



First amendment to the 2024 Universal Registration Document

INCLUDING THE JUNE 30, 2025 INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT



Construisons pour que le monde bouge.

CONTENTS

1	PRESENTATION OF CIC	2	5	CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	51
1.1	Organization of CIC	3	5.1	Financial statements	52
2	BUSINESS REPORT	4	5.2	Notes to the consolidated financial statements	58
2.1	Economic and regulatory environment in the first half of 2025	5	5.3	Statutory auditors' report on the consolidated financial statements	110
2.2	Activities and consolidated earnings	9	6	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE INFORMATION PUBLISHED IN THE 2024 UNIVERSAL REGISTRATION DOