831	0	0	0	0	-3,831	
Claims and other insurance expenses incurred during the fiscal year	0	-116	801	2,246	31	2,963	
Amortization of acquisition cash flows	7	0	0	0	0	7	
Loss on onerous contracts	0	135	0	0	0	135	
Changes related to incurred claims in previous years (adjustment of the LIC)	0	0	-40	-87	-28	-154	
B - Expenses related to insurance activities	7	19	762	2,160	3	2,950	
C - Investment component	-3,435	0	3,435	0	0	0	
INSURANCE SERVICE RESULT (A + B + C)	-7,258	19	4,197	2,160	3	-881	
Financial income or expense on insurance contracts issued OCI	-67	0	-1	0	-1	-68	
Financial income or expense on insurance contracts issued outside OCI	2,943	1	9	39	1	2,992	
Exchange rate effects	0	0	0	0	0	0	
D - Total changes in income and in other comprehensive income	2,876	1	8	39	1	2,924	
Premiums received	8,729	0	0	0	0	8,729	
Claims and expenses paid, including investment component	0	0	-4,180	-2,125	0	-6,305	
Cash flow from contract acquisition	-10	0	0	0	0	-10	
E - Total cash flow	8,719	0	-4,180	-2,125	0	2,414	
F - Transfer to other balance sheet items	25	0	0	0	0	25	
Insurance contracts - assets	-9	0	1	0	0	-8	
Insurance contracts - liabilities	124,544	200	1,190	3,941	120	129,995	
CLOSING BALANCE (D + E + F)	124,535	200	1,191	3,941	120	129,987	

	12/31/2024						Total
	Liability for remaining coverage (LRC)			Liability for incurred claims (LIC)			
	Excluding loss item	Loss item	Contracts excluding PAA	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows of PAA contracts (BE)	Adjustment for non-financial risk of PAA contracts (RA)		
Insurance contract assets at the start of the period	-16	0	1	0	0	-15	
Insurance contract liabilities at the start of the period	114,714	102	1,085	3,735	106	119,742	
Opening balance	114,697	102	1,087	3,735	106	119,727	
A - Income from insurance activities	-7,373	0	0	0	0	-7,373	
Claims and other insurance expenses incurred during the fiscal year	0	-66	1,574	4,310	39	5,857	
Amortization of acquisition cash flows	15	0	0	0	0	15	
Loss on onerous contracts	0	142	0	0	0	142	
Changes related to incurred claims in previous years (adjustment of the LIC)	0	0	-68	-67	-31	-166	
B - Expenses related to insurance activities	15	75	1,506	4,243	8	5,847	
C - Investment component	-6,399	0	6,399	0	0	0	
Insurance service result (A + B + C)	-13,756	75	7,904	4,243	8	-1,526	
Financial income or expense on insurance contracts issued OCI	43	0	2	21	1	66	
Financial income or expense on insurance contracts issued outside OCI	4,247	3	13	70	2	4,335	
Exchange rate effects	0	0	0	0	0	0	
D - Total changes in income and in other comprehensive income	-9,467	78	7,920	4,334	10	2,875	
Premiums received	15,028	0	0	0	0	15,028	
Claims and expenses paid, including investment component	0	0	-7,840	-4,202	0	-12,042	
Cash flow from contract acquisition	-21	0	0	0	0	-21	
E - Total cash flow	15,006	0	-7,840	-4,202	0	2,964	
F - Transfer to other balance sheet items	-63	0	0	0	0	-63	
Insurance contracts - assets	-11	0	1	0	0	-10	
Insurance contracts - liabilities	120,185	180	1,165	3,867	117	125,515	
Closing balance (D + E + F)	120,174	180	1,166	3,867	117	125,504	

RECONCILIATION OF PAYABLES AND RECEIVABLES RELATED TO INSURANCE CONTRACTS AND REINSURANCE TREATIES

	06/30/2025				12/31/2024			
	Closing balance	Related payables - CASH BASIS	Related receivables - CASH BASIS	Closing balance (including related payables and receivables)	Closing balance	Related payables - CASH BASIS	Related receivables - CASH BASIS	Closing balance (including related payables and receivables)
INSURANCE								
Assets of insurance contracts	-8	0	0	-8	-10	0	0	-10
Insurance contract liabilities	129,995	-500	0	129,495	125,515	-708	0	124,807
TOTAL PAYABLES AND RECEIVABLES RELATED TO INSURANCE CONTRACTS	129,987	0	0	0	125,505	-708	0	124,797
REINSURANCE								
Reinsurance treaty assets	345	0	-98	247	377	0	-93	284
Reinsurance treaty liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PAYABLES AND RECEIVABLES RELATED TO REINSURANCE TREATIES	345	0	-98	247	377	0	-93	284

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CRÉDIT MUTUEL ALLIANCE FÉDÉRALE

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale

13d Distinction of insurance liabilities (BE, RA, CSM)

	06/30/2025			Total
	Estimate of the present value of future cash flows (BE)	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk (RA)	Contractual service margin (CSM)	
Insurance contract assets at the start of the period	-71	20	41	-10
Insurance contract liabilities at the start of the period	109,948	1,789	8,974	120,711
Opening balance	109,877	1,808	9,015	120,701
Change in contractual service margin recognized in income	0	0	0	0
Change in the adjustment for non-financial risk over the period	0	-73	0	-73
Experience adjustment	-21	11	0	-10
Changes in services rendered during the period	-21	-62	-399	-482
Contracts recognized during the period	-244	64	196	16
Changes in estimates resulting in an adjustment of the contractual service margin	-1,501	235	1,266	0
Changes in estimates resulting in losses or reversals of losses on groups of onerous contracts	7	3	0	10
Changes in future services	-1,738	301	1,462	25
Changes in fulfillment cash flows in respect of incurred claims	-29	-10	0	-40
Changes related to past services	-29	-10	0	-40
Insurance service result	-1,788	229	1,063	-496
Effect of rates neutralized in OCI	330	-11	0	319
Financial expenses net of insurance contracts (excluding OCI)	2,547	9	10	2,566
Exchange rate effects	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CHANGES IN INCOME AND IN OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	2,877	-2	10	2,885
Premiums received	6,287	0	0	6,287
Claims and expenses paid, including investment component	-4,229	0	0	-4,229
Cash flow from contract acquisition	-10	0	0	-10
TOTAL CASH FLOW	2,047	0	0	2,047
Transfer to other balance sheet items	25	0	0	25
Insurance contract assets at closing	-74	22	44	-8
Insurance contract liabilities at closing	113,112	2,014	10,043	125,169
CLOSING BALANCE	113,038	2,036	10,088	125,162

12/31/2024

	Estimate of the present value of future cash flows (BE)	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk (RA)	Contractual service margin (CSM)	Total
Insurance contract assets at the start of the period	-60	18	27	-15
Insurance contract liabilities at the start of the period	104,399	1,781	9,066	115,245
Opening balance	104,339	1,799	9,093	115,230
Change in contractual service margin recognized in income	0	0	-811	-811
Change in the adjustment for non-financial risk over the period	0	-146	0	-146
Experience adjustment	-37	20	0	-16
Changes in services rendered during the period	-37	-125	-811	-974
Contracts recognized during the period	-367	105	292	30
Changes in estimates resulting in an adjustment of the contractual service margin	-432	10	422	0
Changes in estimates resulting in losses or reversals of losses on groups of onerous contracts	13	-3	0	10
Changes in future services	-786	113	713	40
Changes in fulfillment cash flows in respect of incurred claims	-53	-16	0	-68
Changes related to past services	-53	-16	0	-68
Insurance service result	-875	-28	-98	-1,001
Effect of rates neutralized in OCI	528	21	0	548
Financial expenses net of insurance contracts (excluding OCI)	3,722	17	20	3,760
Exchange rate effects	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CHANGES IN INCOME AND IN OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	3,374	10	-78	3,306
Premiums received	10,173	0	0	10,173
Claims and expenses paid, including investment component	-7,925	0	0	-7,925
Cash flow from contract acquisition	-21	0	0	-21
TOTAL CASH FLOW	2,227	0	0	2,227
Transfer to other balance sheet items	-63	0	0	-63
Insurance contract assets at closing	-71	20	41	-10
Insurance contract liabilities at closing	109,948	1,789	8,974	120,711
CLOSING BALANCE	109,877	1,808	9,015	120,701

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CRÉDIT MUTUEL ALLIANCE FÉDÉRALE

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale

13e Underlying items of VFA contracts

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
	Underlying items of direct investment contracts	Underlying items of direct investment contracts
Underlying items of insurance contracts with direct participation features		
FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS		
Fair value through equity	70,694	67,478
Government and equivalent securities	28,097	26,939
Bonds and other debt securities	32,861	31,476
Shares and other equity instruments	0	0
Investments and other long-term securities	1,864	1,790
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	203	201
Loans and receivables	7,669	7,072
Fair value through profit or loss	54,189	52,396
Government and equivalent securities	171	166
Bonds and other debt securities	29,560	28,901
Shares and other equity instruments	21,411	20,416
Investments and other long-term securities	0	0
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	0	0
Loans and receivables	278	143
Derivatives and other financial assets – trading	1	0
Operating properties OFVPL	305	312
Non-operating properties OFVPL	2,463	2,458
Hedging derivatives	0	0
Amortized cost	278	175
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	278	175
Other assets	3	-14
Current tax assets	0	0
Deferred tax assets	-83	-86
Other assets	66	55
Accruals - Assets	20	17
TOTAL FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS	125,164	120,035
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Fair value through profit or loss	7,332	6,744
Derivatives and other financial liabilities – Trading	9	27
Due to credit institutions and similar entities	7,306	6,700
Deposits from customers - Other - Term	17	17
Other liabilities	169	46
Other liabilities	47	33
Deferred tax liabilities	0	0
Accruals - Liabilities	122	13
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	7,501	6,790

IFRS 17 yield curves

Future cash flows are discounted using the yield curve below. This reflects the time value of money as well as the cash flow and liquidity characteristics of GACM's insurance contracts.

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
1-year rate	2.6%	3.1%
5-year rate	2.9%	3.0%
10-year rate	3.3%	3.1%
20-year rate	3.5%	3.1%
30-year rate	3.5%	3.0%

Note 14 Tax**14a Current tax**

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Assets (through profit or loss)	1,284	1,738
Liabilities (through profit or loss)	539	727

14b Deferred tax

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Assets (through profit or loss)	896	942
Assets (through shareholders' equity)	334	403
Liabilities (through profit or loss)	499	491
Liabilities (through shareholders' equity)	34	32

Note 15 Accruals and miscellaneous assets and liabilities**15a Accruals and miscellaneous assets**

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
ACCRUALS		
Collection accounts	161	282
Currency adjustment accounts	41	206
Accrued income	797	719
Other accruals	2,951	3,727
Subtotal	3,950	4,934
OTHER ASSETS		
Securities settlement accounts	252	144
Miscellaneous receivables	4,883	5,089
Inventories and similar	102	84
Other miscellaneous uses	32	24
Subtotal	5,269	5,341
TOTAL	9,219	10,275

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CRÉDIT MUTUEL ALLIANCE FÉDÉRALE

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale

15b Accruals and miscellaneous liabilities

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
ACCRUALS - LIABILITIES		
Accounts unavailable due to recovery procedures	20	10
Currency adjustment accounts	2,430	418
Accrued expenses	2,353	2,372
Deferred income	1,569	1,587
Other accruals	3,148	6,620
Subtotal	9,520	11,007
OTHER LIABILITIES		
Lease obligations – Real estate	1,029	1,097
Lease obligations – Other	13	13
Securities settlement accounts	1,114	282
Outstanding amounts payable on securities	212	222
Miscellaneous creditors	2,906	2,870
Subtotal	5,274	4,484
TOTAL	14,794	15,491

15c Lease liabilities by residual term

06/30/2025	D ≤ 1 year	1 year < D ≤ 3 years	3 years < D ≤ 6 years	6 years < D ≤ 9 years	D > 9 years	TOTAL
Lease obligations	228	415	249	91	57	1,041
■ Real estate	226	408	245	91	57	1,028
■ Other	2	7	4	0	0	13
12/31/2024	D ≤ 1 year	1 year < D ≤ 3 years	3 years < D ≤ 6 years	6 years < D ≤ 9 years	D > 9 years	TOTAL
Lease obligations	230	436	277	100	66	1,109
■ Real estate	227	429	274	100	66	1,096
■ Other	3	7	3	0	0	13

Note 16 Investments in equity consolidated companies

16a Share of net income of equity consolidated companies

06/30/2025	Country	Share held	Value of equity consolidation	Share of net income	Dividends received	Fair value of the investment (if listed)
ENTITIES UNDER SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE						
Banque de Tunisie	Tunisia	35.33%	147	8	9	148
Caisse Centrale du Crédit Mutuel ⁽¹⁾	France	66.16%	626	11	20	NC*
LYF SAS	France	50.00%	-3	-4	0	NC*
LYF SA	France	46.25%	7	0	0	NC*
2SF Trust Services Company	France	33.33%	43	0	0	NC*
Other equity investments	-	-	0	0	0	-
Total (1)	-	-	819	15	29	
JOINT VENTURES						
Euro Automatic Cash	Spain	50.00%	7	0	0	NC*
Total (2)	-	-	7	0	3	
TOTAL (1)+(2)	-	-	826	15	25	

⁽¹⁾ Caisse Centrale de Crédit Mutuel is accounted for using the equity method due to its significant influence, despite holding more than 50% of voting rights and taking into account the analysis of the governance rules specific to that entity of the Crédit Mutuel group.

* NC: Not communicated.

12/31/2024	Country	Share held	Value of equity consolidation	Share of net income	Dividends received	Fair value of the investment (if listed)
ENTITIES UNDER SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE						
Banque de Tunisie	Tunisia	35.33%	153	9	7	149
Caisse Centrale du Crédit Mutuel ⁽¹⁾	France	67.19%	633	23	15	NC*
LYF SAS	France	50.00%	0	-9	0	NC*
LYF SA	France	44.75%	7	0	0	NC*
2SF Trust Services Company	France	33.33%	2	0	0	NC*
Other equity investments	-	-	0	0	0	-
TOTAL (1)	-	-	796	23	22	
JOINT VENTURES						
Euro Automatic Cash	Spain	50.00%	7	0	3	NC*
Total (2)	-	0	7	0	3	0
TOTAL (1)+(2)	-	0	803	23	25	0

⁽¹⁾ Caisse Centrale de Crédit Mutuel is accounted for using the equity method due to its significant influence, despite holding more than 50% of voting rights and taking into account the analysis of the governance rules specific to that entity of the Crédit Mutuel group.

* NC: Not communicated.

Note 17 Investment property

	12/31/2024	Increase	Decrease	Other	06/30/2025
Historical cost	445	33	-5	0	473
Depreciation and impairment	-132	-4	1	0	-135
NET AMOUNT	313	29	-4	0	338

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale

Note 18 Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

18a Property, plant and equipment

	12/31/2024	Increase	Decrease	Other	06/30/2025
HISTORICAL COST					
Operating sites	509	1	-1	0	509
Operating buildings	5,742	69	-37	-1	5,773
Usage rights – Real estate	2,107	312	-68	-219	2,132
Usage rights – Other	70	15	0	-1	84
Other property, plant and equipment	3,512	271	-301	2	3,484
TOTAL	11,940	668	-407	-219	11,982
DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT					
Operating sites	-1	0	0	0	-1
Operating buildings	-3,701	-93	31	0	-3,763
Usage rights – Real estate	-1,039	-113	42	-30	-1,140
Usage rights – Other	-52	-5	0	-6	-63
Other property, plant and equipment	-2,671	-110	107	5	-2,669
TOTAL	-7,464	-321	180	-31	-7,636
NET AMOUNT	4,476	347	-227	-250	4,346

OF WHICH PROPERTIES RENTED UNDER FINANCE LEASES

	12/31/2024	Increase	Decrease	Other	06/30/2025
Operating sites	7	0	0	0	7
Operating buildings	96	0	-1	0	95
TOTAL	103	0	-1	0	102

18b Intangible assets

	12/31/2024	Increase	Decrease	Other	06/30/2025
HISTORICAL COST					
Internally developed intangible assets ⁽¹⁾	850	31	0	0	881
Purchased intangible assets	1,693	29	-9	-3	1,710
■ software	334	12	-2	-1	343
■ other	1,359	17	-7	-2	1,367
TOTAL	2,543	60	-9	-3	2,591
DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT					
Internally developed intangible assets	-724	-35	0	1	-758
Purchased intangible assets	-1,129	-34	15	15	-1,133
■ software	-283	-11	2	0	-292
■ other	-846	-23	13	15	-841
TOTAL	-1,853	-69	15	16	-1,891
NET AMOUNT	690	-9	6	13	700

⁽¹⁾ These headings correspond to software developed internally and capitalized in our subsidiaries Euro-Information and TARGOBANK AG.

Note 19 Goodwill

	12/31/2024	Increase	Decrease	Variation in impairment	Other	06/30/2025
Gross goodwill	4,764	0	0	0	0	4,764
Impairment	-2,397	0	0	0	0	-2,397
NET GOODWILL	2,367	0	0	0	0	2,367

Cash-generating units	Value of goodwill on 12/31/2024	Increase	Decrease	Variation in impairment	Other	Value of goodwill on 06/30/2025
TARGOBANK	1,018	0	0	0	0	1,018
Crédit Industriel et Commercial (CIC)	497	0	0	0	0	497
Cofidis Group	378	0	0	0	0	378
La Française Group	199	0	0	0	0	199
Cofidis France	79	0	0	0	0	79
Euro-Protection Surveillance	51	0	0	0	0	51
GACM Seguros, Compañía de Seguros y Reaseguros, SAU	0	0	0	0	0	0
EBRA	46	0	0	0	0	46
SIIC Foncière Massena	26	0	0	0	0	26
Crédit Mutuel Equity SCR	21	0	0	0	0	21
Banque de Luxembourg	13	0	0	0	0	13
Cofidis Italie	9	0	0	0	0	9
Banque Transatlantique	6	0	0	0	0	6
Dubly Transatlantique Gestion	5	0	0	0	0	5
Carizy	4	0	0	0	0	4
Other	14	0	0	0	0	14
TOTAL	2,367	1	0	0	0	2,367

The cash-generating units to which the goodwill is assigned are tested annually to ensure that they are recoverable. Impairment is ascertained by depreciation of goodwill when the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount. The current economic situation, its consequences on net profit at June 30, 2025, and the macroeconomic uncertainties for the following years, have led the group to identify potential indications of impairment of goodwill. As a result, the group has updated the impairment tests for its main cash-generating units.

The recoverable amount is determined according to two types of methods:

- the fair value net of sales costs, which is based on observation of valuation multiples on comparable transactions or market parameters adopted by the analysts on entities with similar activities;
- the value in use, which is based on the discounting of expected future cash flows after taking into account capital requirements: this method is generally used as of June 30, 2025.

To determine the value in use, the cash flows are based on business plans prepared by the management over a maximum period of five years, then on projection of a flow to infinity according to a long-term growth rate. The latter is set at 2% for the whole of Europe, which is an assumption measured against inflation rates observed over a very long period.

The cash flows used to calculate the value in use also take into account prudential capital requirements.

The discounted cash flow rate corresponds to the cost of capital, which is determined using a long-term risk-free rate plus a risk premium, weighted by a risk sensitivity coefficient (β) enables an assessment of market volatility. The cost of capital was discounted at December 31, 2024 with:

- 9% for Retail Banking and leasing CGUs based in Germany;
- 10% for Retail Banking, consumer credit and leasing CGUs based in France.

The cash flows used to calculate the value in use are determined on the basis of regulatory capital requirements.

The main sensitivity factors of the recoverable amount test based on the value in use are: the cost of capital, the perpetual growth rate and capital requirements. When the value in use was used as an impairment test, the parameters and their sensitivity were as follows:

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	TARGOBANK Germany	Cofidis ⁽¹⁾	CIC
	Network bank	Consumer credit	Network bank
Cost of capital	9%	10%	10%
Effect of a 50 basis point increase in the cost of capital	-5%	-6%	-5%
Effect of a 50 basis point drop in the growth rate to infinity	0%	-1%	0%
Effect of a 50 basis point increase in CET1 capital requirements	-3%	-4%	-3%

If the above sensitivity assumptions were used, this would not entail any impairment of goodwill on TARGOBANK Germany, Cofidis and CIC.

⁽¹⁾ Cofidis France and Cofidis Group.

Note 20 Provisions and contingent liabilities

20a Provisions

	12/31/2024	Additions for the year	Reversals for the year (utilized provisions)	Reversals for the year (surplus provisions)	Other changes	06/30/2025
Provisions for risks	606	241	-12	-204	0	631
On guarantee commitments⁽²⁾	370	130	-2	-116	-2	380
■ of which 12-month expected losses (S1)	68	32	0	-26	1	75
■ of which expected losses at termination (S2)	112	47	0	-54	-3	102
■ of which provisions for execution of commitments upon signature	190	51	-2	-36	0	203
On financing commitments⁽²⁾	124	97	-2	-81	0	138
■ of which 12-month expected losses (S1)	81	59	0	-48	0	92
■ of which expected losses at termination (S2)	37	38	0	-33	1	43
On country risks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Provisions for taxes	4	0	0	-2	-2	0
Provisions for claims and litigation	47	6	-3	-3	5	52
Provision for risk on miscellaneous receivables	61	8	-4	-3	-2	60
Other provisions	1,832	488	-91	-134	9	2,104
■ Provisions for mortgage saving agreements	296	0	-4	-50	0	242
■ Provisions for miscellaneous contingencies	1,045	404	-84	-83	8	1,290
■ Other provisions ⁽¹⁾	491	84	-3	-1	1	572
Provisions for retirement commitments	1,387	36	-21	-26	69	1,445
TOTAL	3,825	765	-124	-364	78	4,180

⁽¹⁾ The other provisions relate to provisions for French economic interest groups (SPV) totaling €532 million at June 30, 2025.

⁽²⁾ The item includes a post-model adjustment – see note 1 “Accounting principles”.

20b Retirement and other employee benefits

	12/31/2024	Additions for the year	Reversals for the year	Other changes	06/30/2025
DEFINED-BENEFIT PLANS NOT COVERED BY PENSION FUNDS					
Retirement benefits	1,211	33	-43	59	1,260
Supplementary pensions	54	3	-2	-3	52
Obligations for long-service awards (other long-term benefits)	116	1	-1	10	126
Subtotal recognized	1,381	37	-46	66	1,438
SUPPLEMENTARY DEFINED-BENEFIT PENSIONS COVERED BY THE GROUP'S PENSION FUNDS					
Commitments to employees and retirees ⁽¹⁾	6	0	0	1	7
Fair value of assets	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal recognized	6	0	0	1	7
Other commitments	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECOGNIZED	1,387	37	-46	67	1,445

⁽¹⁾ The provisions covering shortfalls in pension funds relate to entities located abroad.

DEFINED-BENEFIT PLANS: MAIN ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Discount rate ⁽²⁾	3.60%	3.50%
Expected increase in salaries ⁽³⁾	Minimum 3.73%	Minimum 3.29%

⁽²⁾ The discount rate, which is determined by reference to the long-term rate on private-sector borrowings, is based on the IBOXX index.

⁽³⁾ The annual increase in salaries is the estimate of future inflation combined with the increase in salaries; it also depends on the age of the employee.

Note 21 Subordinated debt

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Subordinated debt	12,913	11,675
Participating loans	0	39
Perpetual subordinated debt	26	595
Other debt	0	0
Related debt	147	223
TOTAL	13,086	12,532

PRINCIPAL SUBORDINATED DEBT

<i>(in € millions)</i>		Type	Issue Date	Issue Amount	Amount at year-end ⁽¹⁾	Rate	Term
Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel	redeemable subordinated notes/TSR	03/10/2014	€120m	€120m	4.25	06/27/2026	
Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel	redeemable subordinated notes/TSR	09/11/2015	€1,000m	€998m	3.00	09/11/2025	
Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel	redeemable subordinated notes/TSR	03/24/2016	€1,000m	€989m	2.375	03/24/2026	
Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel	redeemable subordinated notes/TSR	09/12/2016	€300m	€300m	2.130	09/12/2026	
Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel	redeemable subordinated notes/TSR	11/04/2016	€700m	€685m	1.875	11/04/2026	
Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel	redeemable subordinated notes/TSR	03/31/2017	€500m	€490m	2.625	03/31/2027	
Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel	redeemable subordinated notes/TSR	11/15/2017	€500m	€486m	1.625	11/15/2027	
Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel	redeemable subordinated notes/TSR	05/25/2018	€500m	€486m	2.50	05/25/2028	
Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel	redeemable subordinated notes/TSR	06/18/2019	€1,000m	€1,000m	1.875	06/18/2029	
Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel	redeemable subordinated notes/TSR	11/19/2021	€750m	€650m	1.125	11/19/2031	
Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel	redeemable subordinated notes/TSR	06/16/2022	€1,250m	€1,244m	3.875	06/16/2032	
Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel	redeemable subordinated notes/TSR	01/11/2023	€1,250m	€1,296m	5.125	01/11/2033	
Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel	redeemable subordinated notes/TSR	01/11/2024	€1,500m	€1,503m	4.375	01/11/2034	
Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel	redeemable subordinated notes/TSR	01/15/2025	€1,250m	€1,259m	4.00	01/15/2035	
Assurances du Crédit Mutuel	redeemable subordinated notes/TSR	10/21/2021	€750m	€762m	1.85	04/21/2042	
Assurances du Crédit Mutuel	redeemable subordinated notes/TSR	04/30/2024	€500m	€500m	5.00	10/30/2044	

⁽¹⁾ Net intra-group amounts and revaluation differences on hedged instruments.

Note 22 Reserves related to capital and reserves

22a Shareholders' equity attributable to the group (excluding profit and loss and unrealized gains and losses)

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Capital and reserves related to capital	8,076	7,968
■ Capital	8,076	7,968
Consolidated reserves	55,621	51,884
■ Regulated reserves	6	6
■ Other reserves (including effects related to initial application)	55,630	51,908
of which profit on disposal of equity instruments	170	172
■ of which Retained earnings	-15	-30
TOTAL	63,697	59,852

The share capital of the Crédit Mutuel local banks is composed of:

- A shares, non-transferable;
- B shares, transferable;
- P shares, with priority interests.

B shares and equivalent may only be subscribed by those members holding at least one A share. The articles of association of the local banks limit the subscription of B shares and their equivalent by any given member to €50,000 (with the exception of reinvestment of dividends paid in B shares). In accordance with the law of September 10, 1947, the capital cannot be lower, following withdrawal of contributions, than one-quarter of the highest amount achieved by the share capital in the past.

The redemption plan for B shares differs according to whether they were subscribed before or after December 31, 1988:

- shares subscribed up to December 31, 1988 may be redeemed at the member's request on January 1 each year. This reimbursement, which is subject to compliance with the provisions governing the reduction of capital, is subject to a minimum notice period of three months;
- shares subscribed on or after January 1, 1989 may be redeemed at the member's request upon five years' notice, except in the event of marriage, death or unemployment. These transactions are also subject to compliance with the provisions governing the reduction of capital.

By decision of the Board of Directors and in agreement with the Supervisory Board, the bank may refund all or part of the shares in this class under the same conditions.

P shares with priority interests are issued by the Crédit Mutuel de Normandie and Midi-Atlantique regional banks.

As of June 30, 2025, the capital of the Crédit Mutuel local banks is as follows:

- €253 million for A shares
- €7,822.2 million for B shares and equivalent
- €0.8 million for P shares

At December 31, 2024, these amounts were:

- €257.8 million for A shares;
- €7,709.4 million for B shares and equivalent;
- €0.8 million for P shares.

22b Unrealized or deferred gains and losses (attributable to the group)

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Unrealized or deferred gains or losses ⁽¹⁾ relating to:		
■ Investments of insurance activities in FVTPL – Debt instruments	-807	-878
■ Investments of insurance activities in FVTPL – Equity instruments	1,364	1,387
■ Financial assets at fair value through recyclable equity – debt instruments	-218	-337
■ Financial assets at fair value through non-recyclable equity – equity instruments	4	-25
■ Hedging derivatives (CFH)	-11	-11
■ Translation adjustments	50	244
■ Share of unrealized or deferred gains and losses of associates	-40	-38
■ Actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans	-182	-149
■ Credit risk on financial liabilities under fair value transferred to reserves	-	-
■ Other	-	-
TOTAL	160	194

⁽¹⁾ Balances net of corporation tax and after shadow accounting treatment.

22c Recycling of gains and losses directly recognized in shareholders' equity

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
	Operations	Operations
Translation adjustments		
Reclassification in income	0	0
Other movement	-194	99
Subtotal	-194	99
Revaluation of financial assets at FVOCI – debt instruments		
Reclassification in income	0	0
Other movement	119	-180
Subtotal	119	-180
Revaluation of financial assets at FVOCI – equity instruments		
Reclassification in income	0	0
Other movement	30	-42
Subtotal	30	-42
Revaluation of hedging derivatives		
Reclassification in income	0	0
Other movement	0	-10
Subtotal	0	-10
Revaluation of financial assets at FVOCI of Insurance		
Reclassification in income	0	0
Other movement	18	135
Subtotal	18	135
Revaluation of insurance and reinsurance contracts in recyclable shareholders' equity		
Reclassification in income	0	0
Other movement	29	-38
Subtotal	29	-38
Actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans	-32	40
Share of unrealized or deferred gains and losses of associates	-2	2
TOTAL	-32	6

22d Tax related to each category of gains and losses recognized directly in shareholders' equity

	06/30/2025			12/31/2024		
	Gross amount	Tax	Net amount	Gross amount	Tax	Net amount
Translation adjustments	-194	0	-194	99	0	99
Revaluation of financial assets at FVOCI - debt instruments	119	0	119	-180	0	-180
Revaluation of financial assets at FVOCI - equity instruments	30	0	30	-42	0	-42
Revaluation of financial assets at FVOCI of Insurance	46	-28	18	133	2	135
Revaluation of hedging derivatives	0	0	0	-13	3	-10
Revaluation of insurance and reinsurance contracts in recyclable shareholders' equity	39	-10	29	-52	13	-38
Revaluation of non-current assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluation differences related to own credit risk on financial liabilities under fair value option transferred to reserves	0	0	0	0	0	0
Actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans	-42	10	-32	50	-11	40
Share of unrealized or deferred gains and losses of associates	-2	0	-2	2	0	2
CHANGES IN GAINS AND LOSSES RECOGNIZED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY	-4	-29	-32	-3	8	6

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CRÉDIT MUTUEL ALLIANCE FÉDÉRALE

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale

Note 23 Commitments given and received

COMMITMENTS GIVEN

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Financing commitments	85,097	84,203
Commitments due to credit institutions	742	487
Commitments to customers	84,355	83,716
Guarantee commitments	28,086	27,639
Credit institution commitments	4,629	4,496
Customer commitments	23,457	23,143
Securities commitments	13,422	10,280
Other commitments given	13,422	10,280
Commitments pledged from Insurance	5,761	5,762

COMMITMENTS RECEIVED

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Financing commitments	33,384	35,476
Commitments received from credit institutions	33,384	35,476
Commitments received from customers	0	0
Guarantee commitments	96,748	104,057
Commitments received from credit institutions	60,661	60,889
Commitments received from customers	36,087	43,168
Securities commitments	8,268	6,153
Other commitments received	8,268	6,153
Commitments received from Insurance	3,670	3,040

Note 24 Interest income and expense

	06/30/2025		06/30/2024	
	Income	Expenses	Income	Expenses
Credit institutions and central banks	2,443	-1,064	3,893	-1,453
Customers	8,517	-4,232	8,322	-5,112
■ of which finance and operating leases	645	0	589	-178
■ of which lease liability	0	-10	0	-11
Hedging derivatives	3,802	-3,738	4,666	-4,240
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	702	-340	979	-561
Financial assets at fair value through equity	813	0	668	0
Securities at amortized cost	76	0	151	0
Debt securities	0	-2,602	0	-3,146
Subordinated debt	0	-9	0	-11
TOTAL	16,353	-11,985	18,679	-14,523
<i>of which interest income and expense calculated at the effective interest rate:</i>	11,848	-7,908	13,034	-9,723

At June 30, 2024, a reclassification of an expense of €244 million was made in the income statement from the line "Net gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss" to the line "Interest and similar expenses". This reclassification impacts the line "Debt securities" in this note.

Note 25 Commissions

	06/30/2025		06/30/2024	
	Income	Expenses	Income	Expenses
Credit institutions	11	-4	12	-4
Customers	1,158	-8	1,063	-14
Securities	611	0	579	-66
■ of which activities managed on behalf of third parties	431	0	414	0
Derivative instruments	2	-7	2	-6
Currency transactions	16	-1	15	-1
Funding and guarantee commitments	72	-32	66	-34
Services provided	1,394	-729	1,420	-702
TOTAL	3,264	-853	3,157	-827

Note 26 Net gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Trading instruments	209	-72
Instruments accounted for under the fair value option	-1	47
Ineffective portion of hedges	-20	34
On fair value hedges (FVH)	-20	34
■ Change in the fair value of hedged items	-369	-1,044
■ Change in the fair value of hedging instruments	349	1,078
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)	79	20
Other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss ⁽¹⁾	600	499
TOTAL CHANGES IN FAIR VALUE	867	528

⁽¹⁾ Of which €181 million came from the private equity business in the first half of 2025 compared to €148 million in the first half of 2024.

The other changes correspond to changes in the fair value of the other portfolios at fair value.

At June 30, 2024, a reclassification of an expense of €244 million was made in the income statement from the line "Net gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss" to the line "Interest and similar expenses". This reclassification impacts the line "Other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss".

Note 27 Net gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through shareholders' equity

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Dividends	11	4
Realized gains and losses on debt instruments	6	-17
TOTAL	16	-13

Note 28 Net gains or losses resulting from derecognition of financial assets at amortized cost

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Financial assets at amortized cost	0	0
Realized gains/(losses) on:	2	0
Government securities	0	0
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	2	0
TOTAL	2	0

Note 29 Net income from insurance activities

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Revenues from insurance contracts	3,831	3,658
Losses from insurance contracts	-2,950	-2,892
Income from insurance contracts	881	766
Expenses net of reinsurance treaties	-67	-51
Insurance service result	814	715
Net income from insurance financial investments	3,104	3,178
Financial income or financial expenses from insurance contracts issued	-2,992	-3,073
Financial income or expenses related to reinsurance contracts held	3	4
Other income and expenses	0	0
TOTAL	929	824

29a Breakdown of income from insurance and reinsurance activities

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
INSURANCE		
Income from insurance contracts not measured under the premium allocation approach (PAA)		
■ Contractual service margin recognized in income over the period	399	388
■ Change in the adjustment for non-financial risk not related to past services	73	72
■ Portion of premiums allocated to the recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	7	7
■ Expected claims expenses for the period and other related expenses	843	833
■ Other	11	3
Income from insurance contracts not measured under the premium allocation approach (PAA)	1,333	1,303
Income from insurance contracts measured under the premium allocation approach (PAA)	2,498	2,355
Expenses related to insurance contracts	-2,950	-2,892
TOTAL INSURANCE SERVICE RESULT	881	766
REINSURANCE		
Income from insurance contracts not measured under the premium allocation approach (PAA)		
■ Contractual service margin recognized in income over the period	-2	-2
■ Change in the adjustment for non-financial risk not related to past services	-1	-1
■ Expected claims expenses for the period and other related expenses	-6	-6
■ Other	0	0
Expenses relating to reinsurance contracts not measured under the premium allocation approach (PAA)	-9	-9
Income from reinsurance contracts measured under the premium allocation approach (PAA)	-67	-61
Revenues from reinsurance contracts	9	19
TOTAL REINSURANCE SERVICE RESULT	-67	-51

29b Net income from investments related to insurance activities

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Interest income and expense	963	896
Loans and receivables at amortized cost	-35	-11
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	155	140
Financial assets at fair value through equity	843	767
Commissions on securities	17	16
Net gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	1,939	2,157
■ Trading instruments	0	0
■ Foreign exchange gains/(losses)	-35	7
■ Other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	1,976	2,150
Net gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through shareholders' equity	166	52
■ Dividends	158	102
■ Realized gains and losses on debt instruments	8	-50
Net gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost	0	0
Net income on investment property	22	58
Cost of credit risk on investments related to insurance activities	-3	-1
TOTAL	3,104	3,178

29c Relationship between insurance income/financial expense and investment return on assets

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Interest income and expense	963	896
Other investment income	2,144	2,283
Cost of risk on insurance financial investments	-3	-1
NET INVESTMENT INCOME	3,104	3,178
Change in fair value of underlying items of contracts with direct participation feature	-2,929	-3,010
Impact of the risk mitigation option	0	0
Accrued interest	-64	-62
Accretion of insurance liabilities	0	0
Impact of changes in discount rates and other financial assumptions	68	1,429
net foreign exchange losses	0	0
NET FINANCIAL EXPENSE ON INSURANCE CONTRACTS	-2,924	-1,643
Accrued interest	3	4
Other income	-4	-4
NET FINANCIAL RESULT FROM REINSURANCE CONTRACTS	-1	-1
Change in investment contracts (liabilities)	49	-1,588
Changes in investments in consolidated companies	0	0
TOTAL	227	-54
<i>of which recognized in profit or loss</i>	115	109
<i>of which recognized in OCI</i>	113	-163

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CRÉDIT MUTUEL ALLIANCE FÉDÉRALE

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale

Note 30 Income/expenses generated by other activities

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
INCOME FROM OTHER ACTIVITIES		
Rebilled expenses	32	30
Other income	1,041	753
Subtotal	1,073	783
EXPENSES ON OTHER ACTIVITIES		
Investment property:	-4	-4
■ additions to provisions/depreciation	-4	-4
Other expenses	-894	-347
Subtotal	-898	-351
NET TOTAL OF OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES	175	432

Note 31 General operating expenses

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Employee benefit expense	-3,090	-2,819
Other general operating expenses	-1,479	-1,450
Movements in depreciation, amortization and impairment for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-375	-366
General insurance operating expenses (non-attributable)	-82	-77
TOTAL	-5,026	-4,712

31a Employee benefit expense

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Wages and salaries	-1,738	-1,629
Social security contributions	-848	-740
Short-term employee benefits	-1	-1
Employee profit-sharing and incentive schemes	-245	-211
Payroll-based taxes	-258	-238
Other	0	0
TOTAL	-3,090	-2,819

WORKFORCE

Average workforce (in full-time equivalent)	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Bank technical staff	40,498	39,182
Managers	32,851	31,162
TOTAL	73,349	70,344
France	60,576	58,416
Rest of the world	12,773	11,928

The average full-time equivalent headcount (FTE) is limited to the scope of financial consolidation by full consolidation.

31b Other operating expenses

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Taxes and duties ⁽¹⁾	-206	-180
Leases	-180	-167
■ short-term asset leases	-45	-49
■ low value/substitutable asset leases ⁽²⁾	-129	-112
■ other leases	-6	-6
Other external services	-993	-994
Other income and expenses	-100	-109
TOTAL	-1,479	-1,450

⁽¹⁾ The entry "Taxes and duties" includes an expense of €0 million as part of the contribution to the Single Resolution Fund in 2025, compared to a -€3 million expense in 2024.

⁽²⁾ Includes IT equipment.

31c Movements in depreciation, amortization and impairment for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Depreciation and amortization:	-378	-373
■ property, plant and equipment	-324	-319
<i>including usage rights</i>	-120	-121
■ intangible assets	-54	-54
Impairment:	3	7
■ property, plant and equipment	0	0
■ intangible assets	3	7
TOTAL	-375	-366

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CRÉDIT MUTUEL ALLIANCE FÉDÉRALE

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale

31d Reconciliation of expenses by type versus destination for insurance activities

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
	Total	Total
Employee benefit expense	-539	-509
Wages and salaries	-458	-444
Social security contributions	-41	-37
Short-term employee benefits	-3	-3
Employee profit-sharing and incentive schemes	-20	-10
Payroll-based taxes	-16	-14
Other	-1	-2
Other operating expenses	-397	-488
Taxes & duties	-47	-42
Leases	-11	-9
■ short-term asset leases	0	0
■ low value/substitutable asset leases	0	0
■ other leases	-11	-9
Other external services	-308	-405
Patronage	-20	-19
Other miscellaneous expenses	-11	-13
Movements in depreciation, amortization and provisions for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-3	-5
Amortizations	-3	-5
■ PPE	-3	-5
including usage rights	-2	-3
■ Intangible assets	0	0
Write down	0	0
■ PPE	0	0
■ Intangible assets	0	0
General operating expenses related to insurance activities	-939	-1,002
Commissions, fees and other similar expenses	-133	-80
Acquisition costs for the period deferred on the balance sheet	10	11
Amortized acquisition costs	0	0
Impaired acquisition costs	0	0
Other expenses related to insurance activities	-123	-68
TOTAL INSURANCE CONTRACT COSTS	-1,063	-1,070
Of which insurance contracts attributable costs allocated to insurance services expenses	-981	-994
Of which insurance contracts non-attributable costs not allocated to insurance services expenses	-82	-77

Note 32 Cost of counterparty risk

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
12-month expected losses (S1)	1	139
Expected losses at termination (S2)	-82	-186
Impaired assets (S3)	-821	-910
TOTAL	-902	-957

The cost of risk on financial instruments used in insurance activities is presented in net revenue (see note 29b).

06/30/2025	Allowances	Reversals	Loan losses covered by provisions	Loan losses not covered by provisions	Recovery of loans written off in prior years	TOTAL
12-month expected losses (S1)	-660	661	0	0	0	1
■ Loans and receivables due from credit institutions at amortized cost	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Loans and receivables due from customers at amortized cost	-559	580	0	0	0	21
of which finance leases	-34	31	0	0	0	-3
■ Financial assets at amortized cost - securities	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Financial assets at fair value through equity - Debt securities	-9	7	0	0	0	-2
■ Financial assets at fair value through equity - Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Commitments given	-92	74	0	0	0	-18
Expected losses at termination (S2)	-1,367	1,285	0	0	0	-82
■ Loans and receivables due from credit institutions at amortized cost	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Loans and receivables due from customers at amortized cost	-1,282	1,198	0	0	0	-84
of which finance leases	-45	44	0	0	0	-1
■ Financial assets at amortized cost - securities	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Financial assets at fair value through equity - Debt securities	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Financial assets at fair value through equity - Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Commitments given	-85	87	0	0	0	2
Impaired assets (S3)	-1,541	1,244	-400	-173	49	-821
■ Loans and receivables due from credit institutions at amortized cost	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Loans and receivables due from customers at amortized cost	-1,480	1,197	-400	-171	49	-805
of which finance leases	-19	14	-5	-2	1	-11
■ Financial assets at amortized cost - securities	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Financial assets at fair value through equity - Debt securities	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Financial assets at fair value through equity - Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Commitments given	-61	47	0	-2	0	-16
TOTAL	-3,568	3,190	-400	-173	49	-902

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CRÉDIT MUTUEL ALLIANCE FÉDÉRALE

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale

06/30/2024	Allowances	Reversals	Loan losses covered by provisions	Loan losses not covered by provisions	Recovery of loans written off in prior years	TOTAL
12-month expected losses (S1)	-616	755	0	0	0	139
■ Loans and receivables due from credit institutions at amortized cost	-1	1	0	0	0	0
■ Loans and receivables due from customers at amortized cost	-541	655	0	0	0	114
of which finance leases	-38	32	0	0	0	-6
■ Financial assets at amortized cost - securities	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Financial assets at fair value through equity - Debt securities	-5	8	0	0	0	3
■ Financial assets at fair value through equity - Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Commitments given	-69	91	0	0	0	22
Expected losses at termination (S2)	-1,277	1,091	0	0	0	-186
■ Loans and receivables due from credit institutions at amortized cost	-1	0	0	0	0	-1
■ Loans and receivables due from customers at amortized cost	-1,189	1,019	0	0	0	-170
of which finance leases	-36	39	0	0	0	3
■ Financial assets at amortized cost - securities	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Financial assets at fair value through equity - Debt securities	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Financial assets at fair value through equity - Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Commitments given	-87	72	0	0	0	-15
Impaired assets (S3)	-1,608	1,108	-320	-143	53	-910
■ Loans and receivables due from credit institutions at amortized cost	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Loans and receivables due from customers at amortized cost	-1,494	1,029	-319	-141	53	-872
of which finance leases	-15	11	-6	-3	0	-13
■ Financial assets at amortized cost - securities	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Financial assets at fair value through equity - Debt securities	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Financial assets at fair value through equity - Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Commitments given	-114	79	-1	-2	0	-38
TOTAL	-3,501	2,954	-320	-143	53	-957

Note 33 Net gains and losses on other assets

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	2	5
■ Capital losses on disposals	-14	-11
■ Capital gains on disposals	16	16
Gains/(losses) on disposals of shares in consolidated entities	5	36
TOTAL	7	41

Note 34 Changes in the value of goodwill

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Impairment of goodwill	0	0
Negative goodwill stated in profit or loss	1	0
TOTAL	1	0

Note 35 Income tax**BREAKDOWN OF INCOME TAX EXPENSE**

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Current taxes	-1,043	-662
Deferred tax expense/income	-47	15
Adjustments in respect of prior years	53	38
TOTAL	-1,037	-609

The tax expense due at June 30, 2025 includes a surcharge of -€314 million corresponding to the exceptional contribution on the profits of large companies included in the 2025 Finance Law.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CRÉDIT MUTUEL ALLIANCE FÉDÉRALE

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale

Note 36 Outstandings on related party transactions

BALANCE SHEET ITEMS PERTAINING TO RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

	06/30/2025		12/31/2024	
	Associates (companies accounted for using the equity method)	Other establishments belonging to the National Confederation	Associates (companies accounted for using the equity method)	Other establishments belonging to the National Confederation
ASSETS				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	66	551	61	611
Financial assets at FVOCI	0	0	0	0
Financial assets at amortized cost	5,449	1,406	5,308	1,630
Investments of insurance activities	0	215	0	168
Insurance contracts issued - Assets	0	0	0	0
Reinsurance contracts held - Assets	0	0	0	0
Other assets	22	14	29	13
TOTAL	5,537	2,185	5,397	2,422
LIABILITIES				
Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	42	324	49	207
Debt securities	0	20	0	21
Due to credit institutions	590	744	641	780
Due to customers	2	0	1	0
Insurance contracts issued - liabilities	0	0	0	0
Debt securities	0	55	0	56
Miscellaneous liabilities	6	8	4	1
TOTAL	640	1,152	695	1,065
Financing commitments given	106	1	198	0
Guarantees commitments given	21	3	22	3
Financing commitments received	0	0	0	0
Guarantees commitments received	0	687	0	690

BALANCE SHEET ITEMS PERTAINING TO RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

	06/30/2025		06/30/2024	
	Associates (companies accounted for using the equity method)	Other establishments belonging to the National Confederation	Associates (companies accounted for using the equity method)	Other establishments belonging to the National Confederation
Interest income	69	32	88	58
Interest expense	-39	-14	-50	-21
Commission income	0	7	0	6
Commission expense	0	-5	0	-6
Net gains/(losses) on financial assets at FVOCI and FVPL	31	2	-7	0
Income from insurance contracts issued	0	0	0	1
Expenses related to insurance contracts issued	0	-63	0	-62
Income and expenses related to reinsurance contracts held	0	0	0	0
Financial income or financial expenses from insurance contracts issued	0	0	0	0
Financial income or expenses related to reinsurance contracts held	0	0	0	0
Net income from financial investments related to insurance activities	0	3	0	2
Other income and expenses	34	35	30	28
General operating expenses	-21	-25	-14	-25
TOTAL	74	-29	47	-19

Note 37 Fair value hierarchy of financial instruments recognized at amortized cost

The financial instruments presented in this section include loans and borrowings. They do not include non-monetary items (shares), supplier accounts, other asset and liability accounts, or accruals. Non-financial instruments are not discussed in this section.

The fair value of loans and receivables due from customers is based on a calculation of discounted estimated future cash flows.

The discount rates used now depend on the type of loan (home, consumer, equipment and cash loans) and the loan rate curves observed in the quarter preceding the reporting date.

The fair value of financial instruments repayable on demand and regulated customer savings deposits equals the amount that may be requested by the customer, *i.e.* the carrying amount.

Readers are cautioned that loans and receivables carried at amortized cost are not transferable or are not, in practice, sold prior to maturity. For this reason, gains or losses are not recognized.

However, if financial instruments carried at amortized cost were to be sold, their sale price could differ significantly from the fair value calculated at June 30, 2025.

	06/30/2025					
	Market value	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	TOTAL
Financial assets at amortized cost	586,024	606,526	3,333	76,827	505,864	586,024
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	66,510	72,210	0	66,510	0	66,510
Loans and receivables due from customers ⁽²⁾	513,741	528,365	0	8,039	505,703	513,741
Securities	5,772	5,952	3,333	2,278	161	5,772
Investments in insurance business line at amortized cost	56	56	0	56	0	56
Loans and receivables	56	56	0	56	0	56
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	686,506	686,511	1,756	382,384	302,366	686,506
Due to credit institutions	35,257	35,795	0	35,208	50	35,257
Due to customers	479,384	478,480	0	192,748	286,636	479,384
Debt securities ⁽¹⁾	158,413	159,150	494	142,238	15,680	158,413
Subordinated debt	13,452	13,086	1,262	12,190	0	13,452

⁽¹⁾ The fair value of financial liabilities at amortized cost in the balance sheet is disclosed above in accordance with IFRS 13.

⁽²⁾ Including unrealized capital gains on hedging swaps (€0.3 billion), the unrealized capital loss on loans amounted to €14.4 billion.

	12/31/2024					
	Market value	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	TOTAL
Financial assets at amortized cost	573,687	603,348	3,069	75,854	494,764	573,687
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	65,697	70,565	0	65,697	0	65,697
Loans and receivables due from customers	502,371	527,104	0	7,757	494,614	502,371
Securities	5,619	5,680	3,069	2,400	150	5,619
Investments in insurance business line at amortized cost	1	1	0	1	0	1
Loans and receivables	1	1	0	1	0	1
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	692,822	692,506	1,767	386,742	304,313	695,270
Due to credit institutions	33,385	33,129	0	33,320	66	33,385
Due to customers	483,693	482,741	0	194,192	289,501	483,693
Debt securities ⁽¹⁾	162,952	164,104	511	147,802	14,640	162,952
Subordinated debt	12,791	12,532	1,256	11,428	106	12,791

⁽¹⁾ The fair value of financial liabilities at amortized cost in the balance sheet is disclosed above in accordance with IFRS 13.

At December 31, 2024, a reclassification of £2,030 million (€2,448 million) was made to level 2 by CIC London from the line "Debt securities" (in note 37) to the line "Debt securities - Fair value option" (note 8).

Note 38 Relations with the group's key executives

On February 20, 2019, the Board of Directors of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel implemented a compensation and termination benefits package within Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel for the Chief Executive Officer.

Following the appointment of Mr. Daniel BAAL as Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Board meeting of April 4, 2024, recorded the payment, in respect of the end of his term of office as Chief Executive Officer, of an indemnity of €1,852,500, according to the rules and criteria defined at the Board of Directors meeting of April 6, 2023. The payment of this indemnity is spread over six years.

At June 30, 2025, the amounts allocated and not paid to Mr. Daniel BAAL represent a commitment estimated at €1,873,000 (including social security contributions).

The Board also decided to award the new Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Eric PETITGAND, termination benefits corresponding to two years of fixed compensation as a corporate officer subject to performance conditions. The terms and conditions for exercising this compensation were set at the same meeting.

At June 30, 2025, the termination benefits for Mr. Eric PETITGAND represented a commitment estimated at €2,596,000 (including social security contributions).

The other positions and functions of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer within the entities of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale are exercised on a voluntary basis as of that date.

During the fiscal year, the group's key executives also benefited from the group's collective insurance and supplementary pension plans. However, the group's key executives did not benefit from any other specific benefits. No capital securities or securities giving access to share capital or the right to acquire capital securities of BFCM or CIC was allocated to them. Additionally, they do not receive attendance fees in respect of their office, whether in the group companies or in other companies, but because of their functions within the group.

The group's key executives may hold assets or loans with the group's banks, under the conditions offered to all employees.

Note 39 Events after the reporting period and other information

Nil.

5.3 STATUTORY AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel

4, rue Frédéric-Guillaume Raiffeisen
67000 Strasbourg

Statutory Auditors' Review Report on the Half-yearly Financial Information

For the period from January 1, 2025 to June 30, 2025

To the Shareholders

In compliance with the assignment entrusted to us by the General meeting and in accordance with the requirements of article L. 451-1-2 III of the French Monetary and Financial Code ("*Code monétaire et financier*"), we hereby report to you on:

- the review of the accompanying condensed half-yearly consolidated financial statements of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale, for the period from January 1, 2025 to June 30, 2025,
- the verification of the information presented in the half-yearly management report.

These condensed half-yearly consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Board of Directors. Our role is to express a conclusion on these financial statements based on our review.

Conclusion on the financial statements

We conducted our review in accordance with professional standards applicable in France.

A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards applicable in France and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying condensed half-yearly consolidated financial statements are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34 - standard of the IFRSs as adopted by the European Union applicable to interim financial information.

Specific verification

We have also verified the information presented in the half-yearly management report on the condensed half-yearly consolidated financial statements subject to our review.

We have no matters to report as to its fair presentation and consistency with the condensed half-yearly consolidated financial statements.

Paris-La-Défense, August 6, 2025

KPMG S.A.
Arnaud Bourdeille
Partner

Neuilly-sur-Seine, August 6, 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers France
Jean-Baptiste Deschryver
Partner



BFCM consolidated financial statements

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6.1 BFCM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6.1.1 Balance sheet

Balance sheet (assets)

(in € millions)

	Notes	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Cash and central banks	4	75,012	86,190
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5a	41,077	39,653
Hedging derivatives	6a	1,588	1,701
Financial assets at fair value through equity	7	46,814	44,421
Securities at amortized cost	10a	5,952	5,680
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions and similar at amortized cost	10b	61,836	61,897
Loans and receivables due from customers at amortized cost	10c	343,888	342,285
Revaluation adjustment on rate-hedged books	6b	284	209
Financial investments of insurance activities	13a	140,977	135,472
Insurance contracts issued - Assets	13a	8	10
Reinsurance contracts held - Assets	13a	247	284
Current tax assets	14a	780	1,002
Deferred tax assets	14b	858	1,005
Accruals and miscellaneous assets	15a	7,077	8,682
Non-current assets held for sale	3c	0	0
Investments in equity consolidated companies	16	929	911
Investment property	17	56	36
Property, plant and equipment	18a	2,556	2,606
Intangible assets	18b	494	483
Goodwill	19	2,315	2,315
TOTAL ASSETS		732,747	734,840

Balance sheet (liabilities)

<i>(in € millions)</i>	Notes	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Central banks	4	15	18
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	5b	26,847	26,643
Hedging derivatives	6a	2,660	3,261
Debt securities at amortized cost	11a	158,853	163,710
Due to credit and similar institutions at amortized cost	11b	50,404	46,031
Due to customers at amortized cost	11c	287,627	295,099
Revaluation adjustment on rate-hedged books	6b	-16	-15
Current tax liabilities	14a	425	450
Deferred tax liabilities	14b	478	481
Accruals and miscellaneous liabilities	15b	12,010	12,671
Debt related to non-current assets held for sale	3c	0	0
Insurance contracts issued - liabilities	13c, 13d	129,868	125,195
Provisions	20	3,285	2,913
Subordinated debt at amortized cost	21	13,593	13,180
Total shareholders' equity	22	46,698	45,203
Shareholders' equity – Attributable to the group	22	41,997	40,737
Capital and related reserves	22a	6,568	6,568
Consolidated reserves	22a	33,822	30,959
Gains and losses recognized directly in equity	22b	161	195
Profit (loss) for the period		1,447	3,015
Shareholders' equity – Non-controlling interests		4,701	4,466
TOTAL LIABILITIES		732,747	734,840

At December 31, 2024, a reclassification of £2,030 million (€2,448 million) was made by CIC London from "Debt securities at amortized cost" to "Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss".

6.1.2 Income statement

<i>(in € millions)</i>	Notes	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Interest and similar income	24	14,617	17,055
Interest and similar expenses	24	-11,235	-13,787
Commissions (income)	25	2,389	2,332
Commissions (expenses)	25	-743	-698
Net gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	26	839	497
Net gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through shareholders' equity	27	16	-13
Net gains or losses resulting from derecognition of financial assets at amortized cost	28	2	0
Income from insurance contracts issued	29,29a	3,901	3,712
Expenses related to insurance contracts issued	29,29a	-3,170	-3,085
Income and expenses related to reinsurance contracts held	29	-67	-51
Financial income or financial expenses from insurance contracts issued	29	-2,992	-3,073
Financial income or expenses related to reinsurance contracts held	29	3	4
Net income from financial investments related to insurance activities	29 b	3,115	3,189
Income from other activities	30	659	371
Expenses on other activities	30	-784	-275
Net revenue		6,549	6,178
<i>of which Net income from insurance activities</i>		789	695
General operating expenses	31a, 31d	-3,231	-3,041
Movements in depreciation, amortization and provisions for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	31b, 31c, 31d	-174	-166
Gross operating income		3,144	2,970
Cost of counterparty risk	32	-782	-799
Operating income		2,363	2,171
Share of net income of equity consolidated companies	16	37	40
Net gains and losses on other assets	33	0	-2
Changes in the value of goodwill	34	1	0
Income before tax		2,402	2,210
Income taxes	35	-764	-496
Net income		1,638	1,714
Net income – Non-controlling interests		191	189
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE GROUP		1,447	1,524
Earnings per share (in €)	36	42.17	44.44
Diluted earnings per share (in €)	36	42.17	44.44

At June 30, 2024, a reclassification of an expense of €244 million was made from the line "Net gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss" to the line "Interest and similar expenses".

Statement of net income and gains and losses recognized in shareholders' equity

<i>(in € millions)</i>	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Net income	1,638	1,714
Recyclable shareholder's equity in Net income:		
Translation adjustments	-203	28
Revaluation of financial assets at fair value through equity – capital instruments	116	-31
Revaluation of hedging derivatives	0	3
Revaluation of equity instruments recognized at fair value through equity of insurance activities	27	-1,280
Revaluation of insurance contracts in recyclable shareholders' equity	51	1,060
Revaluation of reinsurance contracts in recyclable shareholders' equity	2	1
Share of unrealized or deferred gains and losses of associates	-2	1
Total recyclable gains and losses recognized directly in equity	-9	-218
Non-recyclable shareholder's equity in Net income:		
Revaluation of financial assets at fair value through equity – equity instruments at closing	35	-39
Revaluation of equity instruments recognized at fair value through equity of insurance activities	-15	125
Impact of revaluation of VFA insurance contracts - non-recyclable	-6	-4
Revaluation differences related to own credit risk on financial liabilities under FVO	0	0
Revaluation of non-current assets	0	0
Actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans	-16	55
Share of non-recyclable gains and losses of equity consolidated companies	0	0
Total non-recyclable gains and losses recognized directly in equity	-2	137
Net income and gains and losses recognized directly in equity	1,626	1,633
o/w attributable to the group	1,413	1,475
o/w percentage of non-controlling interests	214	158

The terms net to gains and losses recognized directly in equity are presented for the amount net of tax.

6.1.3 Changes in shareholders' equity

(in € millions)	Gains and losses recognized directly in equity								Shareholders' equity attributable to the group	Non-controlling interests	Total consolidated shareholders' equity
	Capital	Premiums	Reserves ⁽¹⁾	Translation adjustments	Assets at fair value through equity	Derivative hedging instruments	Actuarial gains and losses	Group net income			
BALANCE AT 12/31/2023	1,715	4,853	28,011	106	188	-1	-103	3,002	37,771	4,308	42,079
Appropriation of earnings from previous year	0	0	3,002	0	0	0	0	-3,002	0	0	0
Capital increase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distribution of dividends	0	0	-167	0	0	0	0	0	-167	-120	-288
Acquisition of additional shareholdings or partial disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal of movements related to relations with shareholders	0	0	2,834	0	0	0	0	-3,002	-167	-120	-288
Consolidated income for the period	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,524	1,524	189	1,714
Changes in gains and (losses) recognized directly in equity	0	0	0	29	-134	3	53	0	-50	-31	-81
Subtotal	0	0	0	29	-134	3	53	1,524	1,474	159	1,633
Impact of acquisitions and disposals on non-controlling interests ⁽²⁾	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	30
Other changes ⁽³⁾	0	0	98	0	0	0	0	0	98	180	277
BALANCE AT 06/30/2024	1,715	4,853	30,973	135	54	1	-51	1,524	39,206	4,526	43,732
Appropriation of earnings from previous year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital increase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distribution of dividends	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-339	-339
Acquisition of additional shareholdings or partial disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal of movements related to relations with shareholders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-339	-339
Consolidated income for the period	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,491	1,491	208	1,699
Changes in gains and (losses) recognized directly in equity	0	0	0	64	5	-12	-1	0	55	64	118
Subtotal	0	0	0	64	5	-12	-1	1,491	1,546	271	1,817
Impact of acquisitions and disposals on non-controlling interests ⁽²⁾	0	0	-6	0	0	0	0	0	-6	0	-6
Other changes ⁽³⁾	0	0	-9	0	0	0	0	0	-9	7	-1
BALANCE AT 12/31/2024	1,715	4,853	30,959	199	59	-11	-52	3,015	40,737	4,466	45,203

BFCM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BFCM consolidated financial statements

(in € millions)	Gains and losses recognized directly in equity								Shareholders' equity attributable to the group	Non-controlling interests	Total consolidated shareholders' equity
	Capital	Premiums	Reserves ⁽¹⁾	Translation adjustments	Assets at fair value through equity	Derivative hedging instruments	Actuarial gains and losses	Group net income			
Appropriation of earnings from previous year	0	0	3,015	0	0	0	0	-3,015	0	0	0
Capital increase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distribution of dividends	0	0	-171	0	0	0	0	0	-171	-130	-300
Acquisitions of additional shareholdings or partial disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal of movements related to relations with shareholders	0	0	2,845	0	0	0	0	-3,015	-171	-130	-300
Consolidated income for the period	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,447	1,447	191	1,638
Changes in gains and (losses) recognized directly in equity	0	0	0	-204	188	0	-18	0	-34	23	-11
Subtotal	0	0	0	-204	188	0	-18	1,447	1,412	214	1,626
Impact of acquisitions and disposals on non-controlling interests ⁽⁴⁾	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	19	3	23
Other changes ⁽⁵⁾	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	148	147
BALANCE AT 06/30/2025	1,715	4,853	33,822	-5	247	-11	-70	1,447	41,997	4,701	46,698

⁽¹⁾ Total reserves at December 31, 2024 amounted to €33,822 million and comprise the legal reserve for €172 million, statutory reserves for €9,700 million, and other reserves for €23,950 million.

⁽²⁾ Concerns the unwinding of the debt relating to the Cofidis put as well as the recognition of a put at the level of the Press division as well as the disposal of Caroline.

⁽³⁾ Concerns the entry into the scope of the La Française sub-group within the GBFCM scope.

⁽⁴⁾ Concerns capital increases outside the group.

⁽⁵⁾ Restatement of the non-group portion within the GBFCM scope of debt incurred during the period.

6.1.4 Net cash flow statement

<i>(in € millions)</i>	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Net income	1,638	1,714
Taxes	764	495
Income before tax	2,402	2,209
+/- Net depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	173	167
- Impairment of goodwill and other fixed assets	2	-2
+/- Net provisions and impairments	549	459
+/- Share of income from companies consolidated using the equity method	-37	-40
+/- Net loss/gain from investing activities	-19	-57
+/- (Income)/expenses from financing activities	0	0
+/- Other movements	5,421	3,476
= Total non-monetary items included in net income before tax and other adjustments	6,089	4,003
+/- Flows related to transactions with credit institutions	2,327	-13,235
+/- Flows related to client transactions	-10,499	-11,108
+/- Flows related to other transactions affecting financial assets or liabilities	-9,122	1,360
+/- Flows related to other transactions affecting non-financial assets or liabilities	-2,581	3,802
+ Dividends received from equity consolidated companies	12	11
- Taxes paid	-426	-384
= Net decrease/(increase) in assets and liabilities from operating activities	-20,289	-19,554
TOTAL NET CASH FLOW GENERATED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES (A)	-11,798	-13,342
+/- Flows related to financial assets and investments	-15	-344
+/- Flows related to investment property	1	61
+/- Flows related to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-104	-100
TOTAL NET CASH FLOW GENERATED FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES (B)	-118	-383
+/- Cash flow to or from shareholders	-299	-276
+/- Other net cash flows from financing activities	-2,198	3,618
TOTAL NET CASH FLOW RELATED TO FINANCING TRANSACTIONS (C)	-2,497	3,342
EFFECT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (D)	-154	-29
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C + D)	-14,567	-10,412
Net cash flow generated from operating activities (A)	-11,798	-13,342
Net cash flow generated to investing activities (B)	-118	-383
Net cash flow related to financing transactions (C)	-2,497	3,342
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents (D)	-154	-29
Cash and cash equivalents at opening	71,896	84,694
Cash, central banks (assets and liabilities)	86,166	97,014
Accounts (assets and liabilities) and demand loans/borrowings from credit institutions	-14,270	-12,320
Cash and cash equivalents at closing	57,329	74,282
Cash, central banks (assets and liabilities)	74,995	89,475
Accounts (assets and liabilities) and demand loans/borrowings from credit institutions	-17,666	-15,193
CHANGE IN NET CASH POSITION	-14,567	-10,412

6.2 NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF BFCM

The consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2025 are condensed consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS standards as adopted by the European Union, pursuant to Regulation (EC) 1606/2002 on the application of international accounting standards and Regulation (EC) 1126/2008 on their adoption.

SUMMARY OF NOTES

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Note 1 Accounting policies and principles

Pursuant to Regulation (EC) 1606/2002 on the application of international accounting standards and Regulation (EC) 1126/2008 on their adoption of said standards, the condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union at June 30, 2025.

This standard is available on the European Commission website: https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/company-reporting-and-auditing/company-reporting/financial-reporting_en#ifrs-financial-statements

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements were prepared pursuant to IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting".

The financial statements are presented in the format recommended by the *Autorité des normes comptables* (ANC – French Accounting Standards Authority) recommendation No. 2022-01 on IFRS Summary Financial Statements⁽¹⁾. They comply with international accounting standards as adopted by the European Union.

The notes to the interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 as they appear in the 2024 Universal Registration Document.

Information on risk management is included in the group's management report.

Amendments applicable from January 1, 2025

Since January 1, 2025, the group applies the amendments to IAS 21 – Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates which specify the cases in which a currency is convertible into another currency and, when it is not, how the company determines the exchange rate to be applied and what disclosures it must provide.

As the group is not affected by these issues, there is no impact on our financial statements.

Macroeconomic and geopolitical context

The context of macroeconomic and geopolitical uncertainties persists, with the continuation of the Ukraine crisis and conflicts in the Middle East. It should be recalled that, as Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel does not operate in these war zones, direct exposures in these countries are not significant. However, it remains vigilant about the indirect consequences of these crises.

The group also monitors developments in terms of customs duties, driven by the US government, and the potential economic consequences for its customers.

In this context, it continually monitors the status of its credit commitments, the value of its portfolios, the management of its interest rate risk and its liquidity. The group has a robust governance and risk management system. Moreover, the group's solidity will make it possible to cope with this situation thanks to its level of shareholders' equity and the ratios stemming from it.

Credit risk

As part of the provisioning of performing loans (in stage 1 & 2), Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale takes into account the impacts of successive crises, as well as the macroeconomic outlook.

The level of provisioning is the result of a case-by-case analysis, carried out in order to monitor any potential increase in the credit risk of professional customers or companies in difficulty, and individual customers, who would be affected, directly or indirectly, in an economic context that remains severely deteriorated.

Since 2023, in line with the recommendations issued by the European Banking Authority and the European Central Bank, the group has undertaken work to improve the multi-scenario approach and de facto the methodology for calculating the probability of default used to measure the significant increase in credit risk and the assessment of expected credit losses. This work is ongoing as part of a multi-year work program set up by the group.

Macroeconomic scenarios

As at June 30, 2025, the group has selected three macro-economic scenarios, which make it possible to take account of the uncertainties associated with the current macro-economic context:

- The central scenario includes the end of US support for Ukraine and an intensification of the trade war. The diplomatic break with the United States will push the European Union to take charge of its defense and some Member States to establish recovery plans. For France, however, growth would be little impacted by these plans and is estimated at 0.6% at the end of 2025, then will trend towards 1% for the following years. Inflation should remain low at the end of 2025 at 1.2%, following the slowdown in wage increases and the fall in energy prices, and should converge towards the 2% target from 2026. Several cuts in ECB key rates are expected by September 2025, bringing the deposit facility rate to the target of 2% by that date. Short-term interest rates would follow the trajectory of ECB rates, while French long-term rates would rise, driven by the increase in German long-term rates. The interest rate on the *Livret A* passbook account is expected to fall until 2026, before gradually increasing through to 2028.
- The pessimistic scenario anticipates a major trade crisis with the United States at the end of 2025 and 2026 and a lasting increase in customs duties on all products. This crisis should lead to a contraction in GDP in France, due to the slowdown in foreign trade, the decline in business investment and the rise in the unemployment rate, resulting in a decline in household consumption and real estate investments.
- The optimistic scenario foresees the rapid and coordinated implementation of massive budgetary plans in the Eurozone, intended to support decarbonization while strengthening the manufacturing industry and the defense sector. These plans support the activity while improving productivity and competitiveness and accelerating the decarbonization trajectory. While the US markets are tightening, as of the second half of the year, the US government is expected to revise the customs tariffs put in place on its partners, downwards and several times. Moreover, ambitious new climate action plans from the signatories of the Paris Climate Agreement would be signed at COP 30 in Brazil.

⁽¹⁾ It should be noted that the group has chosen to group the financial instruments carried by its insurance divisions, in a different way from that proposed by the Recommendation. (See 2.2 "Insurance activities").

Macroeconomic variables and projections used in the central scenario

The main variables used to determine expected credit losses in the central scenario are detailed below:

Macroeconomic assumptions France	2025 Average	2026 Average	2027 Average	2028 Average
Inflation rate excluding tobacco	1.20%	1.9%	2.00%	2.00%
Oil price (in \$)	73	75	75	75
GDP growth rate	0.60%	1.10%	1.00%	1.00%
Unemployment rate (end of period)	7.70%	7.60%	7.50%	7.50%

MARKET RATE				
Eurozone				
EURIBOR 3 months	2.31%	2.10%	2.31%	2.35%
France				
TEC 10 years	3.38%	3.30%	3.40%	3.50%

Weighting of macroeconomic scenarios

The weightings reflect the economic cycle forecast by the Crédit Mutuel group's economists. These confirm the probabilities of occurrence that had been assigned to each scenario at December 31, 2024.

The weightings of the scenarios over the last three periods are as follows:

	Central scenario	Pessimistic scenario	Optimistic scenario
At 06/30/2024	60%	30%	10%
At 12/31/2024	70%	25%	5%
At 06/30/2025	70%	25%	5%

Since 2023, the Group has been engaged in a cycle of integrating the consideration of the forward-looking dimension in the calculations of expected credit losses. Expected credit losses as of June 30, 2025 amounted to €2,781 million, a €29 million difference compared to December 31, 2024.

At June 30, 2025, the group recognized specific post-model adjustments:

- the first reinforces the model's forward-looking dimension, given the strong macroeconomic uncertainties arising from the current economic climate;
- the second is a sectoral adjustment. It is used to supplement the level of provisioning for the sectors most exposed to climate risks (such as agriculture, land, air and maritime transport, energy production, metals, coke and refining) or to the effects of current crises, in particular US customs instability, and which constitute material exposures in terms of the Group's business model.

At June 30, 2025, these two post-model adjustments amount to €214 million and €123 million, respectively. They represent 12.1% of the total expected credit losses, in other words on outstandings in stage 1 and 2 (compared to 9.1% at December 31, 2024).

In addition, the €50 million post-model adjustment that had been recognized at December 31, 2022 on leveraged transactions was fully reversed at June 30, 2025.

Sensitivity analysis

The group assesses the sensitivity of the amount of expected credit losses on stage 1 and 2 outstandings (including post-model adjustment) to economic conditions.

These analyses show that a 100% weighting of the:

- pessimistic scenario would imply an additional provision for expected credit losses of 8.2%, *i.e.* €227 million;
- optimistic scenario would lead, on the contrary, to a decrease in expected credit losses of 14.1%, *i.e.* €391 million;
- central scenario would lead to a reduction in expected credit losses of 11.6%, *i.e.* €322 million.

Information on risk management is included in the group's management report.

1 Consolidation methods and scope

1.1 Consolidating entity

The parent company of the group is Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel.

1.2 Consolidation scope

The general principles for determining whether an entity is included in the scope of consolidation are defined by IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IAS 28R.

Entities that are controlled or under significant influence which are not material in relation to the consolidated financial statements are excluded from the consolidation scope. This situation is assumed when the balance sheet total or the profit or loss of a company has no impact greater than 1% on the consolidated or sub-consolidated equivalent (in the case of consolidation by level). This quantitative criterion is only relative; an entity may be included within the scope of consolidation regardless of this threshold when its business or its expected development gives it the status of a strategic investment.

The scope of consolidation comprises:

Controlled entities: control exists when the group has power over the entity, is exposed to or is entitled to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to use its power over the entity to affect the returns it obtains. The financial statements of controlled entities are fully consolidated.

Entities under joint control: joint control is the contractually-agreed sharing of control over an entity, which exists only in the case where decisions concerning key activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. Two or more parties that exercise joint control constitute a partnership, which is either a jointly controlled operation or a joint venture:

- a jointly controlled operation is a partnership in which the parties exercising joint control have rights over the assets and obligations pursuant to liabilities related to the entity: this involves recognizing the assets, liabilities, income and expenses relative to interests held in the entity;
- a joint venture is a partnership in which the parties who exercise joint control have rights over the net assets of the entity: the joint venture is accounted for according to the equity method.

All entities under joint control of the group are joint ventures according to the meaning of IFRS 11.

Entities over which the group has significant influence: these are entities that are not controlled by the "consolidating" entity, which may, however, participate in these entities' financial and operating policy decisions. Shareholdings in entities over which the group has significant influence are accounted for using the equity method.

Investments held by private equity companies and over which joint control or significant influence is exercised are recognized at fair value through profit or loss.

1.3 Consolidation methods

The consolidation methods used are the following:

1.3.1 Full consolidation

This method involves replacing the value of the shares held in the subsidiary concerned with each of the assets and liabilities of said subsidiary and showing separately the value of non-controlling interests in equity and net income. This is the method used for all controlled entities, including those with a different account structure, regardless of whether the business concerned is an extension of that of the "consolidating" entity.

1.3.2 Consolidation using the equity method

This method involves replacing the value of the shares held with the equity attributable to the group and net income of the entities concerned. It is applied to all entities under joint control, classified as joint ventures or for all entities under significant influence.

1.4 Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests correspond to interests that do not confer control as defined by IFRS 10 and include partnership interests that entitle their holders to a share in net assets in the event of liquidation and other equity instruments issued by subsidiaries that are not held by the group.

Consolidated UCITS, particularly those representing unit-linked policies of insurance entities, are recognized at fair value through profit or loss. The amounts corresponding to non-controlling interests are shown under "Other liabilities".

In accordance with IAS 32, the group recognized a liability for the commitment to increase its stake in Cofidis Participation to 100%. The counterparty was recorded as a reduction of non-controlling interests and a reduction of the share attributable to the group for the excess amount.

1.5 Reporting date

The reporting date for the annual financial statements of all the group's companies in the scope of consolidation is December 31.

1.6 Elimination of intercompany transactions and balances

Intercompany transactions and balances, as well as gains or losses on intercompany sales that have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements, are eliminated.

1.7 Foreign currency translation

The balance sheets of foreign subsidiaries are translated into euros at the official reporting date exchange rate. Differences arising from exchange rate fluctuations impacting the share capital, reserves and retained earnings are recorded as a separate component of equity, under "Cumulative translation adjustments". The income statement is translated at the average exchange rate for the fiscal year, which is an acceptable proxy given the absence of significant exchange rate fluctuations during the period. The resulting translation differences are recorded under "Cumulative translation adjustments". On liquidation or disposal of some or all of the interests held in a foreign entity, these amounts are recognized through the income statement.

1.8 Goodwill

1.8.1 Fair value adjustments

At the date of acquisition of a controlling interest in a new entity, said entity's assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are measured at their fair value. Fair value adjustments correspond to the difference between the carrying amount and fair value.

1.8.2 Goodwill

In accordance with IFRS 3, at the date of acquisition of a controlling interest in a new entity, said entity's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the criteria for recognition under IFRS are measured at their fair values at the acquisition date, with the exception of non-current assets classified as assets held for sale under IFRS 5, which are recognized for the lower of their fair value net of selling costs and their net carrying amount. Goodwill corresponds to the sum of the consideration transferred and non-controlling interests, less the net amount recognized (generally at fair value) as identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. IFRS 3R allows the recognition of full goodwill or partial goodwill and the choice of method is made separately for each business combination. In the first case, non-controlling interests are measured at fair value (the so-called full goodwill method); in the second case, they are based on their share of the values attributed to the assets and liabilities of the acquired entity (partial goodwill). If the goodwill is positive, it is recognized as an asset and, if negative, it is recognized immediately in the income statement under "Changes in the value of goodwill". If the group's stake in an entity it already controls increases/decreases, the difference between the share acquisition cost/selling price and the portion of consolidated equity that said shares represent on the acquisition/sale date is recognized within equity.

Goodwill is presented on a separate line in the balance sheet for fully consolidated companies and under "investments in equity consolidated companies" when the entities are consolidated using this method.

Goodwill does not include direct costs related to acquisitions, which according to IFRS 3R, are recognized in profit or loss.

Goodwill is tested for impairment regularly by the group (at least once a year). The tests are designed to identify whether the goodwill has suffered a decline in value. Goodwill from a business combination is allocated to cash-generating units (CGUs) or groups of CGUs likely to benefit from the synergies generated by the business combination. The recoverable amount from a CGU or group of CGUs is the value in use or the fair value less selling costs, whichever is the highest. The value in use is measured in relation to estimated future cash flows, discounted at the interest rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and specific risks to the asset of the CGU. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (CGU) to which the goodwill has been allocated is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized for the amount of the difference. This impairment, which is recognized in the income statement, is irreversible. In practice, cash-generating units are defined on the basis of the group's business lines.

When goodwill concerns a related company or a joint venture, it is included in the carrying amount of the value of consolidation using the equity method. In this case, it is not subject to impairment testing separately from the value of consolidation using the equity method. When the recoverable amount of this (namely the higher of the values between the value in use and the fair value less selling costs) is less than its carrying amount, a loss in value is recognized and not allocated to a specific asset. Any reversal of this impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the recoverable amount of consolidation using the equity method increases at a later date.

2 Accounting policies and principles

2.1 Financial instruments under IFRS 9

2.1.1 Classification and measurement of financial assets

Under IFRS 9, the classification and measurement of financial instruments depend on the business model and contractual terms of the financial instruments.

2.1.1.1 Loans, receivables and debt securities acquired

The asset is classified:

- at amortized cost, if it is held in order to collect contractual cash flows and if its characteristics are similar to those of a “basic” contract, see the section below “Cash flow characteristics” (“hold-to-collect” model);
- at fair value through equity if the instrument is held to collect the contractual cash flows and to sell them when the opportunity arises, yet without holding it for trading, and if its characteristics are similar to those of a basic contract implicitly entailing a high predictability of associated cash flows (“hold-to-collect-and-sell” model);
- at fair value through profit or loss if:
 - it is not eligible for the two aforementioned categories (as it does not meet the “basic” criterion and/or is managed in accordance with the “other” business model), or
 - the group initially opts to classify it as such, in an irrevocable way. This option is used to reduce accounting mismatch in relation to another associated instrument.

Cash flow characteristics

Contractual cash flows which solely represent repayments of principal and the payment of interest on outstanding principal are compatible with a “basic” contract.

In a basic contract, interest mainly represents the consideration for the time value of money (including in the event of negative interest) and credit risk. Interest may also include the liquidity risk, administrative fees to manage the asset and a profit margin.

All contractual clauses must be analyzed, in particular those that could alter the timing or amount of contractual cash flows. The option, under the agreement, for the borrower or lender to repay the financial instrument early is compatible with the SPP⁽¹⁾ (solely payment of principal and interest) criterion for contractual cash flows, provided that the amount repaid essentially represents the outstanding principal and accrued interest, as well as, where applicable, early repayment compensation of a reasonable amount.

The compensation for early repayment is deemed reasonable if, for example:

- it is expressed as a percentage of the principal repaid and is below 10% of the nominal amount repaid; or
- it is determined according to a formula aimed at compensating the difference in the benchmark interest rate between the date on which the loan was granted and its early repayment date.

The analysis of contractual cash flows may also require their comparison with those of a reference instrument when the time value of money included in the interest is likely to change due to the contractual clauses of the instrument. This is the case, for example, when the interest rate of the financial instrument is revised periodically, but the frequency of such revisions is unrelated to the period for which the interest rate was established (e.g. monthly revision of an annual interest rate), or if the interest rate of the financial instrument is revised periodically based on an average interest rate.

If the difference between the undiscounted contractual cash flows of the financial asset and those of the reference instrument is significant, or may become so, the financial asset cannot be considered as basic.

Depending on the case, the analysis is either qualitative or quantitative. The materiality or immateriality of the difference is assessed for each fiscal year and cumulatively over the life of the instrument. The quantitative analysis takes into account a range of reasonably possible scenarios. To this effect, the group has used yield curves dating back to the year 2000.

Moreover, a specific analysis is conducted in the case of securitization where there is priority of payment among holders and credit risk concentrations in the form of tranches. In that case, the analysis requires the examination of the contractual characteristics of the tranches in which the group has invested and of the underlying financial instruments, as well as the credit risk of the tranches in relation to the credit risk of the underlying financial instruments.

Note that:

- embedded derivatives in financial assets are no longer accounted for separately, which implies that the entire hybrid instrument is then considered as non-basic and recorded at fair value through profit or loss;
- units in UCITS or real estate UCI (OPCI) are not basic instruments and are recognized at fair value through profit or loss.

Business models

The business model represents the way in which the instruments are managed to generate cash flows and revenues. It is based on observable facts and not simply on management's intention. It is not assessed at the entity level, or on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but rather at a higher level of aggregation which reflects the way in which groups of financial assets are managed collectively. It is determined at initial recognition and may be reassessed in the event of a change in model (exceptional cases).

To determine the business model, it is necessary to consider all available information, including the following:

- how the activity's performance is reported to decision-makers;
- how managers are compensated;
- the frequency, timing and volumes of sales in previous periods;
- the reason for the sales;
- future sales forecasts;
- the way in which risk is assessed.

⁽¹⁾ SPP: Solely Payments of Principal and Interest.

For the “hold-to-collect” business model, certain examples of authorized sales are explicitly set out in the standard:

- in response to an increase in credit risk;
- close to maturity and that the proceeds from these sales correspond approximately to the contractual cash flows still to be received;
- exceptional (e.g. linked to a liquidity stress).

Frequent disposals (of insignificant unit value) or infrequent disposals (even if of significant unit value) are compatible with the hold-to-collect model.

These “authorized” disposals are not taken into account in the analysis of the significant and frequent nature of sales made from a portfolio. Disposals linked to changes in the regulatory or tax framework will be documented on a case-by-case basis in order to demonstrate the “infrequent” nature of such disposals.

For other disposals, thresholds have been defined according to the maturity of the securities portfolio, e.g. 2% of annual disposals on outstanding in the portfolio with an average maturity of eight years (the group does not sell its loans accounted for in a hold-to-collect model).

The group has mainly developed a model based on the collection of contractual cash flows from financial assets, which applies in particular to the customer financing activities.

It also manages financial assets according to a model based on the collection of contractual cash flows from financial assets and the sale of these assets, as well as a model for other financial assets, in particular financial assets held for trading.

Within the group, the “hold-to-collect-and-sell” model applies primarily to proprietary cash management and liquidity portfolio management activities.

Financial assets held for trading consist of securities originally acquired with the intention of reselling them in the near future, as well as securities that are part of a portfolio of securities that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking.

Financial assets at amortized cost

These mainly include:

- cash and cash equivalents, which comprise cash accounts, deposits, and demand loans and borrowings with central banks and credit institutions;
- other loans to credit institutions and loans to customers (granted directly, or the share in syndicated loans), not measured at fair value through profit or loss;
- a portion of the securities held by the group.

The financial assets classified in this category are initially recognized at their fair value, which is generally the net amount disbursed. The interest rates applied to loans granted are deemed to represent market rates, since they are constantly adjusted in line with the interest rates applied by the vast majority of competing institutions.

At subsequent reporting dates, the assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts future cash payments or inflows over the estimated life of the financial instrument to obtain the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. It takes into account estimated cash flows excluding future losses on loans and includes commissions paid or received when these are treated as interest, as well as directly-related transaction costs and all premiums and discounts.

For securities, the amortized cost takes into account the amortization of premiums and discounts, as well as acquisition costs, if significant. Purchases and sales of securities are recognized at the settlement date.

The income received is shown in the income statement under “Interest and similar income”.

Commissions received or paid, which are directly linked to the arrangement of a loan and are treated as a component of interest, are spread over the term of the loan using the effective interest rate method and are recorded in the income statement under “Interest”.

Commissions received in connection with the commercial renegotiation of loans are also spread over the term of the loan.

The restructuring of a loan following the debtor’s financial difficulties entails novation of the contract. Following the definition of this concept by the European Banking Authority, the group integrated it into the information systems so that the accounting and prudential definitions are harmonized.

The fair value of assets at amortized cost is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements at the end of each reporting period. It corresponds to the net present value of future cash flows estimated using a zero-coupon yield curve that includes an issuer cost specific to the debtor.

State-guaranteed loans (SGLs)

The group committed to the government’s Covid-19 crisis-related plan to support the economy. This was further strengthened in April 2022, in the context of the conflict in Ukraine.

The group offered:

- until June 30, 2022, PGE [State-guaranteed loans (SGLs)]⁽¹⁾ to support the cash flow of its business and corporate customers; and
- until December 31, 2023, Resilience SGLs for customers that have not taken out an SGL since March 2020 or who have not exceeded the limit on their first SGL.

SGLs represent 12-month bullet loans with grace periods of one to five years. At the date of subscription, the interest rate of the SGL was set at 0%, increased by the cost of the State guarantee set at between 0.25% and 0.50% (and rebilled via a commission paid by the customer).

⁽¹⁾ The main characteristics of State-guaranteed loans and the mechanism for triggering the guarantee are summarized in Article 2 of the Order of March 23, 2020 granting state guarantees to credit institutions and financing companies and to the lenders mentioned in Article L.548-1 of the French Monetary and Financial Code.

At the end of the first 12 months, the beneficiary of the SGL had the option of setting a new SGL term (limited to six years in total) and amortization terms. In accordance with the government announcements of January 14, 2021, it was able to obtain a "deferral of one additional year" to start repaying the capital.

The Crédit Mutuel group considered that this deferred amortization measure falls within the legal framework of the SGL (i.e. adjustment of the contractual schedule, with a first annual repayment term). This "deferral" does not represent, taken in isolation, an indicator of a deterioration in credit risk or the probable default of the borrower (i.e. "unlikely to pay").

Held for the purpose of collecting cash flows and meeting the basic loan criteria, they are accounted for at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method. On the date of initial recognition, they were recognized at their nominal value, which is representative of their fair value.

On the subscription anniversary date, the SGLs were subject to a grace period. The revision of flows related to the recognition of guarantee commissions over the duration of the grace period was recognized as an adjustment to the carrying amount of SGLs with an immediate and positive impact on profit. This impact was immaterial as of the reporting date.

At June 30, 2025, State-guaranteed loans issued by the group amounted to €3.7 billion, guaranteed to the tune of €3.4 billion. The amounts declassified to stage 3 amount to €1.1 billion.

The valuation of the expected credit losses for these loans takes into account the effect of the state guarantee (implemented by the Banque Publique d'Investissement) for 70% to 90% of the outstanding capital and interest. As of June 30, 2025, impairment amounted to €0.2 billion.

Financial assets at fair value through equity

For Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel, this category solely consists of securities. They are recognized at fair value in the balance sheet at the time of their acquisition, on the settlement date and at subsequent reporting dates until their disposal. Changes in fair value are shown on the "Unrealized or deferred gains and losses" line within a specific equity account, excluding accrued income. These unrealized gains or losses recognized in equity are only recognized in the income statement in the event of disposal or impairment (see sections 2.1.7 "Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities" and 2.1.8 "Measurement of credit risk").

Income accrued or received is recognized in profit or loss under "Interest and similar income", using the effective interest rate method.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

They are recognized at fair value at the time of their initial recognition and subsequently up to the date of their disposal (see section 2.1.7 "Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities"). Changes in fair value are taken to the income statement under "Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss".

Income received or accrued on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the income statement under interest income/(expense). Before, this interest was recognized under "Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss", in order to be consistent with the regulatory statements sent to the ECB as part of the Short Term Exercise (STE).

Purchases and sales of securities measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognized on the settlement date. Changes in fair value between the transaction date and the settlement date are recognized in profit or loss.

2.1.1.2 Equity instruments acquired

Equity instruments acquired (shares, in particular) are classified as follows:

- at fair value through profit or loss; or
- optionally, at fair value through other non-recyclable equity at the initial recognition and in an irrevocable manner when they are not held for trading.

Financial assets at fair value through equity

Shares and other equity instruments are recorded in the balance sheet at their fair value at the time of their acquisition and at subsequent reporting dates until their disposal. Changes in fair value are shown on the "Unrealized or deferred gains and losses" line within a specific equity account. These unrealized or deferred gains and losses booked to equity are never recognized in the income statement, even when they are sold (see section 2.1.7 "Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities"). Only dividends received on variable-income securities are recorded in the income statement, under "Net gains/(losses) on financial assets at fair value through equity". Purchases and sales of securities are recognized on the settlement date.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Equity instruments are recognized in the same way as debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

2.1.2 Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified in one of the following two categories:

2.1.2.1 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

- those incurred for trading purposes including, by default, derivatives with a negative fair value which do not qualify as hedging instruments; and
- non-derivative financial liabilities that the group originally classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option).
 - financial instruments containing one or more separable embedded derivatives,
 - instruments for which, where the fair value option is not applied, the accounting treatment would be inconsistent with that applied to another related instrument,
 - instruments belonging to a pool of financial instruments measured and managed at fair value.

The recognition of changes in fair value resulting from own credit risk concerning debts optionally designated at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in unrealized or deferred profit or loss in non-reclassifiable equity. The group is marginally concerned by the issue of own credit risk.

2.1.2.2 Financial liabilities at amortized cost

These consist of other non-derivative financial liabilities. These include debts due to customers and to credit institutions, debt securities (certificates of deposit, interbank market securities, bonds, TLTRO⁽¹⁾ II and III refinancing securities etc.), as well as dated and undated subordinated debt for which measurement at fair value through profit or loss was not opted for.

Subordinated debt is separated from other debt securities since, in the event of liquidation of the debtor's assets, it is repaid only after claims by other creditors have been extinguished. Debt securities include the non-preferred senior debt instruments created by the Sapin 2 Law.

These liabilities are initially recognized at fair value in the balance sheet. At subsequent reporting dates, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The initial fair value of issued securities is their issue price less transaction costs, where applicable.

Regulated savings contracts

Liabilities carried at amortized cost include *comptes épargne logement* (CEL – mortgage saving accounts) and *plans épargne logement* (PEL – mortgage saving plans), which are regulated French products available to customers (natural persons). In the initial savings phase, account holders receive interest on amounts paid into these accounts, which subsequently entitle them to a mortgage loan (second phase). They generate two types of obligations for the distributing establishment:

- an obligation to pay interest on paid-in amounts at a fixed rate (in the case of PEL (mortgage saving plans) only, as interest on CEL is regularly revised on the basis of an indexation formula and is therefore treated as variable-rate interest);
- an obligation to grant loans to customers under predetermined terms (both PEL and CEL).

The cost represented by these obligations has been estimated on the basis of behavioral statistics and market data. A provision is recognized in liabilities to cover the future costs relating to the risk that the terms of such products may be potentially unfavorable, compared to the interest rates offered to retail customers on similar, but unregulated, products. This approach is carried out by homogeneous generation in terms of regulated conditions of PEL and CEL accounts. The impact on profit or loss is included in interest paid to customers.

2.1.3 Debt-equity distinction

The financial instruments issued by the group are classified as debt instruments in the group's accounts when the group has a contractual obligation to deliver cash to holders of the instruments. This is notably the case for all subordinated notes issued by the group.

2.1.4 Foreign currency transactions

Assets and liabilities denominated in a currency other than the functional currency are translated at the exchange rates at the reporting date.

2.1.4.1 Monetary financial assets or liabilities

Foreign currency gains and losses on the translation of such items are recorded in the income statement under "Net gains/(losses) on portfolio at fair value through profit or loss".

2.1.4.2 Non-monetary financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value

Foreign exchange gains or losses arising from such translations are recognized in the income statement under "Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss" if measured at fair value through profit or loss, or recognized under "Unrealized or deferred capital gains/(losses)" if they are financial assets measured at fair value through equity.

2.1.5 Derivatives and hedge accounting

IFRS 9 allows entities to choose, on first-time application, whether to apply the new provisions concerning hedge accounting or to retain those of IAS 39.

The group has opted to retain the provisions of IAS 39. However, in accordance with IFRS 7 (revised), additional information on the management of risks and the impacts of hedge accounting on the financial statements is provided in the notes or in the management report.

Moreover, the provisions of IAS 39 concerning the fair value hedge of the interest rate risk associated with a portfolio of financial assets or financial liabilities, as adopted by the European Union, continue to apply.

Derivatives are financial instruments which have the following three characteristics:

- their value fluctuates in response to changes in the underlying items (interest rates, exchange rates, share prices, indices, commodities, credit ratings, etc.);
- their initial cost is low or nil;
- their settlement takes place at a future date.

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel uses simple derivative instruments (swaps, vanilla options), mainly interest rate instruments, which are essentially classified in level 2 of the value hierarchy.

All financial derivative instruments are recorded at fair value under financial assets or financial liabilities in the balance sheet. They are recognized by default as trading instruments unless they can be classified as hedging instruments.

⁽¹⁾ Targeted Longer-Term Refinancing Operations.

2.1.5.1 Determining the fair value of derivatives

Most over-the-counter derivatives, swaps, forward rate agreements, caps, floors and vanilla options are valued using standard, generally accepted models (discounted cash flow method, Black and Scholes model or interpolation techniques), based on observable market data such as yield curves. The valuations given by these models are adjusted to take into account the liquidity risk and the credit risk associated with the instrument or parameter in question and specific risk premiums intended to offset any additional costs resulting from a dynamic management strategy associated with the model under certain market conditions; and the counterparty risk present in the positive fair value of over-the-counter derivatives. The latter includes the own counterparty risk present in the negative fair value of over-the-counter derivatives.

When establishing valuation adjustments, each risk factor is considered individually and no effect of diversification between risks, parameters or models of a different nature are taken into account. A portfolio approach is most often used for a given risk factor.

Derivatives are recognized as financial assets when their market value is positive and as financial liabilities when their market value is negative.

2.1.5.2 Classification of derivatives and hedge accounting

Derivatives classified as financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

By default, all derivatives not designated as hedging instruments under IFRS are classified as "Financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss", even if economically they were contracted for the purpose of hedging one or more risks.

Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid instrument that, when separated from its host contract, meets the definition criteria for a derivative. It has the effect, notably, of changing certain cash flows in the same way as a stand-alone derivative.

This derivative is detached from the host contract and recognized separately as a derivative instrument at fair value through profit or loss only if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- it meets the definition criteria of a derivative;
- the hybrid instrument hosting the embedded derivative is not measured at fair value through profit or loss;
- the economic characteristics of the derivative and the associated risks are not considered as being closely related to those of the host contract;
- separate measurement of the embedded derivative is sufficiently reliable to provide relevant information.

As these are financial instruments under IFRS 9, only embedded derivatives relating to financial liabilities may be separated from the host contract to be recognized separately.

Realized and unrealized gains and losses are recognized in the income statement under "Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss".

Hedge accounting

Risks hedged

In its accounts, the group only recognizes interest rate risk through micro-hedging, or on a larger scale through macro-hedging.

Micro-hedging is the partial hedging of the risks incurred by an entity on its assets and liabilities. It specifically applies to one or more assets or liabilities for which the entity covers the risk of an unfavorable change in a type of risk, through derivatives.

Macro-hedging aims to cover all of the group's assets and liabilities against any unfavorable changes, particularly in interest rates.

The overall management of the interest rate risk is described in the management report, along with the management of all other risks (foreign exchange, credit, etc.) that may be hedged through the natural backing of assets to liabilities or the recognition of trading derivatives.

Micro-hedging is used in particular in the context of asset swaps. It generally aims to transform a fixed-rate instrument into a variable-rate instrument.

Three types of hedging relationships are possible. The choice of the hedging relationship depends on the nature of the risk being hedged:

- a fair value hedge hedges the exposure to changes in the fair value of financial assets or financial liabilities;
- a cash flow hedge is a hedge of the exposure to variability in cash flows relating to financial assets or financial liabilities, firm commitments or forward transactions;
- the hedging of net investments in foreign currencies is recognized in the same way as cash flow hedging. The group has not used this form of hedging.

Hedging derivatives must meet the criteria stipulated by IAS 39 to be designated as hedging instruments for accounting purposes. Specifically:

- the hedging instrument and the hedged item must both qualify for hedge accounting;
- the relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument must be documented formally immediately upon inception of the hedging relationship. This documentation sets out the risk management objectives determined by management, the nature of the risk hedged, the underlying strategy and the methods used to measure the effectiveness of the hedge;
- the effectiveness of the hedge must be demonstrated upon inception of the hedging relationship, subsequently throughout its life, and at least at each reporting date. The ratio of the change in value or gain/loss on the hedging instrument to that of the hedged item must be within a range of 80% to 125%.

Where applicable, hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively.

Fair value hedge of identified financial assets or liabilities

In a fair value hedging relationship, derivatives are remeasured at fair value through profit or loss under "Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss" symmetrically with the revaluation of the hedged items in profit or loss, related to the risk hedged. This rule also applies if the hedged item is recognized at amortized cost or is a debt instrument classified under "Financial assets at fair value through shareholders' equity". Changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument and the hedged risk component offset each other partially or totally; only the ineffective portion of the hedge is recognized in profit or loss. It may be due to:

- the "counterparty risk" component integrated in the value of the derivatives;
- the different value curve between the hedged items and hedging instruments. Indeed, swaps are valued with an OIS curve if they are collateralized or with a BOR curve otherwise. Hedged items are valued using a BOR curve.

The portion corresponding to the rediscounting of the derivative financial instrument is recognized in the income statement under "Interest income/(expense)". The same treatment is applied to the interest income or expense relating to the hedged item.

If the hedging relationship is interrupted or the effectiveness criteria are not met, hedge accounting is discontinued on a prospective basis. The hedging derivatives are transferred to "Financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss" and are accounted for in accordance with the principles applicable to this category. The carrying amount of the hedged item is subsequently no longer adjusted to reflect changes in fair value. In the case of interest rate instruments initially identified as hedged, the remeasurement adjustment is amortized over their remaining life. If the hedged item has been derecognized in the balance sheet, in particular due to early repayment, the cumulative adjustments are recognized immediately in the income statement.

Macro-hedging derivatives

The group uses the possibilities offered by the European Commission regarding the accounting for macro-hedging transactions. The changes made by the European Union to IAS 39 (carve-out) allow the inclusion of customer demand deposits in portfolios of hedged fixed-rate liabilities with no measurement of ineffectiveness in case of under-hedging. Demand deposits are included based on the run-off rules defined for asset-liability management purposes.

For each portfolio of financial assets or liabilities bearing a fixed rate, the effectiveness of the hedging relationship is verified through:

- an over-hedging test: the group ensures that, prospectively and retrospectively, the maturity schedule of the hedged items is greater than that of the hedging derivatives;
- a test of non-disappearance of the hedged item, which consists of ensuring that the maximum historically hedged position is lower than the nominal value of the hedged portfolio at the reporting date for each future maturity band and each rate generation;
- a quantitative test: a quantitative test intended to ensure retrospectively that changes in the fair value of the modeled synthetic instrument offset changes in the fair value of the hedging instruments.

The sources of ineffectiveness related to macro-hedging result from mismatches in the curves used to model the hedged portfolios and hedging derivatives, as well as possible mismatches in the interest payments of these items.

The accounting treatment of fair value macro-hedging derivatives is similar to that used for fair value hedging derivatives.

Changes in the fair value of the hedged portfolios are recorded in the balance sheet under "Revaluation adjustment on rate-hedged books", the counterpart being an income statement line item.

Cash flow hedges

In the case of a cash flow hedging relationship, derivatives are remeasured at fair value in the balance sheet, with the effective portion recognized in equity. The portion considered as ineffective is recognized in the income statement under "Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss".

Amounts recognized in equity are reclassified to profit or loss under "Interest income/(expense)" at the same time as the cash flows attributable to the hedged item affect profit or loss.

The hedged items continue to be accounted for in accordance with the rules specific to their accounting category. If the hedging relationship is terminated or no longer meets the hedge effectiveness criteria, hedge accounting is discontinued. The cumulative amounts recorded in shareholders' equity for the remeasurement of the hedging derivative are maintained in shareholders' equity until such time as the hedged transaction itself impacts profit or loss or until the transaction is no longer expected to occur. At this point, said amounts are transferred to profit or loss.

If the hedged item no longer exists, the cumulative amounts recorded in equity are immediately transferred to profit or loss.

Benchmark rate reform

Within the framework of the IBOR reform, the group is easing its hedge accounting policies for changes related to the IBOR reform:

- before defining the substitution indices, maintain existing hedging relationships during this exceptional and temporary situation and until the uncertainty created by the reform of IBOR rates is resolved concerning the choice of a new index and the effective date of this change;
- after defining the substitution indices, in particular, update the description of the hedged risk and the documentation, without impacting the continuity of the hedging relationships. A temporary exception on the "separately identifiable" nature of a non-contractually specified hedged risk component. Such a risk component indexed to a replacement rate will be considered separately identifiable if it is reasonable for it to become identifiable within a period of 24 months after designation, in the context of the development of the replacement index markets.

2.1.6 Financial guarantees and financing commitments

A contract qualifies as a financial guarantee if it requires the issuer to make specific payments to reimburse the policyholder for a loss incurred because a specified debtor fails to make payment on a debt instrument on the due date.

These contracts may be classified as insurance contracts if they transfer a significant insurance risk. In this case, they fall within the scope of IFRS 17 (see note 2.2.2).

If they provide for payments in response to changes in a financial variable (price, credit rating, index, etc.) or a non-financial variable, provided that in this case the variable is not specific to one of the parties to the contract, then these guarantees are treated as derivatives, falling within the scope of IFRS 9.

Financing commitments that are not considered as derivatives within the meaning of IFRS 9 are not shown on the balance sheet. They are, however, subject to provisions in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9.

2.1.7 Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

The group partly or fully "derecognizes" a financial asset (or a group of similar assets) when the contractual rights to the asset's cash flows expire, or when the group has transferred the contractual rights to the financial asset's cash flows, as well as most of the risks and advantages linked with ownership of the asset.

Upon "derecognition" of:

- a financial asset or liability at amortized cost or at fair value through profit or loss: a gain or loss on disposal is recognized in the income statement in an amount equal to the difference between the carrying amount of the asset or liability and the amount of the consideration received/paid;
- a debt instrument at fair value through equity: the unrealized gains or losses previously recognized under equity are taken to the income statement, as well as any capital gains/losses on disposal;
- an equity instrument at fair value through equity: the unrealized gains or losses previously recognized under equity, as well as any capital gains/losses on disposal are recognized in consolidated reserves without going through the income statement.

The group "derecognizes" a financial liability when the contractual obligation is extinguished, is canceled or expires. A financial liability may also be "derecognized" in the event of a material change in its contractual terms and conditions, or an exchange with the lender for an instrument whose contractual terms and conditions are substantially different.

2.1.8 Measurement of credit risk

The impairment model of IFRS 9 is based on an "expected loss" approach, whereas that of IAS 39 was based on an incurred credit loss model, implying that credit losses were recognized too late and too little at the time of the financial crisis.

Under this IFRS 9 model, financial assets for which no objective evidence of impairment exists on an individual basis are impaired on the basis of observed losses as well as reasonable and justifiable future cash flow forecasts.

The IFRS 9 impairment model thus applies to all debt instruments measured at amortized cost or at fair value through equity, as well as to financing commitments and financial guarantees. These outstandings are broken down into three categories:

- stage 1 - non-downgraded performing loans: provisioning on the basis of 12-month expected credit losses (resulting from default risks over the following 12 months) from the initial recognition of the financial assets, provided that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition;
- stage 2 - downgraded performing loans: provisioning on the basis of the expected credit losses at maturity (resulting from default risks over the entire remaining life of the instrument) if the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition; and
- stage 3 - non-performing loans: category comprising the financial assets for which there is objective evidence of impairment related to an event that has occurred since the loan was granted.

For stages 1 and 2, the basis of calculation of interest income is the gross value of the asset before impairment while, for stage 3, it is the net value after impairment.

2.1.8.1 Governance

The models for compartment allocation, forward-looking scenarios and parameter calculation methods constitute the methodological basis for impairment calculations. They are validated at the group's top level and are applicable to all entities according to the portfolios involved. The entire methodological basis and any subsequent modification in terms of method, weighting of the scenarios, parameter calculation or provision calculation must be validated by the Crédit Mutuel group's management bodies.

These bodies consist of the supervisory and executive board as defined by Article 10 of the Order of November 3, 2014 relative to internal control. Given the specificities of the Crédit Mutuel group's decentralized organizational structure, the supervisory and management body are divided into two levels: the national level and the regional level.

The principle of subsidiarity, applied across the Crédit Mutuel Group, governs the breakdown of roles between national and regional levels, both on a project basis and for the ongoing implementation of the asset impairment calculation methodology.

At the national level, the Basel III working group approves the national procedures, models and methodologies to be applied by the regional groups. Any change in the calibration of the scenarios or parameters used in the IFRS 9 provisioning model is validated by this body.

At the regional level, regional groups are tasked with the calculation of their IFRS 9 provisions within their entities, under the responsibility and control of their respective executive and supervisory bodies.

2.1.8.2 Definition of the boundary between stages 1 and 2

The group uses the models developed for prudential purposes and has therefore applied a similar breakdown of its outstanding loans:

- Low Default Portfolios (LDPs), for which the rating model is based on an expert assessment: Large corporates, Banks, Local governments, Sovereigns, Specialized financing. These portfolios are composed of products such as operating loans, short-term operating loans, current accounts, etc.;
- High Default Portfolios (HDPs) for which the default data is sufficient to establish a statistical rating model: mass corporate and retail. These portfolios include products such as home loans, consumer credit, revolving loans, current accounts, etc.

A significant increase in credit risk, which entails transferring a loan out of stage 1 into stage 2, is assessed by:

- taking into account all reasonable and justifiable information; and
- comparing the risk of default on the financial instrument at the reporting date with the risk of default at the initial recognition date.

For the group, this involves measuring the risk at the level of the borrower, where the counterparty rating system is common to the entire group. All of the group's counterparties eligible for internal approaches are rated by the system. This system is based on:

- statistical algorithms or "mass ratings" based on one or more models, using a selection of representative and predictive risk variables (HDPs); or
- rating grids developed by experts (LDPs).

The change in risk since initial recognition is measured on a contract-by-contract basis. Unlike stage 3, transferring a customer's contract into stage 2 does not entail transferring all of the customer's outstanding loans or those of related parties (absence of contagion).

Note that the group immediately puts into stage 1 any performing exposure that no longer meets the criteria for stage 2 classification (both qualitative and quantitative).

The group has demonstrated that a significant correlation exists between the probabilities of default at 12 months and at termination, which allows it to use 12-month credit risk as a reasonable approximation of the change in risk since initial recognition, as the standard permits.

Quantitative criteria

For LDP portfolios, the boundary is based on an allocation matrix that relates the internal ratings at origination and at the reporting date. Thus, the riskier the rating of the loan, the lower the group's relative tolerance for a significant deterioration in risk.

On the HDP portfolios, since December 31, 2023, the group has been committed to adapting the criteria for assessing a significant increase in credit risk, in line with the recommendations issued by the European Banking Authority and the European Central Bank.

In accordance with these new criteria, the group opted for the operational simplification proposed by the standard, which allows low-risk loans at the closing date to be maintained in stage 1 as long as the following three conditions are met:

- the financial asset has a low risk of default;
- the borrower demonstrates a strong ability to meet their short-term contractual cash flow obligations;
- the borrower's ability to meet their short-term contractual obligations is not necessarily impaired by unfavorable changes in longer-term economic and business conditions.

Credit risk is considered to have increased significantly if the probability of default on the instrument has increased by a factor of at least three since origination.

Lastly, the frontier curve formula, which relates the probability of default at inception to the probability of default at the closing date, has been revised to better reflect the prospective dimension within HDPs.

Qualitative criteria

To this quantitative data the group adds qualitative criteria such as installments unpaid or late by more than 30 days, the fact that a loan has been restructured, etc.

Methods based exclusively on qualitative criteria are used for entities or small portfolios that are classified for prudential purposes under the standardized approach and do not have a rating system.

2.1.8.3 Stages 1 and 2 – Calculating expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are measured by multiplying the current outstanding balance discounted by the contract rate by its probability of default (PD) and by the loss given default (LGD) ratio. The off-balance-sheet exposure is converted into a balance sheet equivalent based on the probability of a drawdown. The one-year probability of default is used for stage 1, while the probability of default at termination (one-to-ten year curve) is used for stage 2.

These parameters are based on the same values as prudential models and adapted to meet IFRS 9 requirements. They are used both for assigning loans to a stage and for calculating expected losses.

Probability of default

This is based:

- for high default portfolios, on the models approved under the IRB-A approach;
- for low default portfolios, on an external probability of default scale based; on a history dating back to 1981.

Loss given default

This is based:

- for high default portfolios, on the collection flows observed over a long period of time, discounted at the interest rates of the contracts, segmented according to types of products and types of guarantees;
- for low default portfolios, on fixed ratios (60% for sovereign and 40% for the rest).

Conversion factors

For all products, including revolving loans, they are used to convert off-balance-sheet exposure to a balance sheet equivalent and are mainly based on prudential models.

Forward-looking aspect

To calculate expected credit losses, the standard requires taking reasonable and justifiable information into account, including forward-looking information. The development of the forward-looking aspect requires anticipating changes in the economy and relating these anticipated changes to the risk parameters. This forward-looking dimension is determined at group level and is taken into account by modeling default probabilities and by deforming internal rating migration matrices (or risk parameters).

For portfolios with a high default rate, the forward-looking dimension included in the probability of default combines three scenarios – optimistic, neutral and pessimistic – which are weighted to reflect the group's five-year forecast of the business cycle, approved by the Chief Executive Officers of the regional groups and of the Crédit Mutuel group.

These scenarios are drawn up by the group's economists, taking into account macroeconomic data (GDP, unemployment rate, inflation rate, short-term and long-term interest rates, etc.) published by institutions (IMF, World Bank, ECB, OECD).

The weighting to be attributed to the scenario used to calculate expected credit losses is set at a minimum of 50% for the central scenario, and the weighting of the two alternative scenarios is defined according to the economic cycle anticipated by the group's economists. The weightings are updated at least every six months.

However, the forward-looking approach embedded in the expected credit loss model could be adjusted to incorporate elements that would not have been captured by the scenarios because:

- they are recent, meaning they occurred a few weeks before the reporting date;
- they cannot be included in a scenario: for example, regulatory changes that will certainly have a significant effect on the risk parameters unprecedented in the historical record and whose impact can be measured by making certain assumptions.

Post-model adjustments can be considered to reflect the consequences of climatic events on expected losses or the outlook for deterioration in certain economic sectors.

For low default portfolios, forward-looking information is incorporated into the large corporate/bank models, but not into the local government, sovereign and specialized financing models.

The effects of these adjustments are described above in the paragraph on credit risk.

2.1.8.4 Stage 3 – Non-performing loans

An impairment is recognized whenever there is objective proof of impairment due to one or more events occurring after a loan or group of loans have been made that might generate a loss. The impairment is equal to the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, allowing for collateral or other guarantees, present-discounted at the interest rate of the original loan. In the event of a variable rate, it is the most recent contractual rate that is booked.

The Crédit Mutuel Group applies the new definition of prudential default in accordance with EBA guidelines and regulatory technical standards on applicable materiality thresholds, the main elements of which are as follows:

- default analysis is now performed on a daily basis at the creditor level and no longer at the contract level;
- the number of days of late installments is appraised for each creditor (obligor) or group of creditors (joint obligors) in the case of a joint commitment;
- the default is triggered when 90 consecutive days of arrears are recorded by a creditor/group of creditors. The count of the number of days begins at the simultaneous crossing of the absolute materiality threshold (€100 Retail, €500 Corporate) and the relative materiality threshold (more than 1% of balance sheet commitments in arrears). The countdown is reset when this is no longer the case for one of the two thresholds;
- the default contagion scope extends to all receivables of the creditor and all individual commitments of creditors participating in a joint credit obligation;
- there is a minimum three-month probationary period before non-restructured assets can return to healthy status.

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel has rolled out the new definition of default on IRB entities using the EBA's two-step approach:

- step 1 – This consists of presenting a self-assessment and an authorization request to the supervisor. Authorization for use was obtained by the group in October 2019;
- step 2 – This consists of implementing the new definition of default and then adjusting the models if necessary after an observation period of 12 months for new defaults.

The group believes that this new definition of default, as required by the EBA, is representative of objective proof of impairment in an accounting sense of the word. The group has aligned its definitions of accounting (stage 3) and prudential default. This change constitutes a change in estimate, the non-material impact of which is recognized in the income statement in the year of the change.

2.1.8.5 Initially impaired financial assets

These are contracts for which the counterparty is non-performance at the initial recognition or acquisition date. If the borrower is non-performing at the reporting date, the contracts are classified into stage 3; otherwise, they are classified as performing loans, identified in an "originated credit-impaired assets" category and provisioned based on the same method used for exposures in stage 2, *i.e.* an expected loss over the residual maturity of the contract.

2.1.8.6 Accounting

Impairment charges and provisions are recorded in the cost of counterparty risk. Reversals of impairment charges and provisions are recorded in the cost of counterparty risk for the portion related to the change in risk and in net interest margin for the portion related to the passage of time. For loans and receivables, impairment is deducted from assets, and for financing and guarantee commitments, the provision is recorded in liabilities under "Provisions" (see sections 2.1.6 "Financial guarantees and financing commitments" and 2.3.2 "Provisions"). For assets at fair value through equity, the impairment recognized in the cost of risk is offset under "Unrealized or deferred gains and losses".

Loan losses are written off and the related impairments and provisions are reversed.

2.1.9 Determination of fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be sold, or a liability transferred, between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

The fair value of an instrument upon initial recognition is generally its transaction price.

The fair value must be calculated for subsequent measurements. The calculation method to be applied varies depending on whether the instrument is traded on a market deemed to be active or not.

2.1.9.1 Instruments traded on an active market

When financial instruments are traded in an active market, fair value is determined by reference to their quoted price as this represents the best possible estimate of fair value. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available (from a stock exchange, dealer, broker or pricing service) and those prices represent actual market transactions regularly occurring on an arm's length basis.

2.1.9.2 Instruments traded on a non-active market

Observable market data are used provided they reflect the reality of a transaction at arm's length on the valuation date and there is no need to make an excessive adjustment to said value. In other cases, the group uses non-observable data (mark-to-model).

When observable data is not available or when market price adjustments require the use of non-observable data, the entity may use internal assumptions relating to future cash flows and discount rates, comprising adjustments linked to the risks the market would factor in. Said valuation adjustments facilitate the inclusion, in particular, of risks not taken into account by the model, as well as liquidity risks associated with the instrument or parameter in question, and specific risk premiums designed to offset certain additional costs that would result from the dynamic management strategy associated with the model in certain market conditions.

When establishing valuation adjustments, each risk factor is considered individually and no effect of diversification between risks, parameters or models of a different nature are taken into account. A portfolio approach is most often used for a given risk factor.

In all cases, adjustments are made by the group in a reasonable and appropriate manner, based on judgment.

2.1.9.3 Fair value hierarchy

A three-level hierarchy is used for fair value measurement of financial instruments:

- level 1: quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; This includes debt securities listed by at least three contributors and derivatives listed on an organized market;
- level 2: data other than the level 1 quoted prices, which are observable for the asset or liability concerned, either directly (*i.e.* prices) or indirectly (*i.e.* data derived from prices). Included, in particular, in level 2 are interest rate swaps whose fair value is generally determined with the help of yield curves based on market interest rates observed at the reporting date;
- level 3: data relating to the asset or liability that are not observable market data (non-observable data). The main constituents of this category are investments in non-consolidated companies held in venture capital entities or *via* capital risk entities, Capital Markets, debt securities quoted by a single contributor and derivatives using mainly non-observable parameters. The instrument is classified at the same hierarchical level as the lowest level of the input having an important bearing on fair value considered as a whole. Given the diversity and volume of the instruments measured at level 3, the sensitivity of the fair value to a change in the parameters would be immaterial.

2.2 Insurance activities

2.2.1 Financial investments of insurance activities

Financial investments of insurance activities, other than investment property, are valued in accordance with IFRS 9. For more details, see section 2-1

Investment property underlying insurance contracts is measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IAS 40.

2.2.2 Insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts

IFRS 17 defines new rules for the recognition, measurement and presentation of insurance contracts falling within its scope:

- valuation of insurance contracts on the balance sheet: their value is updated on each reporting date, based on a re-estimate of future cash flows related to their fulfillment. This re-estimate takes into account market data for financial information and policyholder behavior;
- recognition of the margin: although the profitability of insurance contracts remains unchanged, the recognition of their margin in profit or loss is modified to be spread over the duration of the insurance service; and
- presentation of the income statement: general operating expenses attributable to the execution of insurance contracts are now presented as a reduction of net revenue under insurance services expenses and therefore no longer affect the total amount of general operating expenses in the consolidated income statement.

The group has adopted the Year To Date (YTD) approach for assessing the various components of accounting models under IFRS 17.

This choice of accounting method is applied to all insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held, and involves disregarding estimates previously made in its interim financial statements.

Scope of application

IFRS 17 applies to insurance contracts issued, reinsurance contracts issued and held, and discretionary participation investment contracts issued.

An insurance contract is a contract under which the issuer assumes a significant insurance risk for the policyholder by agreeing to indemnify the policyholder if the insured event, which is future and uncertain, affects the policyholder unfavorably.

Grouping of contracts

The standard requires the identification of portfolios of insurance contracts, *i.e.* contracts subject to similar risks and managed together.

Each portfolio of insurance contracts issued is then divided into three profitability levels:

- onerous contracts upon initial recognition;
- contracts which, at the time of initial recognition, have no significant possibility of becoming loss-making;
- the other contracts in the portfolio.

The profitability level of a contract group must be uniform across all the contracts included in the group.

In addition, IFRS 17, as published by the IASB, introduces the principle of annual cohorts, prohibiting contracts issued more than one year apart from each other from being included in the same group.

Nevertheless, the standard as adopted by the European Union provides for an optional exception from the application of this rule for groups of insurance contracts with direct participation features and groups of investment contracts with discretionary participation features whose cash flows affect, or are affected by, cash flows to policyholders of other contracts.

GACM applies this European exception to eligible groups of contracts.

The different levels of aggregation used by GACM are as follows:

Definition of contract portfolios

General model and simplified model contracts are grouped by homogeneous product families, without distinction by guarantee or by legal entity within the same geographic area. VFA model contracts are grouped according to the asset portfolio to which they are backed.

Profitability signature and definition of contract groups

Given GACM's approach to contract portfolios, it is clear that contract portfolios present a homogeneous level of profitability by underwriting generation. Consequently, a portfolio of contracts valued according to the general model or the simplified model will be subdivided into a single group per underwriting year.

For VFA contracts, the contract group corresponds to the contract portfolio, in line with the European exception.

The IFRS 17 contract aggregation level defines the contract aggregation level to be used for measuring insurance contract liabilities and profitability.

Valuation models

General valuation model for insurance contracts (Building Block Approach)

Contracts should be valued by default according to a general measurement model as the sum of the following elements:

- fulfillment cash flows:
 - estimates of future cash flows (premiums, benefits, directly attributable costs) weighted by their probability of occurrence,
 - an adjustment to reflect the time value of money (*i.e.* discounting these future cash flows),
 - an adjustment for non-financial risks;
- the contractual service margin (or CSM).

The cash flows included in the contract boundary mainly consist of premiums, benefits and directly attributable costs. For savings contracts, this includes in particular free payments as well as the annuity phase in service when the contracts provide for a mandatory annuity payment.

The contractual service margin represents the unearned profit for a group of insurance contracts, *i.e.* the present value of future profits. It is amortized in income from insurance contracts over the coverage period of the contracts, as the insurance entity provides services to policyholders according to the coverage units.

In view of the diversity of insurance contracts, the determination of coverage units requires judgment in considering both the level of coverage defined in the contract (for example, the capital in the event of death for a loan contract) and the expected duration of the contract.

The CSM of a group of contracts cannot be negative; any negative amount of fulfillment cash flows at the start or during the contract is immediately recognized in income.

Discount rate

IFRS 17 requires the use of discount rate curves reflecting the time value of money, cash flow, as well as the liquidity characteristics of insurance contracts. To determine the discount rate, the group applies the bottom-up approach. This methodology consists of adding a liquid risk-free component, based on rate swaps, and an adjustment to take into account the liquidity characteristics of insurance contracts.

The group uses the EIOPA yield curve and retains the principles relating to the extrapolation of the risk-free yield curve as part of the revision of the Solvency II directive (general approach of the Council of the European Union) because the latter provide greater coherence and consistency in terms of the financial markets.

The illiquidity premium is determined based on the composition of the portfolio of assets held by the group, as well as market performance indices. It includes listed and non-fixed income bonds.

- For bond assets, the illiquidity premium is assessed by comparing portfolio spreads with the implicit return on credit risk (compensation for the risk of default and rating downgrade).
- For non-bond classes, the illiquidity premium represents the expected outperformance net of market risks. The asset classes concerned are real estate, private equity, debt funds and alternative management.

The illiquidity premium is then adjusted by an application coefficient to take into account differences in the characteristics of the liabilities.

Adjustment for non-financial risk and confidence level

The adjustment for non-financial risk must reflect the compensation required by the group to support the uncertainty surrounding the amount and timing of cash flows that is generated by the non-financial risk when the group executes insurance contracts.

It was decided to calculate the risk adjustment with a quantile approach using Value at Risk ("VaR") for all risks. The group considers that a quantile of 80% represents an adequate level of prudence for the underlying technical reserves.

The estimate of the risk adjustment for non-financial risk takes into account the risk diversification effect.

This general model will apply by default to all insurance contracts.

The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts is remeasured at the end of each subsequent period. It is then equal to the sum of the following two amounts:

- the liability for remaining coverage, which includes the value of the re-estimated fulfillment flows at that date (present value of premiums to be received and future benefit expenses over the remaining coverage period) and the adjusted contractual service margin on the same date as described above;
- the liability for incurred claims, for an amount equal to the present value of the estimated cash flows required to settle valid requests on claims that have already occurred.

On this same reporting date, the amount of the contractual service margin is updated to take into account, notably:

- the effect of new contracts added to the group of contracts;
- interest capitalized at the discount rate used to determine the initial value of the margin;
- the re-estimation of fulfillment cash flows resulting from changes in technical assumptions (present value of premiums to be received and future benefit expenses over the remaining coverage period, excluding estimates of expenses to be paid on claims already incurred that are subject to a separate assessment).

However, if the negative amount related to the discounted future cash flow changes is greater than the amount of the remaining margin, then the negative surplus is immediately recognized in profit or loss. The margin is also capitalized according to the fixed rate at the start of the contract.

The effect of unwinding the discount on the liability related to the passage of time is recorded in "Financial income or financial expenses from insurance contracts issued" as well as that related to the change in the discount rate. However, the latter may optionally be recognized in shareholders' equity.

The group applies the option to neutralize the effects of discount rates in shareholders' equity for the portfolios of insurance contracts valued under the general model.

The group applies the General Measurement Model to long-term personal insurance and protection insurance contracts (in particular real estate borrower contracts, funeral contracts and long-term care contracts).

The coverage units used are calibrated according to the amount insured, therefore without reference to the cost to the insurer.

Variable fee model (Variable Fee Approach)

IFRS 17 provides for an adapted general model for participating contracts.

This adapted model, known as the "Variable Fee Approach", makes it possible to reflect, in the valuation of insurance liabilities, the obligation to pay policyholders a substantial portion of the return on underlying assets net of contract expenses (as the changes in the value of the underlying assets attributable to policyholders are neutralized in the contractual service margin).

Insurance contracts with direct participation features are insurance contracts which, in substance, constitute contracts for investment-related services, where the entity promises a return based on underlying items. They are therefore defined as insurance contracts in which:

- the contractual terms specify that the policyholder is entitled to a share in a clearly defined portfolio of underlying items;
- the entity expects to pay the policyholder an amount corresponding to a substantial portion of the return obtained on the fair value of the underlying items;
- the entity expects any change in the amounts payable to the policyholder to be substantially attributable to changes in the fair value of the underlying items.

Eligibility for VFA is assessed on the basis of these criteria at the inception of the contract and is not reviewed thereafter, except in the event of substantial modification to the contract.

The main adaptations as compared to the General Model relate to:

- the insurer's share of the change in the fair value of the underlying investments. At each reporting date, it is included in the contractual service margin in order to be recognized in income over the expected remaining coverage period of the contracts;
- interest on the contractual service margin, the changes of which are implicitly included in the periodic revision of the contractual service margin.

The income from these contracts is therefore mainly represented by the relaxation of fulfillment flows and the amortization of the contractual service margin. When the underlying items perfectly back the liabilities and are measured at fair value through profit or loss, the financial income of these contracts is zero. In the event of an accounting mismatch between the underlying assets and the insurance liabilities, the option of classifying in shareholders' equity the effect of changes in liabilities related to these assets is applicable.

The group applies the VFA model to all of the group's Life products (both general fund contracts and unit-linked contracts). The model used is the portfolio of assets underlying the contracts in question.

The coverage units used are the mathematical reserves of the contracts. On the basis of this driver, the group had to apply a correction coefficient to amortize the CSM in income and neutralize the bias induced by the bow wave effect associated with the stochastic modeling in a risk neutral environment. After applying the adjusted coverage unit, the amount of CSM, which is amortized in the income statement each period, takes into account the "real world" environment, and reflects the service provided to policyholders over the period in question.

Simplified approach (Premium Allocation Approach)

The standard also allows, subject to conditions, the application of a simplified approach known as the Premium Allocation Approach to contracts with a duration less than or equal to 12 months or if the application of the simplified approach gives a result close to the General Model.

For profitable contracts, the liability related to the remaining coverage is valued on the basis of the deferral of premiums collected using a logic similar to that used under IFRS 4. Onerous contracts and incurred claims liabilities are valued according to the general model. Liabilities for incurred claims are discounted if the expected settlement of claims takes place after one year from knowledge of the occurrence. In this case, the option of classifying the effect of changes in the discount rate in shareholders' equity is also applicable.

At each reporting date, the adjustment of liabilities in respect of the remaining coverage and incurred claims is recorded in the income statement.

The group applies the simplified approach to all property and casualty insurance products, and to a lesser extent to certain individual and collective Health and Protection products.

Main standard-setting options adopted by the group

Coverage unit for groups of insurance contracts

IFRS 17 defines the notion of coverage unit as a unit representing the "quantity of benefits [...] provided by the contracts". It specifies that "quantity of benefits" covers two aspects: the "quantity of benefits provided" and the "expected coverage period".

For each contract group, the group has determined a coverage unit to spread the contract service margin (CSM) over the various expected coverage periods, reflecting the quantity of benefits provided over these different periods.

For life and retirement savings contracts, the coverage unit used to amortize the CSM corresponds to the mathematical reserve associated with each contract, adjusted for the impact of the actual return on the underlying investments compared to the risk-neutral actuarial projection.

For borrower protection policies valued according to the general model, the coverage unit used to amortize the CSM corresponds to the sum insured.

Effect of rates neutralized in OCI

Financial income or financial expense from insurance contracts issued will be presented separately between the income statement and shareholders' equity for those portfolios for which this breakdown is considered relevant, as permitted by the standard.

The group applies the option of neutralizing the effects of discount rates in shareholders' equity for personal protection contracts (borrower insurance, funeral insurance, long-term care insurance, etc.) and liabilities for claims arising from property-casualty contracts (personal accident insurance, means of payment, multi-risk property insurance, etc.).

Processing of internal costs

As a banking and insurance conglomerate, the group distributes savings and protection products (borrower insurance, car insurance, home insurance, etc.) and provides the management resources necessary for the operations of its insurance subsidiaries.

The services provided by the banking networks (business contributions, administrative management of contracts, provision of staff or assets, etc.) are compensated by margin commissions based on agreements between the distributing credit institutions and the insurance subsidiaries.

The new model for measuring insurance contracts under IFRS 17 requires a projection in the contract execution cash flows of the acquisition and management costs that will be paid in the future and a presentation in the income statement of, on the one hand, the release of estimated costs for the period and, on the other hand, of the actual costs incurred by the banking dealer networks.

Pursuant to the recommendations of the ESMA (32-63-1320) and the AMF (DOC-2022-06), the group adjusts the internal margin on the balance sheet and the income statement in order to reflect the valuation of insurance contracts, according to IFRS 17, at the level of the Crédit Mutuel group.

Presentation in the balance sheet and income statement

Insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held are presented in the balance sheet as assets or liabilities depending on the overall position of the portfolios to which they belong (including debts and receivables attributable to the valuation of the contract);

The various income and expense items from insurance and reinsurance contracts are broken down in the consolidated income statement under net revenue, in:

- insurance service result
 - income from insurance and reinsurance contracts issued,
 - service charges related to insurance and reinsurance contracts issued, and
 - income and expenses related to reinsurance contracts held;
- insurance service financial result:
 - financial income and expenses from insurance and reinsurance contracts issued, and
 - financial income and expenses from reinsurance contracts held.

The income from insurance contracts shows the relaxation of fulfillment flows for the amount expected over the period (excluding investment components), changes in the risk adjustment, the amortization of the contractual service margin in respect of services rendered, the amount allocated to the amortization of acquisition costs and experience differences on premiums;

Service expenses relating to insurance and reinsurance contracts issued, as well as expenses relating to reinsurance contracts held, then include the share of general operating expenses and commissions directly attributable to the execution of contracts, which will thus be recognized as a deduction from net revenue. They also include the initial loss component and its amortization in the case of a portfolio of onerous contracts.

Retirement Savings insurance contracts include an investment component in the form of a deposit paid by the policyholder and which the insurer is contractually obliged to reimburse even if the insured event does not occur. The premiums and repayments of these deposits do not constitute income or expenses relating to these contracts.

Financial income and expenses from insurance and reinsurance contracts mainly include changes in the value of groups of contracts related to the effects of the time value of money and financial risks not included in the estimated cash flows.

Financial income or financial expenses from insurance contracts issued will be presented separately in the income statement and in shareholders' equity for the portfolios concerned.

Valuation of reinsurance treaties

Reinsurance held is treated in the same way as insurance contracts issued, either under the general model or the simplified model. The contractual service margin representing the expected gain or loss on reinsurance is negative, and contract fulfillment flows include the reinsurer's risk of non-performance.

2.3 Non-financial instruments

2.3.1 Leases

A lease is an agreement whereby the lessor conveys to the lessee in return for a payment or a series of payments the right to use an asset for an agreed period of time.

A finance lease granted by the group is a lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset to the lessee. Ownership may or may not eventually be transferred.

An operating lease granted by the group represents any lease contract other than a finance lease.

2.3.1.1 Finance lease transactions – Lessor

In accordance with IFRS 16, finance lease transactions with non-group companies are reported in the consolidated balance sheet at their financial accounting amount. Finance lease transactions transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset to lessees.

Thus, the analysis of the economic substance of the transaction results in:

- the leased asset exiting the balance sheet;
- the recognition of a receivable in "Financial assets at amortized cost", for a present value, at the implicit contract rates, of the rental payments to be received under the finance lease contract, increased by any residual value not guaranteed returning to the lessor;
- the recognition of deferred taxes for existing temporary differences throughout the life of the finance lease;
- the recognition as net interest margin, of net revenue from the lease, this being representative of the constant periodic rate of return on the amounts outstanding.

Credit risk related to financial receivables is measured and recognized under IFRS 9 (see section 2.1.8 "Measurement of credit risk").

2.3.1.2 Finance lease transactions – Lessee

In accordance with IFRS 16, rights of use are capitalized under "Property, plant and equipment", with a corresponding lease liability recognized under "Accruals and miscellaneous liabilities". Rents paid are broken down between interest expenses and repayment of the principal amount of the debt.

2.3.2 Provisions

Provisions and reversals of provisions are classified by type under the corresponding item of income or expenditure.

A provision is recognized whenever it is probable that an outflow of resources representing economic benefits will be necessary to extinguish an obligation arising from a past event and when the amount of the obligation can be estimated accurately. The amount of the obligation is discounted, if applicable, to determine the amount of the provision.

The provisions constituted by the group cover, in particular:

- operational risks;
- social commitments;
- execution risk on signature commitments;
- litigation risk and guarantee commitments given;
- tax risks;
- risks related to mortgage saving agreements.

2.3.3 Employee benefits

Where applicable, provisions in respect of employee obligations are recognized under "Provisions". Any movements in this provision are recognized in the income statement under "Employee benefit expense" with the exception of the portion resulting from the revaluation of net liabilities arising from defined benefit plans, recognized in shareholders' equity.

2.3.3.1 Post-employment benefits under a defined benefit plan

These comprise the pension plans, early pension plans and supplementary pension plans under which the group has a formal or implicit obligation to provide employees with predefined benefits.

The obligations are calculated using the projected unit credit method, which involves allocating entitlement to benefits to periods of service by applying the contractual formula for calculating plan benefits. Such entitlements are then discounted using demographic and financial assumptions such as:

- a discount rate, determined by reference to the long-term rate on private-sector borrowings consistent with the term of the commitments;
- the salary increase rate, assessed in accordance with age brackets, employee categories and regional characteristics;
- inflation rates, estimated by comparing French treasury bond rates and inflation-linked French treasury bond rates at different maturities;

- staff turnover rates, determined by age bracket, using the three-year average for the ratio of resignations and dismissals relative to the year-end number of employees under permanent contracts;
- retirement age: estimated on a case-by-case basis using the actual or estimated date of commencement of full-time employment and the assumptions set out in the law reforming pensions, with a ceiling set at 67 years of age;
- mortality according to the INSEE TH/TF 00-02 table.

Differences arising from changes in these assumptions and from differences between previous assumptions and actual experience constitute actuarial gains or losses. When the plan has assets, they are measured at fair value. The interest income they generate has an impact on profit or loss. The difference between the actual return and the interest income generated by these assets is also an actuarial gain and loss.

Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in equity, as unrealized or deferred gains and losses. Any plan curtailments or terminations generate a change in the obligation, which is recognized in the income statement when it occurs.

In accordance with the IFRIC decision of April 20, 2021, the pension obligation under post-employment benefit plans, whose rights are capped on the basis of a number of years of service and subject to the presence of the employee on the date of retirement, is constituted solely over the period preceding the retirement age enabling the ceiling to be reached (or between the employee's date of entry into the company and the date of retirement if this period is shorter than the ceiling).

2.3.3.2 Post-employment benefits under a defined contribution plan

Group entities contribute to various retirement plans managed by independent organizations, to which they have no formal or implicit obligation to make supplementary payments in the event, particularly, that the fund's assets are insufficient to meet its commitments.

Since such plans do not represent a commitment for the group, they are not subject to a provision. The charges are recognized in the period in which the contribution is due.

2.3.3.3 Other long-term benefits

These represent benefits other than post-employment benefits and termination benefits expected to be paid more than 12 months after the end of the fiscal year in which the staff rendered the corresponding service. They include, for example, long-service awards.

The group's commitment in respect of other long-term benefits is measured using the projected unit credit method. However, actuarial gains and losses are recognized immediately in profit or loss for the period.

Commitments in respect of long-service awards are sometimes covered by insurance contracts. Only the unhedged portion of this commitment is subject to a provision.

2.3.3.4 Termination benefits

These are benefits granted by the group when an employment contract is terminated before the usual retirement age or following the employee's decision to leave the group voluntarily in exchange for an indemnity.

The related provisions are discounted if payment is expected to take place more than 12 months after the reporting date.

2.3.3.5 Short-term benefits

These are benefits, other than termination benefits, payable within 12 months following the reporting date. They include salaries, social security contributions and certain bonuses.

A charge is recognized in respect of short-term benefits in the period in which the services giving rise to the entitlement to the benefit are provided to the entity.

2.3.4 Non-current assets

2.3.4.1 Non-current assets of which the group is owner

Non-current assets reported on the balance sheet include property, plant and equipment and intangible assets used in operations, as well as investment property. Operating assets are used for the production of services or for administrative purposes. Investment property consists of real estate assets held to generate rental income and/or capital gains. The historical cost method is used to recognize both operating and investment properties.

Non-current assets are initially recognized at acquisition cost plus any directly attributable costs necessary to make them operational and usable. They are subsequently measured at amortized historical cost, *i.e.* their cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment.

When a non-current asset comprises several components likely to be replaced at regular intervals, with different uses or providing economic benefits over differing lengths of time, each component is recognized separately from the outset and is depreciated or amortized in accordance with its own depreciation schedule. The approach by components was selected for operating and investment properties.

The depreciable or amortizable amount of a non-current asset is determined after deducting its residual value, net of disposal costs. As the useful life of non-current assets is generally equal to their expected economic life, no residual value is recognized.

Non-current assets are depreciated or amortized over their estimated useful life at rates reflecting the estimated consumption of the assets' economic benefits by the entity. Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are not amortized.

Depreciation and amortization charges on operating assets are recognized under "Movements in depreciation, amortization and provisions for operating assets" in the income statement.

Depreciation charges on investment property are recognized under "Expenses on other activities" in the income statement.

The following depreciation and amortization periods are used:

Property, plant and equipment:

- land and network improvements: 15-30 years;
- buildings – shell: 20-80 years (depending on the type of building);
- buildings – equipment: 10-40 years;
- fixtures and fittings: 5-15 years;
- office furniture and equipment: 5-10 years;
- safety equipment: 3-10 years;
- rolling stock: 3-5 years;
- IT equipment: 3-5 years.

Intangible assets:

- software purchased or developed in-house: 1-10 years;
- business goodwill acquired: 9-10 years (if customer contract portfolio acquired).

Depreciable and amortizable assets are tested for impairment when evidence exists at the reporting date that the items may be impaired. Non-amortizable intangible assets such as lease rights are tested for impairment at least once a year.

If an indication of impairment exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is compared to its net carrying amount. In the event of loss of value, an impairment loss is recognized in the income statement; it changes the depreciable or amortizing amount of the asset prospectively. The write-down is repaid in the event of changes to the estimated recoverable amount or if the indications of impairment disappear. The net carrying amount following the reversal of an impairment provision cannot exceed the net carrying amount that would have been calculated if no impairment had been recognized.

Impairment charges and reversals on operating assets are recognized under "Movements in depreciation, amortization and provisions for operating assets" in the income statement.

Impairment charges and reversals on investment property are recognized in the income statement under "Expenses on other activities" (for allocations) and "Income from other activities" (for reversals), respectively.

Capital gains or losses on disposals of operating assets are recorded in the income statement on the line "Net gains/(losses) on other assets".

Gains and losses on the disposal of investment property are recorded in the income statement on the line "Income from other activities" or "Expenses on other activities".

2.3.4.2 Non-current assets of which the group is lessee

For a contract to qualify as a lease, there must be both the identification of an asset and control by the lessee of the right to use said asset.

In respect of the lessee, operating leases and finance leases will be recorded in a single model, with recognition of:

- an asset representing the right to use the leased property during the lease term;
- offset by a liability in respect of the lease payment obligation;
- straight-line depreciation of the asset and an interest expense in the income statement using the diminishing balance method.

The group mainly capitalizes its real estate contracts. The motor fleet was only restated where it was locally significant and computer and safety equipment were not included due to the fact that they are replaceable, in accordance with the standard. Only a limited number of IT contracts, deemed to be significant, were capitalized.

Other underlying assets were precluded via short-term or low value exemptions (set at €5,000). The group has no leases that give rise to recognition of intangible assets or investment properties.

Therefore, rights of use are recorded under "Property, plant and equipment", and lease obligations under "Other liabilities". Leasehold rights are reclassified as property, plant and equipment when they concern contracts that are not automatically renewable. Rights of use and lease obligations are the subject of deferred tax assets or liabilities for the net amount of taxable and deductible temporary differences.

In the income statement, interest charges appear in "Net interest margin" while depreciation/amortization is presented under the heading dedicated to general operating expenses.

For calculating the lease liabilities, we use:

- the lease term. This represents at least the non-cancelable period of the contract and may be extended to take into account any renewal/extension option that the group is reasonably certain to exercise. With regard to the operational implementation of the group's methodology, any new 3/6/9 commercial lease will be capitalized for a period of nine years by default (or for a period equal to its non-cancelable period in the case of another type of lease). The term of any automatically extended contract will be extended to the end of the medium-term plan, which is a reasonable time frame for the continuation of the contract⁽¹⁾. For the 3/6/9 leases in exception, the contract will be capitalized for a period of 12 years, as the group has no economic incentive to remain beyond this period, given the de-capping of leases after this period;
- the discount rate is the marginal rate of indebtedness corresponding to the chosen duration. It is a rate that is depreciable by the group's refinancing unit and by currency;
- lease payment, excluding taxes. The group is marginally affected by variable lease payments.

⁽¹⁾ Regional groups that directly manage the leases.

2.3.5 Commissions

Fees and commissions in respect of services are recorded as income and expenses according to the nature of the services involved. Thus, commissions considered as additional interest are an integral part of the effective interest rate. These commissions are therefore recognized as interest income and expenses.

Fees and commissions linked directly to the grant of a loan are spread using the effective interest rate method.

Fees and commissions remunerating a service provided on a continuous basis are recognized over the period during which the service is provided.

Fees and commissions remunerating a one-off service are recognized in the income statement in full when the service is performed.

2.3.6 Income tax expense

The income tax expense includes all tax, both current and deferred, payable in respect of the income for the period under review.

The income tax payable is determined in accordance with applicable tax regulations.

The Territorial Economic Contribution (*Contribution économique territoriale* – CET), which is composed of the Business Real Estate Contribution (*Cotisation foncière des entreprises* – CFE) and the Business Contribution on Added Value (*Cotisation sur la valeur ajoutée des entreprises* – CVAE), is treated as an operating expense and, accordingly, the group does not recognize any deferred taxes in the consolidated financial statements.

2.3.6.1 Deferred tax

As required by IAS 12, deferred taxes are recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability on the consolidated balance sheet and its taxable value, with the exception of goodwill.

Deferred taxes are calculated using the liability method, applying the income tax rate known at the end of the fiscal year and applicable to subsequent years.

Deferred tax assets net of deferred tax liabilities are recognized only when there is a high probability that they will be utilized. Current or deferred tax is recognized as income or an expense, except for that relating to unrealized or deferred gains and losses recognized in equity, for which the deferred tax is allocated directly to equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are netted if they arise in the same entity or in the same tax group, are subject to the same tax authority and when there is a legal right to do so.

Deferred tax is not discounted.

Amendment to IAS 12 – International Tax Reform – Model Pillar 2 rules

The OECD's Pillar 2 rules, taken up by Directive (EU) 2022/2523 and transposed in France by Article 33 of the 2024 Finance Act, are intended to establish a minimum level of worldwide taxation for multinational and large-scale national corporate groups in the European Union.

Under these rules, an additional tax would be payable if the effective tax rate under the OECD's Global Anti-Base Erosion (GLoBe) rules by jurisdiction is less than 15%.

IAS 12 provides for a mandatory temporary exemption from the recognition of deferred taxes related to Pillar 2. A project was launched in 2023 to draw up a list of jurisdictions and estimate the current income tax expense linked to Pillar 2 from 2024. The impact of this tax reform is not material for the group.

2.3.6.2 Uncertainties over income tax treatment

In accordance with IFRIC 23, the group is assessing the probability of the tax authority accepting the tax position taken. It is assessing the likely effects on the result for tax purposes, tax bases, tax loss carryforwards, unused tax credits and rates of taxation.

In the event of an uncertain tax position, the amounts payable are estimated on the basis of the most likely amount or the expected amount according to the method that reflects the best estimate of the amount to be paid or received.

2.3.7 Interest paid by the State on certain loans

Pursuant to measures to support the agricultural and rural sector, as well as the purchase of housing, some group entities grant loans at reduced rates, which are set by the State. Consequently, these entities receive a subsidy from the State equal to the interest rate differential existing between the rate granted to customers and a predefined benchmark rate. As a result, no discounting occurs on loans that benefit from these grants.

The arrangements governing this offset mechanism are periodically reviewed by the State.

The State subsidies received are recognized under "Interest and similar income" and allocated over the life of the corresponding loans, in accordance with IAS 20.

2.3.8 Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets, or groups of assets, are classified as held for sale if they are available for sale and there is a high probability that their sale will take place within the next 12 months.

The related assets and liabilities are shown separately in the balance sheet, on the lines "Non-current assets held for sale" and "Debt related to non-current assets held for sale". They are recognized at the lower of their carrying amount and their fair value less selling costs, and are no longer depreciated or amortized.

Any impairment loss on such assets and liabilities is recognized in the income statement.

Discontinued operations consist of businesses held for sale or which have been discontinued, or subsidiaries acquired exclusively with a view to resale. All gains and losses related to discontinued operations are shown separately in the income statement, on the line "Post-tax net gains and losses on discontinued operations".

2.4 Judgments and estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements

The preparation of the group's financial statements requires the formulation of assumptions in order to make the necessary assessments and involves risks and uncertainties concerning their realization in the future, particularly in the context of the Ukrainian conflict and the macroeconomic conditions existing at the reporting date.

The future outcome of such assumptions may be influenced by several factors, in particular:

- the activities of national and international markets;
- fluctuations in interest rates and foreign exchange rates;
- economic and political conditions in certain business sectors or countries;
- regulatory and legislative changes.

Accounting estimates requiring the formulation of assumptions are mainly used for the measurement of the following:

- the fair value of financial instruments not listed on an active market, the definition of a forced transaction and the definition of observable data require the exercise of judgment;
- insurance contracts, in particular with regard to future fulfillment cash flows;
- pension plans and other future employee benefits;
- impairment of assets, including expected credit losses. To date, environmental risks are not captured in the group's expected credit loss impairment models;
- provisions, impairment of intangible assets and goodwill;
- deferred tax assets.

3 Related-party information

Parties related to the group are companies consolidated at the level of the Crédit Mutuel group as a whole, including the other establishments affiliated to the Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel and equity consolidated companies.

Transactions carried out between the group and its subsidiaries and associates are carried out under normal market conditions, at the time these transactions are completed.

The list of consolidated companies is presented in note 3. As transactions carried out and outstandings that exist at the end of the period between the group's consolidated companies are totally eliminated in consolidation, data pertaining to these reciprocal transactions is included in the attached tables only when concerning companies over which the group exercises joint control or significant influence, and is consolidated using the equity method.

4 Standards and interpretations adopted by the European Union and not yet applied

4.1 Standards and interpretations adopted by the European Union

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 relating to the classification and measurement of financial instruments

The European Union has adopted amendments to IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures relating to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. They will be applicable, retrospectively, to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2026.

These amendments clarify the assessment of the "basic" nature of the contractual cash flows of a financial asset, in particular where there are conditional clauses whose achievement depends on environmental, social or governance (ESG) objectives.

These amendments also require additional disclosure of equity instruments designated as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and assets and liabilities with conditional clauses.

A list of the instruments concerned and an analysis of their accounting treatment are currently underway within the group.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 clarifying how an entity would account for contracts for the purchase and delivery of electricity dependent on natural sources

The European Union has adopted amendments to IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures clarifying how an entity would account for electricity purchase and delivery contracts dependent on natural sources. They will be applicable, retrospectively, to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2026.

The amendments aim in particular to specify the conditions for the application of the "own-use" exemption, which allows, subject to conditions, the exclusion from the scope of IFRS 9 of certain contracts for the supply of electricity from natural sources.

The impacts of these amendments are currently being analyzed.

New IFRS 18 standard "Presentation and disclosure in financial statements"

On April 9, 2024, the IASB published the new IFRS 18 standard "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements", which will replace IAS 1 from January 1, 2027, subject to adoption by the European Union. The standard will be applied retrospectively.

This new standard largely incorporates the requirements of IAS 1. The new requirements will particularly concern the presentation of the income statement, the information presented in respect of the performance measures defined by management and the aggregation or disaggregation of the quantitative information presented in the financial statements.

The impacts for the group are currently being assessed

Note 2 Breakdown of the balance sheet and income statement by business line and geographic area

BFCM group's business lines are as follows:

- Retail banking includes:
 - a) banking network activities: CIC regional banks, BECM, Beobank, TARGOBANK Corporate and Investment Banking (TARGOBANK CIB),
 - b) consumer credit: TARGOBANK Retail and Cofidis,
 - c) business line subsidiaries: activities whose products are marketed by the network mainly include factoring and equipment leasing and real estate leasing;
- Insurance activity is composed of Groupe des Assurances du Crédit Mutuel;
- The specialized business lines are comprised of:
 - a) Asset Management and private banking activities in France and abroad,
 - b) Corporate Banking: financing for large corporates and institutional customers, structured financing, international business and foreign branches,
 - c) Capital Markets, which includes commercial and investment activities (rates, equities and credit),
 - d) Private Equity;
- The other business lines include items that cannot be assigned to another business activity, such as intermediate holding companies, non-controlling interests, operating real estate, logistics structures, press, IT entities and intercompany transactions.

The consolidated entities are fully allocated to their core business based on their contribution to the consolidated financial statements. Only three entities are an exception due to their presence in several businesses:

- CIC and BFCM: In this case, the contribution to the consolidated income statements and balance sheets of these two entities is broken down based on the different business sectors to which they contribute.
- TARGOBANK AG is structured around three activities in Germany: TARGOBANK Retail for consumer credit, TARGOBANK Factoring and Equipment Finance for the banking network subsidiaries (factoring and leasing) and TARGOBANK CIB for the banking network.

2a Breakdown of the income statement by business line

06/30/2025	Retail banking	Insurance	Specialized business lines	Other business lines	Total
Net revenue	4,427	822	1,532	-231	6,549
General operating expenses	-2,632	-92	-792	111	-3,405
Gross operating income	1,795	730	740	-120	3,144
Cost of counterparty risk	-801	0	19	0	-782
Net gains and losses on other assets ⁽¹⁾	0	0	0	39	39
Income before tax	994	730	759	-81	2,402
Income tax	-351	-235	-180	1	-764
Net income	643	495	580	-80	1,638
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	191
GROUP NET INCOME	-	-	-	-	1,447

⁽¹⁾ Includes net income of entities accounted for using the equity method and impairment losses on goodwill (notes 16 and 19).

06/30/2024	Retail banking	Insurance	Specialized business lines	Other business lines	Total
Net revenue	4,159	711	1,491	-183	6,178
General operating expenses	-2,510	-87	-727	116	-3,208
Gross operating income	1,650	624	764	-68	2,970
Cost of counterparty risk	-741	0	-59	1	-799
Net gains and losses on other assets ⁽¹⁾	1	-1	-1	40	39
Income before tax	909	623	704	-27	2,210
Income tax	-269	-130	-141	44	-496
Net income	640	493	563	17	1,714
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	189
GROUP NET INCOME	-	-	-	-	1,524

⁽¹⁾ Includes net income of entities accounted for using the equity method and impairment losses on goodwill (notes 16 and 19).

BFCM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of BFCM

BREAKDOWN OF “RETAIL BANKING” SEGMENT BUSINESS LINES

06/30/2025	Banking network	Consumer loans	Business line subsidiaries	Total Retail banking
Net revenue	2,305	1,764	357	4,427
General operating expenses	-1,470	-928	-234	-2,632
Gross operating income	835	836	124	1,795
Cost of counterparty risk	-267	-509	-25	-801
Net gains and losses on other assets	-1	1	0	0
Income before tax	567	328	99	994
Income tax	-212	-108	-30	-351
NET INCOME	355	220	68	643

06/30/2024	Banking network	Consumer loans	Business line subsidiaries	Total Retail banking
Net revenue	2,161	1,633	365	4,159
General operating expenses	-1,428	-857	-224	-2,510
Gross operating income	732	776	141	1,650
Cost of counterparty risk	-284	-440	-17	-741
Net gains and losses on other assets	0	0	0	1
Income before tax	448	337	124	909
Income tax	-120	-113	-37	-269
NET INCOME	329	224	87	640

BREAKDOWN OF THE “SPECIALIZED BUSINESS LINES” SEGMENT BUSINESS LINES

06/30/2025	Asset management and private banking	Corporate banking	Capital Markets	Private Equity	Total Specialized business lines
Net revenue	667	323	331	211	1,532
General operating expenses	-498	-96	-150	-47	-792
Gross operating income	169	226	182	164	740
Cost of counterparty risk	7	15	-2	0	19
Net gains and losses on other assets	0	0	0	0	0
Income before tax	175	241	179	164	759
Income tax	-47	-83	-55	6	-180
NET INCOME	129	158	124	169	580

06/30/2024	Asset management and private banking	Corporate banking	Capital Markets	Private Equity	Total Specialized business lines
Net revenue	635	335	299	223	1,491
General operating expenses	-457	-83	-142	-45	-727
Gross operating income	178	252	157	177	764
Cost of counterparty risk	-21	-40	3	0	-59
Net gains and losses on other assets	0	0	-1	0	-1
Income before tax	157	212	159	177	704
Income tax	-44	-56	-39	-2	-141
NET INCOME	112	156	120	175	563

6 BFCM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of BFCM

2b Breakdown of income statement by geographic area

	06/30/2025				06/30/2024			
	France	Europe outside France	Other countries ⁽¹⁾	Total	France	Europe outside France	Other countries ⁽¹⁾	Total
Net revenue ⁽²⁾	4,323	2,059	168	6,549	4,043	1,962	172	6,178
General operating expenses	-2,185	-1,162	-58	-3,405	-2,077	-1,082	-49	-3,208
Gross operating income	2,138	896	110	3,144	1,966	880	123	2,970
Cost of counterparty risk	-389	-386	-6	-782	-411	-398	10	-799
Net gains and losses on other assets ⁽³⁾	27	1	11	39	27	1	11	39
Income before tax	1,776	510	115	2,402	1,582	484	144	2,210
Total net income	1,184	360	93	1,638	1,272	324	115	1,711
GROUP NET INCOME	1,002	351	93	1,447	1,091	319	114	1,524

⁽¹⁾ USA, Canada, Singapore, Hong Kong and Tunisia.

⁽²⁾ 32.7% of net revenue (excluding Logistics and Holding) was generated abroad in the first half of 2025 (compared to 33.5% of net revenue in the first half of 2024).

⁽³⁾ Including net income of entities accounted for using the equity method and impairment losses on goodwill.

Note 3 Consolidation scope

3a Composition of the scope of consolidation

The parent company of the group is Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel.

Since December 31, 2024, the changes in the scope of consolidation are as follows:

- Additions: EBRA Médias (in the EBRA press group), Sofedis;
- Merger: CIC Capital Ventures Quebec absorbed by CIC Capital Canada Inc;
- Disposal: N/A.

	Country	06/30/2025			12/31/2024		
		Percentage Control	Percentage Interest	Method*	Percentage Control	Percentage Interest	Method*
A. BANKING NETWORK							
Banque Européenne du Crédit Mutuel (BECM)	France	96	96	FC	96	96	FC
Beobank	Belgium	51	51	FC	51	51	FC
CIC Est	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
CIC Lyonnaise de Banque (LB)	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
CIC Lyonnaise de Banque Monaco (CIC LB branch)	Monaco	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
CIC Nord Ouest	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
CIC Ouest	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
CIC Sud Ouest	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Crédit Industriel et Commercial (CIC)	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
B. CONSUMER LOANS							
Cofidis Belgium	Belgium	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Cofidis France	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Cofidis Spain (branch of Cofidis France)	Spain	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Cofidis Hungary (branch of Cofidis France)	Hungary	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Cofidis Portugal (branch of Cofidis France)	Portugal	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Cofidis SA Poland (branch of Cofidis France)	Poland	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Cofidis SA Slovakia (branch of Cofidis France)	Slovakia	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Cofidis Italy (branch of Cofidis France)	Italy	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Cofidis Czech Republic	Czech Republic	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Creatis	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
MCB (Magyar Cetelem Bank Zrt.)	Hungary	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Margem-Mediação Seguros, Lda	Portugal	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Monabanq	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Targobank AG **	Germany	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
C. BANKING NETWORK SUBSIDIARIES							
Bail Actea	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Bail Actea Immobilier	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
CCLS Leasing Solutions	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Crédit Mutuel Caution Habitat	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Crédit Mutuel Factoring	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Crédit Mutuel Home Loan SFH	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Crédit Mutuel Immobilier	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Crédit Mutuel Leasing	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Crédit Mutuel Leasing Espagne (branch of Crédit Mutuel Leasing)	Spain	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Crédit Mutuel Leasing Benelux	Belgium	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Crédit Mutuel Leasing Nederland (branch of Crédit Mutuel Leasing Benelux)	Belgium	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Crédit Mutuel Leasing GmbH	Germany	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Crédit Mutuel Real Estate Lease	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC

	Country	06/30/2025			12/31/2024		
		Percentage Control	Percentage Interest	Method*	Percentage Control	Percentage Interest	Method*
Factofrance SA	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
FCT Crédit Mutuel Factoring	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
FCT Factofrance	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Gesteurop	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
LYF SA	France	46	46	EM	45	45	EM
Paysurf	France	51	64	FC	51	64	FC
Targo Factoring GmbH	Germany	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Targo Finanzberatung GmbH	Germany	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Targo Leasing GmbH	Germany	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Targo Versicherungsvermittlung GmbH	Germany	100	100	FC	100	100	FC

D. CORPORATE BANKING AND CAPITAL MARKETS

Caroline 1	France	100	100	NC	100	100	NC
CIC Bruxelles (branch of CIC)	Belgium	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
CIC Hong Kong (branch of CIC)	Hong Kong	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
CIC Londres (branch of CIC)	United Kingdom	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
CIC New York (branch of CIC)	USA	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
CIC Singapour (branch of CIC)	Singapore	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Satellite	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC

E. ASSET MANAGEMENT AND PRIVATE BANKING

Banque de Luxembourg	Luxembourg	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Banque du Luxembourg Belgique (branch of Banque de Luxembourg)	Belgium	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Banque de Luxembourg Investments SA (BLI)	Luxembourg	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Banque Transatlantique (BT)	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Banque Transatlantique Belgium	Belgium	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Banque Transatlantique Londres (branch of BT)	United Kingdom	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Banque Transatlantique Luxembourg	Luxembourg	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
CIC Private debt	France	100	60	FC	100	60	FC
CIC Suisse	Switzerland	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Cigogne Management	Luxembourg	100	60	FC	100	60	FC
Crédit Mutuel Asset Management	France	100	60	FC	100	60	FC
Crédit Mutuel Epargne Salariale	France	100	65	FC	100	65	FC
Crédit Mutuel Gestion	France	100	60	FC	100	60	FC
Crédit Mutuel Impact	France	100	60	FC	100	60	FC
Dubly Transatlantique Gestion	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
La Française Group	France	60	60	FC	60	60	FC
La Française Finance Services (LFFS)	France	100	60	FC	100	60	FC
La Française Finance Services Luxembourg branch (branch of LFFS)	Luxembourg	100	60	FC	100	60	FC
La Française Finance Services Italian branch (branch of LFFS)	Italy	100	60	FC	100	60	FC
La Française Finance Services sucursal en Espana (branch of LFFS)	Spain	100	60	FC	100	60	FC
La Française Group Korea Limited	South Korea	100	60	FC	100	60	FC
La Française Group UK Finance Limited	United Kingdom	100	58	FC	100	58	FC
La Française Group UK Limited	United Kingdom	100	60	FC	100	60	FC
La Française Real Estate Managers Germany Deutsche Zweigniederlassung (branch of La Française Group UK Limited)	Germany	100	60	FC	100	60	FC
La Française Group Singapore PTE Limited	Singapore	100	60	FC	100	60	FC
La Française Real Estate Managers	France	97	58	FC	97	58	FC

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	Country	06/30/2025			12/31/2024		
		Percentage Control	Percentage Interest	Method*	Percentage Control	Percentage Interest	Method*
La Française Systematic Asset Management GmbH (formaly La Française AM GmbH)	Germany	100	60	FC	100	60	FC
LFP Multi Alpha	France	100	60	FC	100	60	FC
New Alpha Asset Management	France	52	31	FC	52	31	FC
F. PRIVATE EQUITY							
CIC Capital Belgium	Belgium	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
CIC Capital Canada Inc	Canada	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
CIC Capital Deutschland GmbH	Germany	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
CIC Capital Suisse SA	Switzerland	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
CIC Capital Ventures Quebec	Canada			ME	100	100	FC
CIC Conseil	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Crédit Mutuel Capital	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Crédit Mutuel Equity	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Crédit Mutuel Equity SCR	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Crédit Mutuel Innovation	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
G. OTHER BUSINESS LINES							
Affiches d'Alsace Lorraine	France	100	99	FC	100	99	FC
Alsacienne de Portage - DNA	France	100	99	FC	100	99	FC
Banque de Tunisie	Tunisia	35	35	EM	35	35	EM
Carizy	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
CIC Participations	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Cofidis Group	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Crédit Mutuel Titres	France	75	72	FC	75	72	FC
Davai	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Ebra Academie	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
EBRA	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
EBRA Editions	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
EBRA Events	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
EBRA Info	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
EBRA Medias Alsace	France	100	100	FC	100	99	FC
EBRA Medias Bourgogne Rhone-Alpes	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
EBRA Medias Lorraine Franche Comté	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
EBRA Medias Rhone-Alpes PACA	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
EBRA Portage Bourgogne Rhone-Alpes	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
EBRA Portage Dauphiné Savoie	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
EBRA Productions	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
EBRA Services	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
EBRA Studio	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Est Bourgogne Médias	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Euro Protection Surveillance	France	22	22	EM	22	22	EM
Euro Protection Surveillance Belgique (branch of EPS)	Belgium	22	22	EM	22	22	EM
Euro-Information	France	27	27	EM	27	27	EM
Foncière Massena	France	100	66	FC	100	66	FC
Fonds Révolution Environnementale et Solidaire	France	100	83	FC	100	83	FC
France Régie	Germany	100	100	FC	100	99	FC
GEIE Synergie	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Gens d'Évènement	France	70	70	FC	70	70	FC
Groupe Progrès	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Groupe Républicain Lorrain Imprimeries (GRLI)	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Humanoid	France	100	81	FC	100	71	FC

	Country	06/30/2025			12/31/2024		
		Percentage Control	Percentage Interest	Method*	Percentage Control	Percentage Interest	Method*
Journal de la Haute Marne	France	50	50	EM	50	50	EM
KCIOP	France	90	90	FC	62	62	FC
La Liberté de l'Est	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
La Tribune	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Le Dauphiné Libéré	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Le Républicain Lorrain	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Lemon Start	France	100	81	FC	100	81	FC
Les Dernières Nouvelles d'Alsace	France	99	99	FC	99	99	FC
L'Est Républicain	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Loire Evénement Organisation	France	55	55	FC	55	55	FC
Lumedia	Luxembourg	50	50	EM	50	50	EM
Madmoizelle	France	100	81	FC	100	71	FC
Media des massifs français	France	68	68	FC	68	68	FC
Mediaportage	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Mutuelles Investissement	France	100	97	FC	100	97	FC
Oddity H.	France	81	81	FC	81	81	FC
Presstic Numerama	France	100	81	FC	100	71	FC
Pro Expo Services	France	100	55	FC	100	55	FC
RES 1 (formely Crédit Mutuel Impact Forêts)	France	100	83	FC	100	83	FC
RES 2 (formely Crédit Mutuel Impact Forêts II)	France	100	83	FC	100	83	FC
SAP Alsace	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
SCI 14 Rue de Londres	France	100	66	FC	100	66	FC
SCI ACM	France	100	65	FC	100	66	FC
SCI La Tréflière	France	46	46	EM	46	46	EM
SCI Le Progrès Confluence	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
SCI Provence Lafayette	France	100	66	FC	100	66	FC
SCI Saint Augustin	France	100	66	FC	100	66	FC
Société d'Édition de l'Hebdomadaire du Louhannais et du Jura (SEHLJ)	France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Sofedis	France	65	65	FC			NC
Targo Deutschland GmbH	Germany	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Targo Dienstleistungs GmbH	Germany	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Targo Technology GmbH	Germany	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
H. INSURANCE COMPANIES							
ACM Belgium Life (formely NELB)	Belgium	100	66	FC	100	66	FC
ACM Capital	France	100	66	FC	100	66	FC
ACM Deutschland AG	Germany	100	82	FC	100	83	FC
ACM Deutschland life AG	Germany	100	82	FC	100	83	FC
ACM Deutschland non life AG	Germany	100	82	FC	100	83	FC
ACM GIE	France	100	66	FC	100	66	FC
ACM IARD	France	100	66	FC	97	64	FC
ACM Vie SA	France	100	66	FC	100	66	FC
ACM Vie, Société d'Assurance Mutuelle	France	100	66	FC	100	66	FC
Groupe des Assurances du Crédit Mutuel (GACM)	France	66	66	FC	66	66	FC

* Method: FC= Full consolidation; EM = equity method; NC = not consolidated. M = Merged

** TARGOBANK AG is structured around three activities in Germany: TARGOBANK Retail for consumer credit, TARGOBANK Factoring and Equipment Finance for the banking network subsidiaries (factoring and leasing) and TARGOBANK Corporate and Investment Banking for the banking network.

BFCM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of BFCM

3b Fully consolidated entities with significant non-controlling interests

	Percentage of non-controlling interests in the consolidated financial statements				Financial information regarding fully-consolidated entities ⁽¹⁾			
	Percentage of interest/ Percentage of voting rights	Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	Amount in shareholders' equity of non-controlling interests	Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	Balance sheet total	Net income	Undisclosed reserves	Net revenue
06/30/2025								
Groupe des Assurances du Crédit Mutuel (GACM)	34%	173	3,371	-116	151,850	501	744	815
Beobank	49%	9	566	-7	11,884	9	32	141

⁽¹⁾ Amounts before elimination of intercompany balances and transactions.

	Percentage of non-controlling interests in the consolidated financial statements				Financial information regarding fully-consolidated entities ⁽¹⁾			
	Percentage of interest/ Percentage of voting rights	Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	Amount in shareholders' equity of non-controlling interests	Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	Balance sheet total	Net income	Undisclosed reserves	Net revenue
12/31/2024								
Groupe des Assurances du Crédit Mutuel (GACM)	34%	346	3,138	-449	146,171	1,009	665	1,438
Beobank	49%	21	407	-8	11,497	44	20	310

⁽¹⁾ Amounts before elimination of intercompany balances and transactions.

Note 4 Cash and central banks (assets/liabilities)

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Cash, central banks – asset		
Central banks	74,417	85,506
<i>of which mandatory reserves</i>	2,698	2,820
Local bank	595	684
TOTAL	75,012	86,190
Central banks – liability	15	18

Note 5 Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

5a Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	06/30/2025				12/31/2024			
	Transaction	Fair value option	Other FVPL	Total	Transaction	Fair value option	Other FVPL	Total
Securities	12,216	721	7,247	20,184	11,527	735	6,624	18,886
■ Government securities	1,610	0	0	1,610	1,787	0	0	1,787
■ Bonds and other debt securities	9,141	721	690	10,552	8,666	735	675	10,076
Listed	9,141	0	83	9,224	8,666	0	13	8,679
Non-listed	0	721	607	1,328	0	735	662	1,397
of which UCIs	0		371	371	0		331	331
■ Shares and other capital instruments	1,465	-	5,647	7,112	1,074	-	5,011	6,085
Listed	1,465		1,654	3,119	1,074		1,273	2,347
Non-listed	0		3,993	3,993	0		3,738	3,738
■ Long-term investments	-	-	910	910	-	-	938	938
Equity investments			287	287			274	274
Other long-term investments			90	90			92	92
Investments in subsidiaries and associates			532	532			571	571
Other long-term investments			1	1			1	1
Derivative instruments	6,309	-	-	6,309	6,355	-	-	6,355
Loans and receivables	14,535	0	13	14,548	14,362	0	15	14,377
of which pensions	14,535	0		14,535	14,362	0	-	14,362
Other assets classified as FVPL	36	-	-	36	35	-	-	35
TOTAL	33,096	721	7,260	41,077	32,279	735	6,639	39,653

5b Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Financial liabilities held for trading	23,591	23,917
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss on option ⁽¹⁾	3,256	2,726
TOTAL	26,847	26,643

⁽¹⁾ At December 31, 2024, a reclassification of £2,030 million (€2,448 million) was carried out by CIC London in the balance sheet, from "Debt securities at amortized cost" to "Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss". This reclassification impacts the line "Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss on option".

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES HELD FOR TRADING

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Short sales of securities	1,901	1,425
Bonds and other debt securities	748	616
Shares and other capital instruments	1,153	809
Debts in respect of securities sold under repurchase agreements	15,139	15,835
Trading derivatives	5,952	6,016
Other financial liabilities held for trading	599	641
TOTAL	23,591	23,917

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS ON OPTION

	06/30/2025			12/31/2024		
	Carrying amount	Amount due	Difference	Carrying amount	Amount due	Difference
Issued Securities ⁽¹⁾	2,885	2,885	0	2,448	2,448	0
Interbank debt	70	70	0	68	68	0
Due to customers	301	301	0	210	210	0
TOTAL	3,256	3,256	0	2,726	2,726	0

⁽¹⁾ At December 31, 2024, a reclassification of £2,030 million (€2,448 million) was made by CIC London on the balance sheet from the line "Debt securities at amortized cost" to the line "Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss". This reclassification impacts the "Securities issued" line.

5c Analysis of trading derivatives

	06/30/2025			12/31/2024		
	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities
<i>Rate instruments</i>	176,906	4,370	4,113	179,162	4,082	3,971
Swaps	138,602	3,823	3,835	143,083	3,451	3,794
Other firm contracts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Options and conditional instruments	38,304	547	278	36,079	631	177
<i>Foreign exchange instruments</i>	173,288	1,640	1,597	156,059	2,015	1,831
Swaps	98,356	37	71	94,871	79	49
Other firm contracts	15,437	1,282	1,208	14,741	1,558	1,404
Options and conditional instruments	59,495	320	318	46,447	378	378
<i>Other derivatives</i>	24,964	299	242	22,994	258	214
Swaps	6,314	100	110	6,444	108	126
Other firm contracts	13,145	56	51	11,941	41	32
Options and conditional instruments	5,505	143	81	4,609	109	56
TOTAL	375,158	6,309	5,952	358,215	6,355	6,016

Derivatives are discounted in line with the rate of return on the collateral to which they relate:

- If the derivative is cleared in a CCP (LCH or Eurex): the RFR yield curve of the corresponding currency defined by the CCP. The valuation of EUR derivatives cleared with Eurex takes into account the LCH/Eurex basis.
- If the derivative remained bilateral (bank counterparty): almost exclusively Ester discount curve (as the CSA or ARG almost exclusively provide for the exchange of collateral in EUR).
- If the derivative is not collateralized (in the case of customers): Euribor discount curve.

The difference resulting from the use of different valuation curves for the hedged items and the hedging instruments is accounted for as hedge ineffectiveness. In addition, the value of derivatives takes into account the counterparty risk.

Note 6 Hedging

6a Hedging derivatives

	06/30/2025			12/31/2024		
	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities
<i>Fair Value Hedges</i>	385,685	1,588	2,660	374,698	1,701	3,261
Swaps	385,684	1,588	2,660	374,697	1,701	3,261
Other firm contracts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Options and conditional instruments	1	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	385,685	1,588	2,660	374,698	1,701	3,261

Derivatives are discounted in line with the rate of return on the collateral to which they relate:

- If the derivative is cleared in a CCP (LCH or Eurex): the RFR yield curve of the corresponding currency defined by the CCP. The valuation of EUR derivatives cleared with Eurex takes into account the LCH/Eurex basis.
- If the derivative remained bilateral (bank counterparty): almost exclusively Ester discount curve (as the CSA or ARG almost exclusively provide for the exchange of collateral in EUR).

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- If the derivative is not collateralized (in the case of customers): Euribor discount curve.
The difference resulting from the use of different valuation curves for the hedged items and the hedging instruments is accounted for as hedge ineffectiveness. Furthermore, the value of derivatives takes into account the counterparty risk.

6b Revaluation adjustment on rate-hedged books

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Fair value of portfolio interest rate risk		
■ in financial assets	284	209
■ in financial liabilities	-16	-15

Note 7 Financial assets at fair value through shareholders' equity

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Government securities	15,394	15,018
Bonds and other debt securities	30,690	28,633
■ Listed	29,543	27,515
■ Non-listed	1,147	1,118
Related receivables	294	330
Debt securities subtotal, gross	46,378	43,981
Of which impaired debt securities (S3)	22	3
Impairment of performing loans (S1/S2)	-19	-18
Other impairment (S3)	-14	-3
Debt securities subtotal, net	46,345	43,960
Shares and other capital instruments	102	102
■ Listed	0	0
■ Non-listed	102	102
Long-term investments	367	359
■ Equity investments	88	87
■ Other long-term investments	200	200
■ Investments in subsidiaries and associates	79	72
Subtotal, equity instruments	469	461
TOTAL	46,814	44,421
of which unrealized capital gains or losses recognized under equity	-228	-175
of which listed equity investments	0	0

Note 8 Fair value hierarchy of financial instruments carried at fair value on the balance sheet

06/30/2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS IFRS 9				
Fair value through equity	42,400	3,867	547	46,814
Government and equivalent securities	15,031	336	122	15,489
Bonds and other debt securities	27,369	3,486	0	30,855
Shares and other capital instruments	0	1	101	102
Investments and other long-term securities	0	36	252	288
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	0	8	71	79
EC Loans and Receivables - FVTPL	0	0	0	0
Customer loans and receivables - FVTPL	0	0	0	0
Trading/Fair value option/Other	11,737	20,907	8,433	41,077
Government securities and similar instruments – Trading	1,488	50	72	1,610
Government securities and similar instruments – Fair value option	0	0	0	0
Government securities and similar instruments – Other FVPL	0	0	0	0
Bonds and other debt securities – Trading	6,728	1,232	1,183	9,143
Bonds and other debt securities – Fair value option	0	0	721	721
Bonds and other debt securities – Other FVPL	316	293	81	690
Shares and other equity instruments – Trading	1,465	0	0	1,465
Shares and other equity instruments – Other FVPL ⁽¹⁾	1,654	0	3,993	5,647
Investments and other long-term securities – Other FVPL	1	10	365	376
Investments in subsidiaries and associates – Other FVPL	0	1	531	532
Loans and receivables due from customers – Trading	0	14,535	0	14,535
Loans and receivables due from customers – Other FVPL	0	13	0	13
Derivatives and other financial assets – Trading	85	4,737	1,487	6,309
Other assets classified at FVPL	0	36	0	36
Hedging derivatives	0	1,588	0	1,588
TOTAL	54,137	26,362	8,980	89,479
FINANCIAL ASSETS IFRS 9 – INVESTMENTS OF INSURANCE ACTIVITIES				
Fair value through equity	76,848	4,801	2,646	84,295
Government and equivalent securities	35,097	175	0	35,272
Bonds and other debt securities	39,383	730	0	40,113
Shares and other capital instruments	1,305	18	0	1,324
Investments and other long-term securities	1,063	0	1,895	2,958
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	0	0	751	751
Loans and Receivables - FVTPL	0	3,878	0	3,878
Trading/Fair value option/Other	41,058	12,863	0	53,921
Government securities and similar instruments – Trading	0	0	0	0
Government securities and similar instruments – Fair value option	0	0	0	0
Government securities and similar instruments – Other FVPL	175	7	0	183
Bonds and other debt securities – Trading	0	0	0	0
Bonds and other debt securities – Fair value option	0	0	0	0
Bonds and other debt securities – Other FVPL	25,800	5,227	0	31,026
Shares and other equity instruments – Trading	0	0	0	0
Shares and other equity instruments – Other FVPL	15,083	7,011	0	22,095
Loans and receivables - Other FVPL	0	282	0	282
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions - Other FVPL	0	0	0	0
Derivatives and other financial assets – Trading	0	0	0	0
Other assets classified at FVPL	0	336	0	336
Hedging derivatives	0	0	0	0
Non-operating properties OFVPL	0	2,714	0	2,714
TOTAL	117,906	20,378	2,646	140,930

06/30/2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES IFRS 9				
Trading/Fair value option	2,404	22,539	1,904	26,847
Due to credit institutions – Fair value option	0	69	0	69
Due to customers – Fair value option	0	301	0	301
Debt securities – Fair value option	0	2,885	0	2,885
Debt – Trading	0	15,140	0	15,140
Derivatives and other financial liabilities - Trading	2,404	4,144	1,904	8,451
Hedging derivatives	3	2,658	0	2,660
TOTAL	2,407	25,197	1,904	29,508

⁽¹⁾ Includes the equity investments held by the group's private equity companies.

- Level 1: price quoted in an active market;
- Level 2: prices quoted in active markets for similar instruments, and valuation method in which all significant inputs are based on observable market information;
- Level 3: valuation based on internal models containing significant unobservable inputs.

Instruments in the trading portfolio classified under levels 2 or 3 mainly consist of derivatives and securities considered as illiquid.

All of these instruments include uncertainties of valuation, which give rise to adjustments in value reflecting the risk premium that a market player would incorporate in establishing the price.

These valuation adjustments make it possible to integrate, in particular, risks that would not be captured by the model,

liquidity risks associated with the instrument or the parameter in question, specific risk premiums intended to offset certain surcharges that would elicit the dynamic management strategy associated with the model in certain market conditions, and the counterparty risk present in the fair value of over-the-counter derivatives. The methods used may change. The latter include the counterparty risk present in the fair value of the over-the-counter derivatives.

When establishing valuation adjustments, each risk factor is considered individually and no effect of diversification between risks, parameters or models of a different nature are taken into account. A portfolio approach is most often used for a given risk factor.

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12/31/2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS IFRS 9				
Fair value through equity	39,534	4,337	550	44,421
Government and equivalent securities	14,113	914	90	15,117
Bonds and other debt securities	25,422	3,421	0	28,843
Shares and other capital instruments	0	1	101	102
Investments and other long-term securities	0	0	287	287
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	0	0	71	72
Trading/Fair value option/Other	10,235	21,344	8,075	39,653
Government securities and similar instruments – Trading	1,212	575	0	1,787
Government securities and similar instruments – Fair value option	0	0	0	0
Government securities and similar instruments – Other FVPL	0	0	0	0
Bonds and other debt securities – Trading	6,320	1,189	1,157	8,666
Bonds and other debt securities – Fair value option	0	0	735	735
Bonds and other debt securities – Other FVPL	289	326	59	674
Shares and other equity instruments – Trading	1,074	0	0	1,074
Shares and other equity instruments – Other FVPL ⁽¹⁾	1,274	0	3,737	5,011
Investments and other long-term securities – Other FVPL	4	0	362	366
Investments in subsidiaries and associates – Other FVPL	0	0	572	572
Loans and receivables due from customers – Trading	0	14,362	0	14,362
Loans and receivables due from customers – Other FVPL	0	15	0	15
Derivatives and other financial assets – Trading	61	4,841	1,453	6,355
Other assets classified at FVPL	0	35	0	35
Hedging derivatives	1	1,697	2	1,701
TOTAL	49,770	27,379	8,627	85,776
FINANCIAL ASSETS IFRS 9 – INVESTMENTS OF INSURANCE ACTIVITIES				
Fair value through equity	73,766	4,190	2,659	80,615
Government and equivalent securities	33,427	217	0	33,645
Bonds and other debt securities	38,153	677	0	38,830
Shares and other capital instruments	1,240	19	0	1,259
Investments and other long-term securities	946	0	1,906	2,852
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	0	0	752	752
Loans and Receivables - FVTPL	0	3,277	0	3,277
Trading/Fair value option/Other	39,686	12,461	0	52,147
Government securities and similar instruments – Trading	0	0	0	0
Government securities and similar instruments – Fair value option	0	0	0	0
Government securities and similar instruments – Other FVPL	170	7	0	177
Bonds and other debt securities – Trading	0	0	0	0
Bonds and other debt securities – Fair value option	0	0	0	0
Bonds and other debt securities – Other FVPL	25,130	5,349	0	30,478
Shares and other equity instruments – Trading	0	0	0	0
Shares and other equity instruments – Other FVPL	14,387	6,614	0	21,000
Loans and receivables - Other FVPL	0	147	0	147
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions - Other FVPL	0	0	0	0
Derivatives and other financial assets – Trading	0	0	0	0
Other assets classified at FVPL	0	344	0	344
Hedging derivatives	0	0	0	0
Non-operating properties OFVPL	0	2,708	0	2,708
TOTAL	113,452	19,360	2,659	135,470

12/31/2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES IFRS 9				
Trading/Fair value option	1,769	23,037	1,837	26,643
Due to credit institutions – Fair value option	0	68	0	68
Due to customers – Fair value option	0	210	0	210
Debt securities – Fair value option ⁽²⁾	0	2,448	0	2,448
Subordinated debt – Fair value option	0	0	0	0
Debt – Trading	0	15,835	0	15,835
Derivatives and other financial liabilities - Trading	1,769	4,476	1,837	8,082
Hedging derivatives	0	3,252	9	3,261
TOTAL	1,769	26,289	1,846	29,904

⁽¹⁾ Notably includes the equity investments held by the group's private equity companies.

⁽²⁾ At December 31, 2024, a reclassification of £2,030 million (€2,448 million) was made to level 2 by CIC London from the line "Debt securities at amortized cost" (in note 37) to the line "Debt securities – Fair value option" (note 8).

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Note 9 Details of securitization outstandings

As requested by the banking supervisor and the markets regulator, an analysis is provided below of sensitive exposures based on FSB recommendations. Trading and fair value securities portfolios through equity were valued at market price from external data coming from organized markets, primary brokers, or when no other price is available, from comparable securities listed on the market.

Summary	Carrying amount 06/30/2025	Carrying amount 12/31/2024
RMBS	1,135	1,115
CMBS	0	0
CLO	4,163	3,836
Other ABS	5,284	5,099
TOTAL	10,582	10,051

Unless otherwise indicated, securities are not hedged by CDS.

06/30/2025	RMBS	CMBS	CLO	Other ABS	Total
Fair value through profit or loss	49	0	0	9	59
Amortized cost	8	0	298	2,859	3,165
Fair value - Others	1	0	22	102	125
Fair value through equity	1,077	0	3,843	2,314	7,233
TOTAL	1,135	0	4,163	5,284	10,582
France	552	0	980	1,162	2,693
Spain	45	0	0	340	385
United Kingdom	109	0	296	272	678
Europe excluding France, Spain and the UK	398	0	108	2,122	2,628
USA	1	0	2,780	1,028	3,809
Other	29	0	0	359	389
TOTAL	1,135	0	4,163	5,284	10,582
US Branches	0	0	0	0	0
AAA	1,123	0	3,801	2,105	7,029
AA	10	0	277	806	1,093
A	1	0	62	2	65
BBB	0	0	0	0	0
BB	0	0	0	0	0
B or below	1	0	2	7	10
Not rated	0	0	20	2,364	2,384
TOTAL	1,135	0	4,163	5,284	10,582
Origination 2009 and earlier	12	0	0	7	19
Origination 2010-2014	0	0	0	0	0
Origination 2015-2019	18	0	260	91	368
Origination since 2020	1,105	0	3,903	5,186	10,195
TOTAL	1,135	0	4,163	5,284	10,582

12/31/2024	RMBS	CMBS	CLO	Other ABS	Total
Fair value through profit or loss	111	0	0	22	133
Amortized cost	11	0	306	2,936	3,252
Fair value – Others	1	0	14	128	143
Fair value through equity	993	0	3,516	2,013	6,522
TOTAL	1,115	0	3,836	5,099	10,051
France	557	0	835	1,256	2,648
Spain	49	0	0	332	381
United Kingdom	54	0	171	366	591
Europe excluding France, Spain and the UK	416	0	172	1,679	2,267
USA	2	0	2,659	1,158	3,818
Other	37	0	0	308	345
TOTAL	1,115	0	3,836	5,099	10,051
US Branches	0	0	0	0	0
AAA	1,100	0	3,497	2,079	6,676
AA	9	0	248	546	803
A	4	0	77	3	84
BBB	0	0	0	0	0
BB	0	0	0	0	0
B or below	1	0	0	7	9
Not rated	0	0	14	2,465	2,480
TOTAL	1,115	0	3,836	5,099	10,051
Origination 2005 and earlier	5	0	0	0	5
Origination 2006-2008	10	0	0	7	17
Origination 2009-2011	0	0	0	0	0
Origination 2012-2024	1,100	0	3,836	5,092	10,028
TOTAL	1,115	0	3,836	5,099	10,051

Note 10 Financial assets at amortized cost

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Securities at amortized cost	5,952	5,680
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	61,836	61,897
Loans and receivables due from customers	343,888	342,285
TOTAL	411,676	409,862

10a Securities at amortized cost

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Securities	5,941	5,679
■ Government securities	2,809	2,554
■ Bonds and other debt securities	3,132	3,125
Listed	2,418	2,383
Non-listed	714	742
Related receivables	16	17
TOTAL GROSS	5,957	5,696
<i>of which impaired assets (S3)</i>	3	23
Impairment of performing loans (S1/S2)	-2	-2
Other impairment (S3)	-3	-14
TOTAL NET	5,952	5,680

At June 30, 2025, the net carrying amount of HQLA debt securities recognized as assets at amortized cost amounted to €1,968 million, compared to €1,915 million at December 31, 2024. The estimated fair value of these assets is €1,990 million, compared to €1,858 million at December 31, 2024.

10b Loans and receivables due from credit institutions at amortized cost

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Performing loans (S1/S2)	61,486	61,290
■ Crédit Mutuel network accounts ⁽¹⁾	16,083	15,215
■ Other ordinary accounts	2,756	3,870
■ Loans	32,222	32,430
■ Other receivables	8,773	7,719
■ Pensions	1,652	2,056
Related receivables	351	608
Impairment of performing loans (S1/S2)	-1	-1
TOTAL	61,836	61,897

⁽¹⁾ Mainly concerns outstanding CDC repayments (LEP, LDD, Livret bleu, Livret A passbook accounts).

10c Loans and receivables due from customers at amortized cost

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Performing loans (S1/S2)	318,140	316,588
Commercial loans	17,293	17,918
Other customer receivables	300,001	297,807
■ home loans	119,644	120,586
■ other loans and receivables ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	180,357	177,221
Related receivables	846	863
Gross receivables subject to individual impairment (S3)	13,696	13,235
Gross receivables	331,836	329,823
Impairment of performing loans (S1/S2) ⁽³⁾	-2,553	-2,529
Other impairment (S3)	-6,713	-6,476
SUBTOTAL I	322,570	320,818
Finance leases (net investment)	20,884	20,911
■ Equipment	15,415	15,458
■ Real estate	5,469	5,453
Gross receivables subject to individual impairment (S3)	1,020	1,081
Impairment of performing loans (S1/S2)	-205	-201
Other impairment (S3)	-381	-324
SUBTOTAL II	21,318	21,467
TOTAL	343,888	342,285
of which subordinated loans	12	12
of which pensions	2,069	1,885

⁽¹⁾ Including €3.7 billion at June 30, 2025 in State-guaranteed loans (SGL) granted during the COVID-19 crisis.

⁽²⁾ This includes guarantee deposits paid in respect of payment commitments to the Single Resolution Fund (€244 million) and the Deposit Guarantee Fund (€132 million). It should be noted that, in the context of the single resolution mechanism, irrevocable payment undertakings represent contingent liabilities, as the prospect of their being called upon is deemed improbable in an environment of going concern and resilience of the Eurozone banking system highlighted by the results of the ECB 2023 stress tests.

⁽³⁾ The item includes a post-model adjustment – see note 1 “Accounting principles”.

BREAKDOWN OF STATE-GUARANTEED LOANS (SGL)

	Outstandings			Impairment		
	S1	S2	S3	S1	S2	S3
amount at 06/30/2025	1,617	983	1,138	-1	-3	-149
amount at 12/31/2024	2,293	1,401	1,194	-2	-5	-152

FINANCE LEASE TRANSACTIONS WITH CUSTOMERS

	12/31/2024	Increase	Decrease	Other	06/30/2025
Gross carrying amount	21,992	1,963	-2,056	5	21,904
Impairment of non-recoverable lease payments	-525	-186	124	1	-586
NET CARRYING AMOUNT	21,467	1,777	-1,932	6	21,318

Note 11 Financial liabilities at amortized cost

11a Debt securities at amortized cost

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Certificates of deposit	56	54
Interbank certificates and negotiable debt instruments ⁽¹⁾	57,531	60,774
Bonds	85,593	87,875
Non-preferred senior securities	14,066	12,987
Related debt ⁽¹⁾	1,607	2,020
TOTAL	158,853	163,710

⁽¹⁾ At December 31, 2024, a reclassification of £2,030 million (€2,448 million) was carried out by CIC London in the balance sheet from "Debt securities at amortized cost" to "Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss". This reclassification impacts the "Interbank certificates and negotiable debt instruments" and "Related debt" lines.

11b Due to credit institutions

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Other ordinary accounts	17,168	16,928
Borrowings	15,127	13,134
Other debt	4,733	3,045
Pensions	13,167	12,711
Related debt	209	213
TOTAL	50,404	46,031

11c Due to customers at amortized cost

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Special savings accounts	59,252	59,346
■ demand	47,517	46,940
■ term	11,735	12,406
Related debts on savings accounts	561	19
Subtotal	59,813	59,365
Demand accounts	136,114	139,870
Term deposits and borrowings	90,294	94,516
Pensions	10	9
Related debt	1,356	1,285
Other debt	40	54
Subtotal	227,814	235,734
TOTAL	287,627	295,099

Note 12 Gross values and movements in impairment provisions

12a Gross values subject to impairment

	12/31/2024	Acquisition/ production	Sales/ repayment	Transfer	Other ⁽¹⁾	06/30/2025
Financial assets at amortized cost – loans and receivables due from credit institutions, subject to	61,898	24,547	-24,029	0	-579	61,837
■ 12-month expected losses (S1)	61,898	24,547	-24,029	0	-579	61,837
■ expected losses at termination (S2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial assets at amortized cost – loans and receivables due from customers, subject to	351,815	79,011	-76,642	0	-444	353,740
■ 12-month expected losses (S1)	307,451	74,695	-69,006	-3,564	-834	308,742
■ expected losses at termination (S2)	30,045	3,667	-5,762	2,178	152	30,280
■ expected losses on assets credit-impaired (S3) at the end of the period but not credit-impaired on initial recognition	14,116	629	-1,823	1,382	237	14,541
■ expected losses on assets credit-impaired (S3) at the end of the period and on initial recognition	203	20	-51	4	1	177
Financial assets at amortized cost – securities	5,696	1,069	-789	-20	1	5,957
■ 12-month expected losses (S1)	5,665	1,069	-788	-1	1	5,946
■ expected losses at termination (S2)	8	0	0	0	0	8
■ expected losses on assets credit-impaired (S3) at the end of the period but not credit-impaired on initial recognition	23	0	-1	-19	0	3
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – debt securities	43,981	12,472	-8,572	20	-1,523	46,378
■ 12-month expected losses (S1)	43,978	12,472	-8,572	0	-1,522	46,356
■ expected losses at termination (S2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ expected losses on assets credit-impaired (S3) at the end of the period but not credit-impaired on initial recognition	3	0	0	20	-1	22
TOTAL	463,390	117,099	-110,032	0	-2,545	467,912

⁽¹⁾ Change in flows not giving rise to derecognition and miscellaneous flows.

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12b Movements in impairment provisions

	12/31/2024	Additions	Reversals	Other	06/30/2025
Financial assets at amortized cost – loans and receivables due from credit institutions	-1	0	0	0	-1
■ 12-month expected losses (S1)	-1	0	0	0	-1
■ expected losses at termination (S2)	0	0	0	0	0
Financial assets at amortized cost – loans and receivables due from customers	-9,530	-3,007	2,679	6	-9,852
■ 12-month expected losses (S1)	-1,312	-510	533	2	-1,287
■ expected losses at termination (S2)	-1,417	-1,082	1,027	1	-1,471
■ expected losses on assets credit-impaired (S3) at the end of the period but not credit-impaired on initial recognition	-6,798	-1,415	1,119	1	-7,093
■ expected losses on assets credit-impaired (S3) at the end of the period and on initial recognition	0	0	0	0	0
Financial assets at amortized cost – securities	-16	0	0	11	-5
■ 12-month expected losses (S1)	-2	0	0	0	-2
■ expected losses at termination (S2)	-1	0	0	0	-1
■ expected losses on assets credit-impaired (S3) at the end of the period but not credit-impaired on initial recognition	-14	0	0	11	-3
■ expected losses on assets credit-impaired (S3) at the end of the period and on initial recognition	0	0	0	0	0
Financial assets at FVOCI – debt securities	-21	-9	7	-10	-33
■ 12-month expected losses (S1)	-18	-9	7	1	-19
■ expected losses at termination (S2)	0	0	0	0	0
■ expected losses on assets credit-impaired (S3) at the end of the period but not credit-impaired on initial recognition	-3	0	0	-11	-14
■ expected losses on assets credit-impaired (S3) at the end of the period and on initial recognition	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	-9,568	-3,016	2,686	7	-9,891

The group conducted a sensitivity test of the cost of risk (including post-model adjustment). It is presented in note 1.

12c Breakdown of impairment

	Outstandings			Impairment					Net outstandings
	S1	S2	S3	S1	Of which adjustments ⁽¹⁾	S2	Of which adjustments ⁽¹⁾	S3	
06/30/2025									
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	61,837	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	61,836
Loans and receivables due from customers	308,742	30,280	14,718	-1,287	-154	-1,471	-136	-7,093	343,889
Financial assets at amortized cost – securities	5,946	8	3	-2	0	-1	0	-3	5,951
Financial assets at FVOCI – debt securities	46,356	0	22	-19	0	0	0	-14	46,345
Financial assets at FVOCI – Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	422,881	30,288	14,743	-1,309	-154	-1,472	-136	-7,110	458,021

⁽¹⁾ Post-model adjustment.

	Outstandings			Impairment					Net outstandings
	S1	S2	S3	S1	Of which adjustments ⁽¹⁾	S2	Of which adjustments ⁽¹⁾	S3	
12/31/2024									
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	61,898	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	61,897
Loans and receivables due from customers	307,451	30,045	14,319	-1,314	-104	-1,417	-149	-6,798	342,286
Financial assets at amortized cost – securities	5,665	8	23	-2	0	-1	0	-14	5,679
Financial assets at FVOCI – debt securities	43,978	0	3	-18	0	0	0	-3	43,960
Financial assets at FVOCI – Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	418,992	30,053	14,345	-1,335	-104	-1,418	-149	-6,815	453,822

⁽¹⁾ Post-model adjustment.

Note 13 Insurance activities

INVESTMENTS OF INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Financial assets	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
INSURANCE FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	53,921	52,147
Financial assets at fair value through equity	84,295	80,615
Loans and receivables at amortized cost	47	2
Debt instruments at amortized cost	0	0
Investment property ⁽¹⁾	2,714	2,708
Subtotal of insurance investments⁽²⁾	140,977	135,472
Assets of insurance contracts	8	10
Assets of reinsurance contracts	247	284
TOTAL	141,232	135,766

⁽¹⁾ Investment property is recognized at fair value through profit or loss.

⁽²⁾ Outstandings in stage 3 amounted to €18 million, fully impaired.

13a Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	06/30/2025				12/31/2024			
	Transaction	Fair value option	Other FVPL	Total	Transaction	Fair value option	Other FVPL	Total
Securities	0	0	53,303	53,303	0	0	51,656	51,656
■ Government securities	0	0	183	183	0	0	177	177
■ Bonds and other debt securities	0	0	31,026	31,026	0	0	30,478	30,478
Listed	0	0	25,858	25,858	0	0	25,129	25,129
Non-listed	0	0	5,168	5,168	0	0	5,349	5,349
of which UCIs	0	0	29,036	29,036	0	0	28,390	28,390
■ Shares and other capital instruments	0	0	22,094	22,094	0	0	21,001	21,001
Listed	0	0	15,083	15,083	0	0	14,387	14,387
Unlisted	0	0	7,011	7,011	0	0	6,614	6,614
■ Equity investments, shares in subsidiaries and associates and other long-term investments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equity investments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derivative instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operating properties at fair value through profit or loss	0	0	336	336	0	0	344	344
Loans and receivables	0	0	282	282	0	0	147	147
TOTAL	0	0	53,921	53,921	0	0	52,147	52,147

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13b Insurance financial assets at fair value through equity

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Government securities	35,274	33,648
Bonds and other debt securities	40,154	38,870
■ Listed	39,404	38,174
■ Non-listed	750	696
Related receivables	0	0
Debt securities subtotal, gross	75,428	72,518
Of which impaired debt securities (S3)	18	18
Impairment of performing loans (S1/S2)	-25	-24
Other impairment (S3)	-18	-18
Debt securities subtotal, net	75,385	72,476
Loans	3,879	3,277
Related receivables	0	0
Gross subtotal loans and receivables	3,879	3,277
Impairment of performing loans (S1/S2)	-1	-1
Other impairment (S3)	0	0
Net subtotal loans and receivables	3,878	3,276
Shares and other capital instruments	1,323	1,259
■ Listed	1,305	1,240
■ Non-listed	18	19
Long-term investments	3,709	3,604
■ Equity investments	2,958	2,852
■ Other long-term investments	0	0
■ Investments in subsidiaries and associates	751	752
Subtotal, equity instruments	5,032	4,863
TOTAL	84,295	80,615
Of which unrealized capital gains or losses recognized under shareholders' equity	154	87
Of which listed equity investments.	1,063	946

13c Distinction between insurance liabilities for remaining cover and incurred claims

06/30/2025

	Liability for remaining coverage (LRC)		Liability for incurred claims (LIC)			Total
	Excluding loss item	Loss item	Contracts excluding PAA	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows of PAA contracts (BE)	Adjustment for non-financial risk of PAA contracts (RA)	
Insurance contract assets at the start of the period	-11	0	1	0	0	-10
Insurance contract liabilities at the start of the period	120,574	180	1,165	3,867	117	125,903
Opening balance	120,562	180	1,166	3,867	117	125,893
A - Income from insurance activities	-3,901	0	0	0	0	-3,901
Claims and other insurance expenses incurred during the fiscal year	0	-116	908	2,360	31	3,183
Amortization of acquisition cash flows	7	0	0	0	0	7
Loss on onerous contracts	0	135	0	0	0	135
Changes related to incurred claims in previous years (adjustment of the LIC)	0	0	-40	-87	-28	-154
B - Expenses related to insurance activities	7	19	868	2,273	3	3,170
C - Investment component	-3,435	0	3,435	0	0	0
INSURANCE SERVICE RESULT (A + B + C)	-7,328	19	4,303	2,273	3	-730
Financial income or expense on insurance contracts issued OCI	-67	0	-1	0	-1	-68
Financial income or expense on insurance contracts issued outside OCI	2,943	1	9	39	1	2,992
Exchange rate effects	0	0	0	0	0	0
D- Total changes in income and in other comprehensive income	2,876	1	8	39	1	2,924
Premiums received	8,799	0	0	0	0	8,799
Claims and expenses paid, including investment component	0	0	-4,286	-2,239	0	-6,525
Cash flow from contract acquisition	-10	0	0	0	0	-10
E - Total cash flow	8,789	0	-4,286	-2,239	0	2,264
F - Transfer to other balance sheet items	9	0	0	0	0	9
Insurance contracts - assets	-9	0	1	0	0	-8
Insurance contracts - liabilities	124,917	200	1,190	3,941	120	130,368
CLOSING BALANCE (D + E + F)	124,908	200	1,191	3,941	120	130,360

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	Liability for remaining coverage (LRC)		Liability for incurred claims (LIC)			Total
	Excluding loss item	Loss item	Contracts excluding PAA	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows of PAA contracts (BE)	Adjustment for non-financial risk of PAA contracts (RA)	
Insurance contract assets at the start of the period	-16	0	1	0	0	-15
Insurance contract liabilities at the start of the period	115,055	102	1,085	3,735	106	120,084
Opening balance	115,039	102	1,087	3,735	106	120,069
A - Income from insurance activities	-7,498	0	0	0	0	-7,498
Claims and other insurance expenses incurred during the fiscal year	0	-66	1,762	4,510	39	6,244
Amortization of acquisition cash flows	15	0	0	0	0	15
Loss on onerous contracts	0	142	0	0	0	142
Changes related to incurred claims in previous years (adjustment of the LIC)	0	0	-68	-67	-31	-166
B - Expenses related to insurance activities	15	75	1,694	4,443	8	6,234
C - Investment component	-6,399	0	6,399	0	0	0
Insurance service result (A + B + C)	-13,882	75	8,092	4,443	8	-1,263
Financial income or expense on insurance contracts issued OCI	43	0	2	21	1	66
Financial income or expense on insurance contracts issued outside OCI	4,247	3	13	70	2	4,335
Exchange rate effects	0	0	0	0	0	0
D - Total changes in income and in other comprehensive income	-9,592	78	8,108	4,534	10	3,138
Premiums received	15,153	0	0	0	0	15,153
Claims and expenses paid, including investment component	0	0	-8,028	-4,401	0	-12,430
Cash flow from contract acquisition	-21	0	0	0	0	-21
E - Total cash flow	15,132	0	-8,028	-4,401	0	2,702
F - Transfer to other balance sheet items	-16	0	0	0	0	-16
Insurance contracts - assets	-11	0	1	0	0	-10
Insurance contracts - liabilities	120,574	180	1,165	3,867	117	125,903
Closing balance (D + E + F)	120,562	180	1,166	3,867	117	125,893

RECONCILIATION OF PAYABLES AND RECEIVABLES RELATED TO INSURANCE CONTRACTS AND REINSURANCE TREATIES

	06/30/2025				12/31/2024			
	Closing balance	Related payables - CASH BASIS	Related receivables - CASH BASIS	Closing balance (including related payables and receivables)	Closing balance	Related payables - CASH BASIS	Related receivables - CASH BASIS	Closing balance (including related payables and receivables)
INSURANCE								
Assets of insurance contracts	-8	-	0	-8	-10	-	0	-10
Insurance contract liabilities	130,368	-500	-	129,868	125,903	-708	-	125,195
TOTAL PAYABLES AND RECEIVABLES RELATED TO INSURANCE CONTRACTS	130,360	-500	0	129,860	125,893	-708	0	125,185
REINSURANCE								
Reinsurance treaty assets	345	-	-98	247	377	-	-93	284
Reinsurance treaty liabilities	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0
TOTAL PAYABLES AND RECEIVABLES RELATED TO REINSURANCE TREATIES	345	0	-98	247	377	0	-93	284

13d Distinction of insurance liabilities (BE, RA, CSM)

	06/30/2025			
	Estimate of the present value of future cash flows (BE)	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk (RA)	Contractual service margin (CSM)	Total
Insurance contract assets at the start of the period	-71	20	41	-10
Insurance contract liabilities at the start of the period	111,674	1,789	7,636	121,099
Opening balance	111,603	1,808	7,677	121,089
Change in contractual service margin recognized in income	0	0	-341	-341
Change in the adjustment for non-financial risk over the period	0	-73	0	-73
Experience adjustment	-21	11	0	-10
Changes in services rendered during the period	-21	-62	-341	-424
Contracts recognized during the period	-207	64	159	16
Changes in estimates resulting in an adjustment of the contractual service margin	-1,348	235	1,114	0
Changes in estimates resulting in losses or reversals of losses on groups of onerous contracts	7	3	0	10
Changes in future services	-1,548	301	1,272	25
Changes in fulfillment cash flows in respect of incurred claims	-29	-10	0	-40
Changes related to past services	-29	-10	0	-40
Insurance service result	-1,598	229	931	-438
Effect of rates neutralized in OCI	330	-11	0	319
Financial expenses net of insurance contracts (excluding OCI)	2,547	9	10	2,566
Exchange rate effects	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CHANGES IN INCOME AND IN OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	2,877	-2	10	2,885
Premiums received	6,287	0	0	6,287
Claims and expenses paid, including investment component	-4,287	0	0	-4,287
Cash flow from contract acquisition	-10	0	0	-10
TOTAL CASH FLOW	1,990	0	0	1,990
Transfer to other balance sheet items	9	0	0	9
Insurance contract assets at closing	-74	22	44	-8
Insurance contract liabilities at closing	114,955	2,014	8,574	125,543
CLOSING BALANCE	114,881	2,036	8,618	125,535

12/31/2024

	Estimate of the present value of future cash flows (BE)	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk (RA)	Contractual service margin (CSM)	Total
Insurance contract assets at the start of the period	-60	18	27	-15
Insurance contract liabilities at the start of the period	106,072	1,781	7,734	115,587
Opening balance	106,012	1,799	7,761	115,572
Change in contractual service margin recognized in income	0	0	-708	-708
Change in the adjustment for non-financial risk over the period	0	-146	0	-146
Experience adjustment	-37	20	0	-16
Changes in services rendered during the period	-37	-125	-708	-870
Contracts recognized during the period	-307	105	231	30
Changes in estimates resulting in an adjustment of the contractual service margin	-383	10	373	0
Changes in estimates resulting in losses or reversals of losses on groups of onerous contracts	13	-3	0	10
Changes in future services	-677	113	604	40
Changes in fulfillment cash flows in respect of incurred claims	-53	-16	0	-68
Changes related to past services	-53	-16	0	-68
Insurance service result	-766	-28	-104	-898
Effect of rates neutralized in OCI	528	21	0	548
Financial expenses net of insurance contracts (excluding OCI)	3,722	17	20	3,760
Exchange rate effects	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CHANGES IN INCOME AND IN OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	3,483	10	-83	3,410
Premiums received	10,173	0	0	10,173
Claims and expenses paid, including investment component	-8,028	0	0	-8,028
Cash flow from contract acquisition	-21	0	0	-21
TOTAL CASH FLOW	2,123	0	0	2,123
Transfer to other balance sheet items	-16	0	0	-16
Insurance contract assets at closing	-71	20	41	-10
Insurance contract liabilities at closing	111,674	1,789	7,636	121,099
CLOSING BALANCE	111,603	1,808	7,677	121,089

13e Underlying items of VFA contracts

UNDERLYING ITEMS OF INSURANCE CONTRACTS WITH DIRECT PARTICIPATION FEATURES

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS		
Fair value through equity	70,694	67,478
Government and equivalent securities	28,097	26,939
Bonds and other debt securities	32,861	31,476
Shares and other equity instruments	0	0
Investments and other long-term securities	1,864	1,790
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	203	201
Loans and receivables	7,669	7,072
Fair value through profit or loss	54,189	52,396
Government and equivalent securities	171	166
Bonds and other debt securities	29,560	28,901
Shares and other equity instruments	21,411	20,416
Investments and other long-term securities	0	0
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	0	0
Loans and receivables	278	143
Derivatives and other financial assets – trading	1	0
Operating properties OFVPL	305	312
Non-operating properties OFVPL	2,463	2,458
Hedging derivatives	0	0
Amortized cost	278	175
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	278	175
Other assets	3	-14
Current tax assets	0	0
Deferred tax assets	-83	-86
Other assets	66	55
Accruals - Assets	20	17
TOTAL FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS	125,164	120,035
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Fair value through profit or loss	7,332	6,744
Derivatives and other financial liabilities – Trading	9	27
Due to credit institutions and similar entities	7,306	6,700
Deposits from customers - Other - Term	17	17
Other liabilities	169	46
Other liabilities	47	33
Deferred tax liabilities	0	0
Accruals - Liabilities	122	13
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	7,501	6,790

IFRS 17 YIELD CURVES

Future cash flows are discounted using the yield curve below. This reflects the time value of money as well as the cash flow and liquidity characteristics of GACM's insurance contracts.

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
1-year rate	2.6%	3.1%
5-year rate	2.9%	3.0%
10-year rate	3.3%	3.1%
20-year rate	3.5%	3.1%
30-year rate	3.5%	3.0%

Note 14 Tax

14a Current tax

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Assets (through profit or loss)	780	1,002
Liabilities (through profit or loss)	425	450

14b Deferred tax

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Assets (through profit or loss)	536	610
Assets (through shareholders' equity)	322	395
Liabilities (through profit or loss)	446	453
Liabilities (through shareholders' equity)	32	28

Note 15 Accruals and miscellaneous assets and liabilities

15a Accruals and miscellaneous assets

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
ACCRUALS		
Collection accounts	60	116
Currency adjustment accounts	41	205
Accrued income	628	634
Other accruals	1,801	3,139
Subtotal	2,530	4,094
OTHER ASSETS		
Securities settlement accounts	252	144
Miscellaneous receivables	4,198	4,376
Inventories and similar	74	54
Other miscellaneous uses	23	14
Subtotal	4,547	4,588
TOTAL	7,077	8,682

BFCM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of BFCM

15b Accruals and miscellaneous liabilities

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
ACCRUALS - LIABILITIES		
Accounts unavailable due to recovery procedures	20	9
Currency adjustment accounts	2,430	418
Accrued expenses	1,507	1,515
Deferred income	687	749
Other accruals	3,008	6,483
Subtotal	7,652	9,174
OTHER LIABILITIES		
Lease obligations – Real estate	822	873
Lease obligations – Other	13	13
Securities settlement accounts	1,104	272
Outstanding amounts payable on securities	191	199
Miscellaneous creditors	2,228	2,140
Subtotal	4,358	3,497
TOTAL	12,010	12,671

15c Lease liabilities by residual term

06/30/2025	D ≤ 1 year	1 year < D ≤ 3 years	3 years < D ≤ 6 years	6 years < D ≤ 9 years	D > 9 years	TOTAL
Lease obligations	174	318	211	78	53	835
■ Real estate	172	311	207	78	53	822
■ Other	2	7	4	0	0	13

12/31/2024	D ≤ 1 year	1 year < D ≤ 3 years	3 years < D ≤ 6 years	6 years < D ≤ 9 years	D > 9 years	TOTAL
Lease obligations	176	330	234	82	64	886
■ Real estate	173	323	231	82	64	873
■ Other	3	7	3	0	0	13

Note 16 Investments in equity consolidated companies

16a Share of net income of equity consolidated companies

06/30/2025	Country	Share held	Value of equity consolidation	Share of net income	Dividends received	Fair value of the investment (if listed)
ENTITIES UNDER SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE						
Banque de Tunisie	Tunisia	35.33%	147	8	9	149
Euro-Information	France	26.81%	749	26	1	NC*
Euro Protection Surveillance	France	22.25%	15	4	14	NC*
LYF SA	France	46.25%	7	0	0	NC*
SCI La Tréflière	France	46.09%	10	0	0	NC*
Other equity investments	-	-	0	0	0	NC*
TOTAL	-	-	929	37	24	

* NC: Not communicated.

12/31/2024	Country	Share held	Value of equity consolidation	Share of net income	Dividends received	Fair value of the investment (if listed)
ENTITIES UNDER SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE						
Banque de Tunisie	Tunisia	35.33%	153	9	7	149
Euro-Information	France	26.81%	726	40	1	NC*
Euro Protection Surveillance	France	22.25%	15	7	10	NC*
LYF SA	France	44.75%	7	0	0	NC*
SCI La Tréflière	France	46.09%	10	1	0	NC*
Other equity investments	-	-%	0	0	0	NC*
TOTAL	-	-%	911	56	19	0

* NC: Not communicated.

Note 17 Investment property

	12/31/2024	Increase	Decrease	Other	06/30/2025
Historical cost	71	24	-4	0	91
Depreciation and impairment	-35	-1	1	0	-35
NET AMOUNT	36	24	-4	0	56

The fair value of investment property carried at amortized cost is comparable to its carrying amount.

Note 18 Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

18a Property, plant and equipment

	12/31/2024	Increase	Decrease	Other	06/30/2025
HISTORICAL COST					
Operating sites	383	0	-1	1	383
Operating buildings	3,006	24	-29	0	3,001
Usage rights – Real estate	1,646	22	-17	20	1,671
Usage rights – Other	17	0	0	0	17
Other property, plant and equipment	1,356	120	-78	4	1,402
TOTAL	6,408	166	-125	25	6,474
DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT					
Operating sites	0	0	0	0	0
Operating buildings	-2,052	-42	22	0	-2,072
Usage rights – Real estate	-797	-86	8	2	-873
Usage rights – Other	-4	0	0	0	-4
Other property, plant and equipment	-949	-27	8	-1	-969
TOTAL	-3,802	-155	38	1	-3,918
NET AMOUNT	2,606	11	-85	24	2,556

18b Intangible assets

	12/31/2024	Increase	Decrease	Other	06/30/2025
HISTORICAL COST					
Internally developed intangible assets ⁽¹⁾	326	4	0	0	330
Purchased intangible assets	1,098	23	-8	-2	1,111
■ software	327	12	-2	0	337
■ other	771	11	-6	-2	774
TOTAL	1,424	27	-8	-2	1,441
DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT					
Internally developed intangible assets ⁽¹⁾	-293	-5	0	0	-298
Purchased intangible assets	-648	-27	15	11	-649
■ software	-277	-11	2	0	-286
■ other	-371	-16	13	11	-363
TOTAL	-941	-32	15	11	-947
NET AMOUNT	483	-5	7	9	494

⁽¹⁾ These headings correspond to software developed internally and capitalized in our subsidiaries Euro-Information and TARGOBANK AG.

Note 19 Goodwill

	12/31/2024	Increase	Decrease	Variation in impairment	Other	06/30/2025
Gross goodwill	4,710	-	-	-	-	4,710
Impairment	-2,395	-	-	-	-	-2,395
NET GOODWILL	2,315	-	-	-	-	2,315

Cash-generating units	Value of goodwill on 12/31/2024	Increase	Decrease	Variation in impairment	Other	Value of goodwill on 06/30/2025
TARGOBANK Germany	1,017	-	-	-	-	1,017
Crédit Industriel et Commercial (CIC)	506	-	-	-	-	506
Cofidis Group	378	-	-	-	-	378
La Française Group	189	-	-	-	-	189
Cofidis France	79	-	-	-	-	79
EBRA	46	-	-	-	-	46
SIIC Foncière Massena	26	-	-	-	-	26
Crédit Mutuel Equity SCR	21	-	-	-	-	21
Banque de Luxembourg	13	-	-	-	-	13
Cofidis Italie	9	-	-	-	-	9
Banque Transatlantique	6	-	-	-	-	6
Dubly Transatlantique Gestion	6	-	-	-	-	5
Carizy	4	-	-	-	-	4
Other	15	-	-	-	-	16
TOTAL	2,315	0	0	0	0	2,315

The cash-generating units to which the goodwill is assigned are tested annually to ensure that they are recoverable. Impairment is ascertained by depreciation of goodwill when the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount. The current economic situation, its consequences on net profit at June 30, 2025, and the macroeconomic uncertainties for the following years, have led the group to identify potential indications of impairment of goodwill. As a result, the group has updated the impairment tests for its main cash-generating units.

The recoverable amount is determined according to two types of methods:

- the fair value net of sales costs, which is based on observation of valuation multiples on comparable transactions or market parameters adopted by the analysts on entities with similar activities;
- the value in use, which is based on the discounting of expected future cash flows after taking into account capital requirements: this method is generally used as of June 30, 2025.

To determine the value in use, the cash flows are based on business plans prepared by the management over a maximum period of five to seven years, then on projection of a flow to infinity according to a long-term growth rate. The latter is set at 2% for the whole of Europe, which is an assumption measured against inflation rates observed over a very long period.

The discounted cash flow rate corresponds to the cost of capital, which is determined using a long-term risk-free rate plus a risk premium, weighted by a risk sensitivity coefficient (β) enables an assessment of market volatility. The cost of capital was discounted at June 30, 2025 with:

- 9% for Retail Banking and leasing CGUs based in Germany;
- 10% for Retail Banking, consumer credit and leasing CGUs based in France.

The cash flows used to calculate the value in use are determined on the basis of regulatory capital requirements.

The main sensitivity factors of the recoverable amount test based on the value in use are the discount rate and the expected level of future cash flows, which is itself impacted by the following sensitivity factors:

- the achievement of business plans;
- the level of shareholders' equity allocated to each CGU;
- the perpetual growth rate.

When the value in use was used as an impairment test, the parameters and their sensitivity were as follows:

	TARGOBANK	Cofidis ⁽¹⁾	CIC
	Network bank	Consumer credit	Network bank
Cost of capital	9%	10%	10%
Effect of a 50 basis point increase in the cost of capital	-5%	-6%	-5%
Effect of a 50 basis point drop in the growth rate to infinity	0%	-1%	0%
Effect of a 50 basis point increase in CET1 capital requirements	-3%	-4%	-3%

⁽¹⁾ Cofidis France and Cofidis Group.

If the above sensitivity assumptions were used, this would not entail any impairment of goodwill on TARGOBANK Germany, Cofidis and CIC.

Note 20 Provisions and contingent liabilities

20a Provisions

	12/31/2024	Additions for the year	Reversals for the year (utilized provisions)	Reversals for the year (surplus provisions)	Other changes	06/30/2025
Provisions for risks	537	213	-9	-184	-5	552
On guarantee commitments⁽²⁾	328	113	0	-103	-3	335
■ of which 12-month expected losses (S1)	65	31	0	-24	0	72
■ of which expected losses at termination (S2)	102	44	0	-50	-3	93
■ of which provisions for execution of commitments upon signature	161	38	0	-29	0	170
On financing commitments⁽²⁾	113	89	-2	-74	1	127
■ of which 12-month expected losses (S1)	74	54	0	-43	-1	84
■ of which expected losses at termination (S2)	33	35	0	-31	3	40
On country risks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Provisions for taxes	6	0	0	-2	-3	1
Provisions for claims and litigation	29	4	-2	-2	0	29
Provision for risk on miscellaneous receivables	61	8	-4	-3	-2	60
Other provisions	1,441	443	-48	-67	0	1,769
■ Provisions for mortgage saving agreements	106	0	0	-19	0	87
■ Provisions for miscellaneous contingencies	844	359	-45	-47	-1	1,110
■ Other provisions ⁽¹⁾	491	84	-3	-1	1	572
Provisions for retirement commitments	935	35	-21	-25	40	964
TOTAL	2,913	691	-78	-276	35	3,285

⁽¹⁾ Other provisions relate to provisions for French economic interest groups (SPV) totaling €532 million at June 30, 2025.

⁽²⁾ This item includes a post-model adjustment – see note 1 “Accounting principles”.

20b Retirement and other employee benefits

	12/31/2024	Additions for the year	Reversals for the year	Other changes	06/30/2025
DEFINED-BENEFIT PLANS NOT COVERED BY PENSION FUNDS					
Retirement benefits	782	32	-43	33	804
Supplementary pensions	50	2	-2	-2	48
Obligations for long-service awards (other long-term benefits)	97	1	0	7	105
Subtotal recognized	929	35	-45	39	957
SUPPLEMENTARY DEFINED-BENEFIT PENSIONS COVERED BY PENSION FUNDS					
Commitments to employees and retirees ⁽¹⁾	6	0	0	1	7
Fair value of assets	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal recognized	6	0	0	1	7
Other commitments	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECOGNIZED	935	35	-45	40	964

Defined-benefit plans: Main actuarial assumptions

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Discount rate ⁽²⁾	3.60%	3.50%
Expected increase in salaries ⁽³⁾	Minimum 3.73%	Minimum 3.29%

⁽¹⁾ The provisions covering shortfalls in pension funds relate to entities located abroad.

⁽²⁾ The discount rate, which is determined by reference to the long-term rate on private-sector borrowings, is based on the IBOXX index.

⁽³⁾ The annual increase in salaries is the estimate of future inflation combined with the increase in salaries; it also depends on the age of the employee.

Note 21 Subordinated debt

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Subordinated debt	12,912	11,675
Participating loans	0	39
Perpetual subordinated debt	526	1,242
Other debt	0	0
Related debt	155	224
TOTAL	13,593	13,180

PRINCIPAL SUBORDINATED DEBT

(in € millions)	Type	Issue Date	Issue Amount	Amount at year-end ⁽¹⁾	Rate	Term
Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel	redeemable subordinated notes/TSR	03/10/2014	€120m	€120m	4.25	06/27/2026
Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel	redeemable subordinated notes/TSR	09/11/2015	€1,000m	€998m	3.00	09/11/2025
Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel	redeemable subordinated notes/TSR	03/24/2016	€1,000m	€989m	2.375	03/24/2026
Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel	redeemable subordinated notes/TSR	09/12/2016	€300m	€300m	2.130	09/12/2026
Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel	redeemable subordinated notes/TSR	11/04/2016	€700m	€685m	1.875	11/04/2026
Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel	redeemable subordinated notes/TSR	03/31/2017	€500m	€490m	2.625	03/31/2027
Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel	redeemable subordinated notes/TSR	11/15/2017	€500m	€486m	1.625	11/15/2027
Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel	redeemable subordinated notes/TSR	05/25/2018	€500m	€486m	2.50	05/25/2028
Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel	redeemable subordinated notes/TSR	06/18/2019	€1,000m	€1,000m	1.875	06/18/2029
Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel	redeemable subordinated notes/TSR	11/19/2021	€750m	€650m	1.125	11/19/2031
Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel	redeemable subordinated notes/TSR	06/16/2022	€1,250m	€1,244m	3.875	06/16/2032
Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel	redeemable subordinated notes/TSR	01/11/2023	€1,250m	€1,296m	5.125	01/11/2033
Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel	redeemable subordinated notes/TSR	01/11/2024	€1,500m	€1,503m	4.375	01/11/2034
Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel	redeemable subordinated notes/TSR	01/15/2025	€1,250m	€1,259m	4.00	01/15/2035
Assurances du Crédit Mutuel	redeemable subordinated notes/TSR	10/21/2021	€750m	€762m	1.85	04/21/2042
Assurances du Crédit Mutuel	redeemable subordinated notes/TSR	04/30/2024	€500m	€500m	5.00	10/30/2044
Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel	Borrowings	12/28/2005	€500m	€500m	(2)	indeterminate

⁽¹⁾ Net intra-group amounts and revaluation differences on hedged instruments.

⁽²⁾ Euribor 1 year + 0.3 basis points.

Note 22 Reserves related to capital and reserves

22a Shareholders' equity attributable to the group (excluding profit and loss and unrealized gains and losses)

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Capital and reserves related to capital	6,568	6,568
■ Capital	1,715	1,715
■ Issue premium, contribution, merger, split, conversion	4,853	4,853
Consolidated reserves	33,822	30,958
■ Regulated reserves	9	9
■ Other reserves (including effects related to initial application)	33,812	30,949
■ of which profit on disposal of equity instruments	145	146
■ of which Retained earnings	1	0
TOTAL	40,390	37,526

22b Unrealized or deferred gains and losses

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Unrealized or deferred gains or losses ⁽¹⁾ relating to:		
■ Investments of insurance activities in FVTPL – Debt instruments	-598	-651
■ Investments of insurance activities in FVTPL – Equity instruments	1,066	1,079
■ Financial assets at fair value through recyclable equity – debt instruments	-207	-322
■ Financial assets at fair value through non-recyclable equity – equity instruments	-14	-48
■ Hedging derivatives (CFH)	-11	-11
■ Translation adjustments	36	238
■ Share of unrealized or deferred gains and losses of associates	-41	-39
■ Actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans	-70	-52
■ Credit risk on financial liabilities under fair value transferred to reserves	-	-
■ Other	-	-
TOTAL	161	195

⁽¹⁾ Balances net of corporation tax and after shadow accounting treatment.

22c Recycling of gains and losses directly recognized in shareholders' equity

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
	Operations	Operations
Translation adjustments		
Reclassification in income	0	0
Other movement	-202	90
Subtotal	-202	90
Revaluation of financial assets at FVOCI – debt instruments		
Reclassification in income	0	0
Other movement	114	-163
Subtotal	114	-163
Revaluation of financial assets at FVOCI – equity instruments		
Reclassification in income	0	0
Other movement	34	-33
Subtotal	34	-33
Revaluation of hedging derivatives		
Reclassification in income	0	0
Other movement	0	-10
Subtotal	0	-10
Revaluation of financial assets at FVOCI of Insurance		
Reclassification in income	0	0
Other movement	20	97
Subtotal	20	97
Revaluation of insurance and reinsurance contracts in recyclable shareholders' equity		
Reclassification in income	0	0
Other movement	20	-29
Subtotal	20	-29
Actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans	-18	51
Share of unrealized or deferred gains and losses of associates	-2	2
TOTAL	-34	5

22d Tax related to each category of gains and losses recognized directly in shareholders' equity

	06/30/2025			12/31/2024		
	Gross amount	Tax	Net amount	Gross amount	Tax	Net amount
Translation adjustments	-202	0	-202	90	0	90
Revaluation of financial assets at FVOCI - debt instruments	153	-39	114	-223	60	-163
Revaluation of financial assets at FVOCI - equity instruments	35	0	35	-36	2	-33
Revaluation of financial assets at FVOCI of Insurance	42	-22	20	96	1	97
Revaluation of hedging derivatives	0	0	0	-13	3	-10
Revaluation of insurance and reinsurance contracts in recyclable shareholders' equity	26	-7	20	-40	10	-29
Revaluation of non-current assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluation differences related to own credit risk on financial liabilities under fair value option transferred to reserves	0	0	0	0	0	0
Actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans	-23	5	-18	66	-14	51
Share of unrealized or deferred gains and losses of associates	-2	0	-2	2	0	2
CHANGES IN GAINS AND LOSSES RECOGNIZED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY	29	-63	-34	-58	63	5

Note 23 Commitments given and received

COMMITMENTS GIVEN

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Financing commitments	65,607	65,728
Commitments due to credit institutions	742	488
Commitments to customers	64,865	65,240
Guarantee commitments	32,190	31,765
Credit institution commitments	4,607	4,474
Customer commitments	27,583	27,291
Securities commitments	13,422	10,280
Securities acquired with option to repurchase	0	0
Other commitments given	13,422	10,280
Commitments pledged from Insurance	5,761	5,762

COMMITMENTS RECEIVED

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Financing commitments	33,394	35,496
Commitments received from credit institutions	33,394	35,496
Guarantee commitments	85,755	92,579
Commitments received from credit institutions	58,304	58,424
Commitments received from customers	27,451	34,155
Securities commitments	8,268	6,153
Securities sold with option to repurchase	0	0
Other commitments received	8,268	6,153
Commitments received from Insurance	3,670	3,040

Note 24 Interest income and expense

	06/30/2025		06/30/2024	
	Income	Expenses	Income	Expenses
Credit institutions and central banks	2,390	-1,262	3,998	-1,716
Customers	6,503	-2,632	6,455	-3,319
■ of which finance and operating leases	646	-199	589	-178
■ of which lease liability	0	-8	0	-7
Hedging derivatives	4,134	-4,383	4,804	-5,025
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	701	-340	979	-561
Financial assets at fair value through equity	813	0	668	0
Securities at amortized cost	76	0	151	0
Debt securities ⁽¹⁾	0	-2,602	0	-3,145
Subordinated debt	0	-16	0	-21
TOTAL	14,617	-11,235	17,055	-13,787
<i>of which interest income and expense calculated at the effective interest rate:</i>	9,781	-6,513	11,274	-8,202

⁽¹⁾ At June 30, 2024, a reclassification of an expense of €244 million was made in the income statement from the line "Net gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss" to the line "Interest and similar expenses". This reclassification impacts the line "Debt securities".

Note 25 Commissions

	06/30/2025		06/30/2024	
	Income	Expenses	Income	Expenses
Credit institutions	3	-4	3	-4
Customers	774	-5	715	-8
Securities	589	-74	557	-68
<i>of which activities managed on behalf of third parties</i>	419	0	401	0
Derivative instruments	2	-7	2	-6
Currency transactions	14	-1	13	-1
Funding and guarantee commitments	41	-17	42	-28
Services provided	966	-635	1,000	-583
TOTAL	2,389	-743	2,332	-698

Note 26 Net gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Trading instruments	209	-72
Instruments accounted for under the fair value option	-1	47
Ineffective portion of hedges	-22	25
On fair value hedges (FVH)	-22	25
■ Change in the fair value of hedged items	-507	-130
■ Change in the fair value of hedging instruments	485	155
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)	67	10
Other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	586	487
TOTAL CHANGES IN FAIR VALUE	839	497

⁽¹⁾ Of which €181 million came from the private equity business in the first half of 2025 compared to €148 million in the first half of 2024. The other changes correspond to changes in the fair value of the other portfolios at fair value.

⁽²⁾ At June 30, 2024, a reclassification of an expense of €244 million was made in the income statement from the line "Net gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss" to the line "Interest and similar expenses". This reclassification impacts the line "Other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss".

Note 27 Net gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through shareholders' equity

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Dividends	10	4
Realized gains and losses on debt instruments	6	-17
TOTAL	16	-13

Note 28 Net gains or losses resulting from derecognition of financial assets at amortized cost

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Financial assets at amortized cost	0	0
Gains/(losses) on:	2	0
Government securities	0	0
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	2	0
TOTAL	2	0

Note 29 Net income from insurance activities

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Revenues from insurance contracts	3,901	3,712
Losses from insurance contracts	-3,170	-3,085
Income from insurance contracts	731	627
Expenses net of reinsurance treaties	-67	-51
Insurance service result	664	576
Net income from insurance financial investments	3,115	3,189
Financial income or financial expenses from insurance contracts issued	-2,992	-3,073
Financial income or expenses related to reinsurance contracts held	3	4
Other income and expenses	0	0
TOTAL	790	696

29a Breakdown of income from insurance and reinsurance activities

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
INSURANCE		
Income from insurance contracts not measured under the premium allocation approach (PAA)	0	0
■ Contractual service margin recognized in income over the period	341	337
■ Change in the adjustment for non-financial risk not related to past services	73	72
■ Portion of premiums allocated to the recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	7	7
■ Expected claims expenses for the period and other related expenses	900	884
■ Other	11	3
Income from insurance contracts not measured under the premium allocation approach (PAA)	1,333	1,303
Income from insurance contracts measured under the premium allocation approach (PAA)	2,567	2,409
Expenses related to insurance contracts	-3,170	-3,085
TOTAL INSURANCE SERVICE RESULT	731	627
REINSURANCE		
Income from insurance contracts not measured under the premium allocation approach (PAA)	0	0
■ Contractual service margin recognized in income over the period	-2	-2
■ Change in the adjustment for non-financial risk not related to past services	-1	-1
■ Expected claims expenses for the period and other related expenses	-6	-6
■ Other	0	0
Expenses relating to reinsurance contracts not measured under the premium allocation approach (PAA)	-9	-9
Income from reinsurance contracts measured under the premium allocation approach (PAA)	-67	-61
Revenues from insurance contracts	9	19
TOTAL REINSURANCE SERVICE RESULT	-67	-51

29b Net income from investments related to insurance activities

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Interest income and expense	963	896
Loans and receivables at amortized cost	-35	-11
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	155	140
Financial assets at fair value through equity	843	767
Commissions on securities	17	16
Net gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	1,940	2,157
■ Trading instruments	0	0
■ Foreign exchange gains/(losses)	-35	7
■ Other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	1,975	2,150
Net gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through shareholders' equity	176	63
■ Dividends	168	113
■ Realized gains and losses on debt instruments	8	-50
Net gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost	0	0
Net income on investment property	22	58
Cost of credit risk on investments related to insurance activities	-3	-1
TOTAL	3,115	3,189

29c Relationship between insurance income/financial expense and investment return on assets

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Interest income and expense	963	896
Other investment income	2,155	2,293
Cost of risk on insurance financial investments	-3	-1
NET INVESTMENT INCOME	3,115	3,189
Change in fair value of underlying items of contracts with direct participation feature	-2,929	-3,010
Impact of the risk mitigation option	0	0
Accrued interest	-64	-62
Accretion of insurance liabilities	0	0
Impact of changes in discount rates and other financial assumptions	68	1,429
net foreign exchange losses	0	0
NET FINANCIAL EXPENSE ON INSURANCE CONTRACTS	-2,924	-1,643
Accrued interest	3	4
Other income	-4	-4
NET FINANCIAL RESULT FROM REINSURANCE CONTRACTS	-1	-1
Change in investment contracts (liabilities)	49	-1,588
Changes in investments in consolidated companies	0	0
TOTAL	238	-43
<i>of which recognized in profit or loss</i>	126	120
<i>of which recognized in OCI</i>	113	-163

Note 30 Income/expenses generated by other activities

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
INCOME FROM OTHER ACTIVITIES		
Rebilled expenses	30	27
Other income	629	344
Subtotal	659	371
EXPENSES ON OTHER ACTIVITIES		
Investment property:	-1	-1
■ additions to provisions/depreciation	-1	-1
Other expenses	-783	-274
Subtotal	-784	-275
NET TOTAL OF OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES	-125	96

Note 31 General operating expenses

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Employee benefit expense	-1,822	-1,695
Other general operating expenses	-1,317	-1,260
Movements in depreciation, amortization and impairment for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-174	-166
General insurance operating expenses (non-attributable)	-92	-87
TOTAL	-3,405	-3,209

31a Employee benefit expense

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Wages and salaries	-1,127	-1,062
Social security contributions	-469	-433
Short-term employee benefits	-1	-1
Employee profit-sharing and incentive schemes	-106	-88
Payroll-based taxes	-119	-111
Other	0	0
TOTAL	-1,822	-1,695

WORKFORCE

Average workforce (in full-time equivalent)	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Bank technical staff	24,131	23,547
Managers	18,409	17,782
TOTAL	42,540	41,329
France	29,767	29,401
Rest of the world	12,773	11,928

The average full-time equivalent headcount (FTE) is limited to the scope of financial consolidation by full consolidation.

31b Other operating expenses

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Taxes and duties ⁽¹⁾	-166	-149
Leases	-98	-97
■ short-term asset leases	-37	-37
■ low value/substitutable asset leases ⁽²⁾	-55	-53
■ other leases	-6	-7
Other external services	-1,040	-1,025
Other income and expenses	-13	11
TOTAL	-1,317	-1,260

⁽¹⁾ The entry "Taxes and duties" includes an expense of -€0 million as part of the contribution to the Single Resolution Fund in 2025, compared to a -€4 million expense in 2024.

⁽²⁾ Includes IT equipment.

31c Movements in depreciation, amortization and impairment for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Depreciation and amortization:	-173	-169
■ property, plant and equipment	-156	-156
<i>including usage rights</i>	-87	-84
■ intangible assets	-17	-13
Impairment:	-1	3
■ property, plant and equipment	0	0
■ intangible assets	-1	3
TOTAL	-174	-166

31d Reconciliation of expenses by type versus destination for insurance activities

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
	Total	Total
Employee benefit expense	-325	-303
Wages and salaries	-244	-237
Social security contributions	-41	-37
Short-term employee benefits	-3	-3
Employee profit-sharing and incentive schemes	-20	-10
Payroll-based taxes	-16	-14
Other	-1	-2
Other operating expenses	-402	-384
Taxes & duties	-47	-42
Leases	-11	-9
■ short-term asset leases	0	0
■ low value/substitutable asset leases	0	0
■ other leases	-11	-9
Other external services	-313	-301
Patronage	-20	-19
Other miscellaneous expenses	-11	-13
Movements in depreciation, amortization and provisions for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-3	-5
Amortizations	-3	-5
■ PPE	-3	-5
including usage rights	-2	-3
■ Intangible assets	0	0
Write down	0	0
■ PPE	0	0
■ Intangible assets	0	0
General operating expenses related to insurance activities	-730	-691
Commissions, fees and other similar expenses	-573	-593
Acquisition costs for the period deferred on the balance sheet	10	11
Amortized acquisition costs	0	0
Impaired acquisition costs	0	0
Other expenses related to insurance activities	-563	-582
TOTAL INSURANCE CONTRACT COSTS	-1,293	-1,273
Of which insurance contracts attributable costs allocated to insurance services expenses	-1,201	-1,186
Of which insurance contracts non-attributable costs not allocated to insurance services expenses	-92	-87

6 BFCM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of BFCM

Note 32 Cost of counterparty risk

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
■ 12-month expected losses (S1)	4	123
■ Expected losses at termination (S2)	-53	-139
■ Impaired assets (S3)	-733	-783
TOTAL	-782	-799

The cost of risk on financial instruments used in insurance activities is presented in net revenue (see note 29b).

06/30/2025	Allowances	Reversals	Loan losses covered by provisions	Loan losses not covered by provisions	Recovery of loans written off in prior years	TOTAL
12-month expected losses (S1)	-605	609	0	0	0	4
■ Loans and receivables due from credit institutions at amortized cost	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Loans and receivables due from customers at amortized cost	-510	534	0	0	0	24
of which finance leases	-34	31	0	0	0	-3
■ Financial assets at amortized cost - securities	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Financial assets at fair value through equity - Debt securities	-9	7	0	0	0	-2
■ Financial assets at fair value through equity - Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Commitments given	-86	68	0	0	0	-18
Expected losses at termination (S2)	-1,160	1,107	0	0	0	-53
■ Loans and receivables due from credit institutions at amortized cost	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Loans and receivables due from customers at amortized cost	-1,081	1,027	0	0	0	-54
of which finance leases	-45	44	0	0	0	-1
■ Financial assets at amortized cost - securities	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Financial assets at fair value through equity - Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Financial assets at fair value through equity - debt securities	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Commitments given	-79	80	0	0	0	1
Impaired assets (S3)	-1,363	1,112	-362	-166	46	-733
■ Loans and receivables due from credit institutions at amortized cost	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Loans and receivables due from customers at amortized cost	-1,315	1,074	-362	-164	46	-721
of which finance leases	-19	14	-5	-2	1	-11
■ Financial assets at amortized cost - securities	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Financial assets at fair value through equity - Debt securities	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Financial assets at fair value through equity - Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Commitments given	-48	38	0	-2	0	-12
TOTAL	-3,128	2,828	-362	-166	46	-782

BFCM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of BFCM

06/30/2024	Allowances	Reversals	Loan losses covered by provisions	Loan losses not covered by provisions	Recovery of loans written off in prior years	TOTAL
12-month expected losses (\$1)	-569	692	0	0	0	123
■ Loans and receivables due from credit institutions at amortized cost	-1	1	0	0	0	0
■ Loans and receivables due from customers at amortized cost	-499	599	0	0	0	100
of which finance leases	-38	32	0	0	0	-6
■ Financial assets at amortized cost - securities	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Financial assets at fair value through equity - Debt securities	-5	8	0	0	0	3
■ Financial assets at fair value through equity - Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Commitments given	-64	84	0	0	0	20
Expected losses at termination (\$2)	-1,062	923	0	0	0	-139
■ Loans and receivables due from credit institutions at amortized cost	-1	0	0	0	0	-1
■ Loans and receivables due from customers at amortized cost	-984	856	0	0	0	-128
of which finance leases	-36	39	0	0	0	3
■ Financial assets at amortized cost - securities	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Financial assets at fair value through equity - Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Financial assets at fair value through equity - Debt securities	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Commitments given	-77	67	0	0	0	-10
Impaired assets (\$3)	-1,400	994	-291	-137	51	-783
■ Loans and receivables due from credit institutions at amortized cost	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Loans and receivables due from customers at amortized cost	-1,338	923	-290	-135	51	-789
of which finance leases	-15	11	-6	-3	0	-13
■ Financial assets at amortized cost - securities	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Financial assets at fair value through equity - Debt securities	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Financial assets at fair value through equity - Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Commitments given	-62	71	-1	-2	0	6
TOTAL	-3,031	2,609	-291	-137	51	-799

Note 33 Net gains and losses on other assets

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-1	-1
■ Capital losses on disposals	-10	-6
■ Capital gains on disposals	9	5
Gains/(losses) on disposals of shares in consolidated entities	1	-1
TOTAL	0	-2

Note 34 Changes in the value of goodwill

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Impairment of goodwill	0	0
Negative goodwill stated in profit or loss	1	0
TOTAL	1	0

Note 35 Income tax**BREAKDOWN OF INCOME TAX EXPENSE**

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Current taxes	-759	-511
Deferred tax expense/income	-58	-19
Adjustments in respect of prior years	53	34
TOTAL	-764	-496

The tax expense due at June 30, 2025 includes a surcharge of -€186 million corresponding to the exceptional contribution on the profits of large companies included in the 2025 Finance Law.

Note 36 Earnings per share

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Group net income	1,447	1,524
Number of shares at beginning of year	34,302,302	34,302,302
Number of shares at end of year	34,302,302	34,302,302
Weighted average number of shares	34,302,302	34,302,302
Basic earnings per share	42.17	44.44
Weighted average number of shares that may be issued	0	0
Diluted earnings per share	42.17	44.44

Note 37 **Outstandings on related party transactions**

BALANCE SHEET ITEMS PERTAINING TO RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

	06/30/2025			12/31/2024		
	Associates (companies accounted for using the equity method)	Other establishments belonging to the National Confederation	Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale parent companies	Associates (companies accounted for using the equity method)	Other establishments belonging to the National Confederation	Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale parent companies
ASSETS						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	0	617	0	0	671	0
Hedging derivatives	0	0	800	0	0	877
Financial assets at FVOCI	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial assets at amortized cost	12	1,017	32,246	12	1,096	32,736
Investments of insurance activities	0	215	0	0	168	1
Insurance contracts issued - Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reinsurance contracts held - Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other assets	3	0	3	9	0	3
TOTAL	15	1,849	33,048	21	1,935	33,617
LIABILITIES						
Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	0	366	0	0	257	0
Debt securities	0	20	0	0	21	0
Due to credit institutions	19	528	16,506	18	553	14,803
Due to customers	1,194	0	27	1,220	0	26
Insurance contracts issued - liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Debt securities	0	55	654	0	56	647
Miscellaneous liabilities	132	8	2	108	0	4
TOTAL	1,346	977	17,189	1,346	886	15,481
Financing commitments given	0	1	1	0	0	1
Guarantees commitments given	4	3	4,807	27	3	4,779
Financing commitments received	0	0	21	0	0	21
Guarantees commitments received	0	687	3,395	0	690	3,489

BALANCE SHEET ITEMS PERTAINING TO RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

	06/30/2025			06/30/2024		
	Associates (companies accounted for using the equity method)	Other establishments belonging to the National Confederation	Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale parent companies	Associates (companies accounted for using the equity method)	Other establishments belonging to the National Confederation	Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale parent companies
Interest income	0	52	848	0	70	890
Interest expense	-12	-43	-879	-18	-54	-1,091
Commission income	5	0	14	4	0	15
Commission expense	-55	-4	-28	-23	-4	-27
Net gains/(losses) on financial assets at FVOCI and FVPL	13	4	136	11	-31	0
Income from insurance contracts issued	0	0	53	0	1	41
Expenses related to insurance contracts issued	-88	-63	-439	-77	-60	-422
Financial income or expenses related to reinsurance contracts held	0	-1	0	0	-1	0
Net income from financial investments related to insurance activities	0	3	10	0	2	10
Other income and expenses	-2	2	20	-8	0	0
General operating expenses	-400	-1	-97	-373	-1	-92
TOTAL	-538	-50	-362	-484	-80	-675

Note 38 Fair value hierarchy of financial instruments recognized at amortized cost

The financial instruments presented in this section include loans and borrowings. They do not include non-monetary items (shares), supplier accounts, other asset and liability accounts, or accruals.

Non-financial instruments are not discussed in this section.

Since December 31, 2023, the group has refined the methodology for calculating the fair value of loans and receivables due from customers, which is on a calculation of discounted estimated future cash flows.

The discount rates used now depend on the type of loan (home, consumer, equipment and cash loans) and the loan rate curves observed in the quarter preceding the reporting date.

The fair value of financial instruments repayable on demand and regulated customer savings deposits equals the amount that may be requested by the customer, *i.e.* the carrying amount.

Readers are cautioned that financial instruments carried at amortized cost are not transferable or are not, in practice, sold prior to maturity. For this reason, gains or losses are not recognized.

However, if financial instruments carried at amortized cost were to be sold, their sale price could differ significantly from the fair value calculated at June 30, 2025.

	06/30/2025					TOTAL
	Market value	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets at amortized cost	405,450	411,676	3,333	69,854	332,262	405,450
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	60,435	61,836	0	60,435	0	60,435
Loans and receivables due from customers ⁽²⁾	339,243	343,888	0	7,141	332,101	339,243
Securities	5,772	5,952	3,333	2,278	161	5,772
Investments in insurance business line at amortized cost	57	57	0	57	0	57
Loans and receivables	57	57	0	57	0	57
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	510,404	510,476	1,756	340,807	167,841	510,404
Due to credit institutions	49,889	50,404	0	49,889	0	49,889
Due to customers	288,412	287,627	0	136,241	152,171	288,412
Debt securities ⁽¹⁾	158,143	158,853	494	141,979	15,670	158,143
Subordinated debt	13,960	13,593	1,262	12,697	0	13,960

⁽¹⁾ The fair value of financial liabilities at amortized cost in the balance sheet is disclosed above in accordance with IFRS 13.

⁽²⁾ Including unrealized capital gains on hedging swaps (€0.3 billion), the unrealized capital loss on loans amounted to €4.9 billion.

	12/31/2024					TOTAL
	Market value	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets at amortized cost	398,540	409,861	3,069	69,983	325,487	398,540
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	60,822	61,897	0	60,822	0	60,822
Loans and receivables due from customers	332,099	342,285	0	6,762	325,337	332,099
Securities	5,619	5,680	3,069	2,400	150	5,619
Investments in insurance business line at amortized cost	2	2	0	2	0	2
Loans and receivables	2	2	0	2	0	2
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	518,330	518,021	1,767	345,717	170,846	518,330
Due to credit institutions	46,322	46,031	0	46,322	0	46,322
Due to customers	295,987	295,099	0	139,875	156,112	295,987
Debt securities ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	162,589	163,710	511	147,450	14,628	162,589
Subordinated debt	13,433	13,180	1,256	12,070	106	13,433

⁽¹⁾ The fair value of financial liabilities at amortized cost in the balance sheet is disclosed above in accordance with IFRS 13.

⁽²⁾ At December 31, 2024, a reclassification of £2,030 million (€2,448 million) was made to level 2 by CIC London from the line "Debt securities at amortized cost" (in note 37) to the line "Debt securities – Fair value option" (note 8).

Note 39 Events after the reporting period and other information

Nil.

6.3 STATUTORY AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel
4 rue Frédéric-Guillaume Raiffeisen
67000 Strasbourg

Statutory Auditors' Review Report on the Half-yearly Financial Information

For the period from January 1, 2025 to June 30, 2025

To the Shareholders,

In compliance with the assignment entrusted to us by the General meeting and in accordance with the requirements of article L. 451-1-2 III of the French Monetary and Financial Code ("*Code monétaire et financier*"), we hereby report to you on:

- the review of the accompanying condensed half-yearly consolidated financial statements of Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel, for the period from January 1, 2025 to June 30, 2025,

- the verification of the information presented in the half-yearly management report.

These condensed half-yearly consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Board of Directors. Our role is to express a conclusion on these financial statements based on our review.

Conclusion on the financial statements

We conducted our review in accordance with professional standards applicable in France.

A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards applicable in France and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying condensed half-yearly consolidated financial statements are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34 - standard of the IFRSs as adopted by the European Union applicable to interim financial information.

Specific verification

We have also verified the information presented in the half-yearly management report on the condensed half-yearly consolidated financial statements subject to our review.

We have no matters to report as to its fair presentation and consistency with the condensed half-yearly consolidated financial statements.

Paris-La-Défense, August 6, 2025

KPMG S.A.
Arnaud Bourdeille
Partner

Neuilly-sur-Seine, August 6, 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers France
Jean-Baptiste Deschryver
Partner

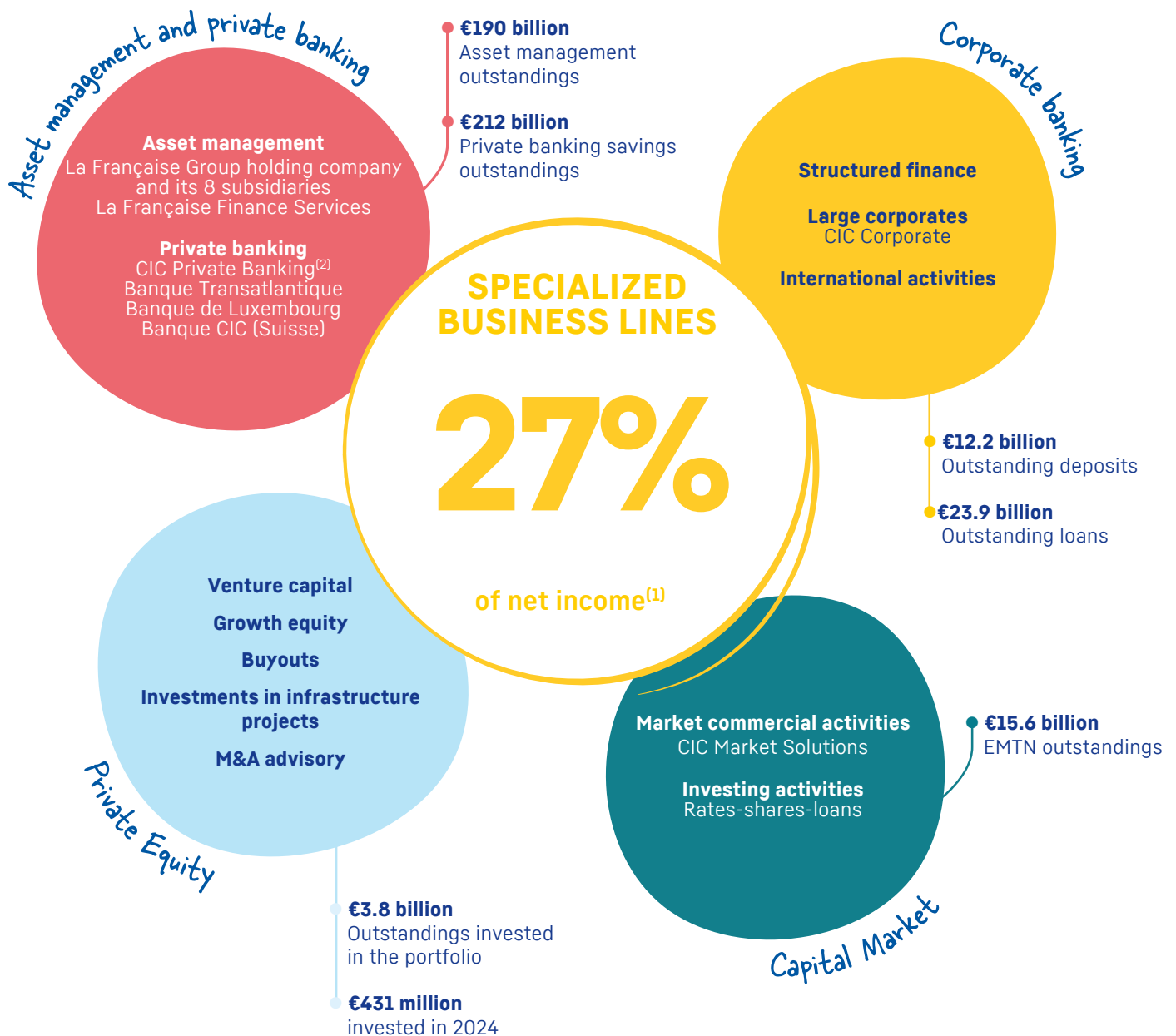


**Additional information to the
information published in the
2024 universal registration
document**

7 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE INFORMATION PUBLISHED IN THE 2024 UNIVERSAL REGISTRATION DOCUMENT

The following tables and charts supersede the ones published in the 2024 Universal Registration Document filed on April 10, 2025.

Page 32 - Summary Infographic of Specialized Business Lines



⁽¹⁾ Share of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale net income excluding the "Holding" segment and CIC Private Banking.

⁽²⁾ CIC Private Banking is part of the CIC network and its five regional banks.



Capital and legal information

8.1 SHARE CAPITAL

264

8.1 SHARE CAPITAL

At June 30, 2025, the share capital stands at €1,715,115,100.00. It is divided into 34,302,302 shares each with a nominal value of €50.00, all of the same class.

History of operations carried out:

- on January 6, 2022, a capital increase reserved for the CMNE regional bank took place through the issue of 455,004 new shares with a nominal value of €50;
- a capital increase took place on September 15, 2023 with the issue of 76,708 new shares with a nominal value of €50.

BFCM has no unissued authorized capital or exchangeable or redeemable convertible bonds granting access to capital.

Shares of BFCM are not listed or traded on any market.



Additional information

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9.1 DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC

During the validity of the universal registration document, the following documents (or copy of these documents) can be viewed:

Digitally on BFCM's website

<http://www.bfcm.creditmutuel.fr>

- Historical financial information of the BFCM and Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale for each of the two fiscal years preceding the publication of the universal registration document.
- This universal registration document and those of the two previous fiscal years.

The information provided on the website does not form part of the universal registration document.

Regarding physical media

- The issuer's charter and articles of association.
- All reports, letters and other documents, historical financial information, valuations and statements prepared by an expert at the request of the issuer, a part of which is included or referred to in the universal registration document.
- The historical financial information of the subsidiaries of the BFCM for each of the two fiscal years preceding the publication of the universal registration document.

By sending a request by mail to:

**Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel
Group General secretariat**

4 rue Frédéric-Guillaume Raiffeisen
67913 STRASBOURG Cedex 9

+ 33 (0)3 88 14 88 14

9.2 PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Mr. Alexandre Saada

Deputy Chief Executive Officer of BFCM

Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale

Email: alexandre.saada@creditmutuel.fr

9.3 PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DOCUMENT

Mr. Éric Petitgand,

Chief Executive Officer of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel.

Declaration by the person responsible

I hereby declare that, to the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this amendment is accurate and contains no omissions that could adversely affect its scope.

I hereby declare that, to the best of my knowledge, the consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in

accordance with the applicable accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the assets, financial position and results of the company and all subsidiaries included in the scope of consolidation, and that the interim management report appearing on page 270 presents an accurate view of the significant events that took place during the first six months of the fiscal year, their impact on the financial statements, the main transactions between related parties and that it describes the main risks and uncertainties which they face.

Strasbourg, August 7, 2025

9.4 STATUTORY AUDITORS

Statutory auditors for the scope of the annual and consolidated financial statements BFCM

KPMG SA, member of Compagnie Régionale de Versailles - represented by Mrs. Sophie Sotil and Mr. Arnaud Bourdeille - Tour Egho 2, avenue Gambetta CS 60055 - 92066 Paris-La Défense Cedex.

Start date of first term of office: May 10, 2022.

Current term of office: six fiscal years with effect from May 10, 2022.

Appointment: The Shareholders' Meeting of BFCM of May 10, 2022 appointed KPMG SA to replace Ernst & Young et Autres firm as principal statutory auditors for a period of six fiscal years, i.e. until the close of the Shareholders' Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the 2027 fiscal year.

PricewaterhouseCoopers France, member of the Compagnie Régionale de Versailles - represented by Mr. Laurent Tavernier - 63, rue de Villiers 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine.

Start date of first term of office: May 11, 2016.

Current term of office: six fiscal years with effect from May 10, 2022.

Renewal: The Shareholders' Meeting of BFCM of May 10, 2022 reappointed PricewaterhouseCoopers France as the principal statutory auditor for a period of six fiscal years, i.e. until the close of the Shareholders' Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the 2027 fiscal year.

Principal statutory auditors on the scope of the consolidated financial statements Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale carried by Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel

KPMG SA, member of Compagnie Régionale de Versailles - represented by Mrs. Sophie Sotil and Mr. Arnaud Bourdeille - Tour Egho 2, avenue Gambetta CS 60055 - 92066 Paris-La Défense Cedex.

Start date of first term of office: May 10, 2022.

Current term of office: six fiscal years with effect from May 10, 2022.

Appointment: The Shareholders' Meeting of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel held on May 10, 2022 appointed KPMG SA as statutory auditor to replace Ernst & Young et Autres for a period of six fiscal years, i.e. until the close of the Shareholders' Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the 2027 fiscal year.

PricewaterhouseCoopers France, member of the Compagnie Régionale de Versailles - represented by Mr. Laurent Tavernier - 63, rue de Villiers 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine.

Start date of first term of office: May 26, 2016.

Current term of office: six fiscal years with effect from May 10, 2022.

Renewal: The Shareholders' Meeting of Caisse Fédérale du Crédit Mutuel of May 10, 2022 reappointed PricewaterhouseCoopers France as the principal statutory auditor for a period of six fiscal years, i.e. until the close of the Shareholders' Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the 2027 fiscal year.

9.5 CROSS-REFERENCE TABLES

9.5.1 Cross-reference table for the Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale universal registration document

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		Page no. of the first amendment of the universal registration document filed with AMF on August 7, 2025	Page no. of the universal registration document filed with AMF on April 10, 2025
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Pursuant to Article 19 of European Regulation No. 2017/1129 of June 14, 2017, the following items are included by way of reference:

- the consolidated financial statements, management report as well as the statutory auditors' report on the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2023, presented respectively for Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale on pages 631 to 738, 48 to 75, 91 to 308, 369 to 628 and 739 to 746 of the universal registration document of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale/BFCM - 2023 fiscal year (<https://investors.bfcmmutuel.fr/static-files/f0537ca9-edab-426b-b587-c9041e9c4566>), registered with the AMF on April 11, 2021 under number D.24-0276;

- the consolidated financial statements, management report as well as the statutory auditors' report on the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2023, the extract of the annual financial statements including the management report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 presented respectively for Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel on pages 749 to 857, 76 to 89, 369 to 628 and 858 to 865 of the universal registration document of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale/BFCM - 2023 fiscal year (<https://investors.bfcmmutuel.fr/static-files/f0537ca9-edab-426b-b587-c9041e9c4566>), registered with the AMF on April 11, 2024 under number D.24-0276;
- the consolidated financial statements, management report as well as the statutory auditors' report on the consolidated

financial statements as of December 31, 2022, presented respectively for Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale on pages 487 to 572, 46 to 81, 87 to 230, 289 to 485 and 573 to 578 of the universal registration document of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale/BFCM – 2022 fiscal year (<https://investors.bfcm.creditmutuel.fr/static-files/d033aae8-01c1-4a29-b14a-f2c764656a08>), registered with the AMF on April 13, 2023 under number D.23-0268;

- the consolidated financial statements, management report as well as the statutory auditors' report on the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2022, the extract of the annual financial statements including the management report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 presented respectively for Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel on pages 581 to 664, 73 to 85, 289 to 485 and 665 to 670 of the universal registration document of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale/BFCM – 2022 fiscal year (<https://investors.bfcm.creditmutuel.fr/static-files/d033aae8-01c1-4a29-b14a-f2c764656a08>), registered with the AMF on April 13, 2023 under number D.23-0268;
- the consolidated financial statements, management report as well as the statutory auditors' report on the consolidated

financial statements as of December 31, 2021, presented respectively for Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale on pages 413 to 491, 42 to 60, 75 to 210, 265 to 411 and 492 to 494 of the universal registration document of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale/BFCM – 2021 fiscal year (<https://investors.bfcm.creditmutuel.fr/static-files/0245fa3c-217d-4271-ad4e-c3d5e3362d82>) registered with the AMF on April 13, 2022 under number D.22-0284;

- the consolidated financial statements, management report as well as the statutory auditors' report on the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2021, the extract of the annual financial statements including the management report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 presented respectively for Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel on pages 497 to 574, 61 to 72, 75 to 210, 265 to 411 and 575 to 580 of the universal registration document of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale/BFCM – 2021 fiscal year (<https://investors.bfcm.creditmutuel.fr/static-files/0245fa3c-217d-4271-ad4e-c3d5e3362d82>), registered with the AMF on April 13, 2022 under number D.22-0284.

In order to facilitate the reading of this document, the cross-reference table below makes it possible to identify, in this universal registration document, the information that constitutes the annual financial report that BFCM must publish as an issuer of listed securities in accordance with articles L.451-1-2 of the French Monetary and Financial Code and 222-3 of AMF's General Regulations.

9.5.2 Cross-reference table of BFCM's half-year financial report

In order to facilitate the reading of this document, the cross-reference table below makes it possible to identify, in this universal registration document, the information that constitutes the half-year financial report that BFCM must publish as an issuer of listed securities in accordance with articles L.451-1-2 of the French Monetary and Financial Code and 223-3 of AMF's General Regulations.

Interim financial report	Filed on August 7, 2025
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Websites :

www.bfc.m.creditmutuel.fr

www.creditmutuelalliancefederale.fr

Financial information officer

Mr. Alexandre Saada

Chief Financial Officer of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale

Deputy Chief Executive Officer of BFCM

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BFCM

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Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel

Société anonyme (French limited company) with share capital of €1,715,115,100

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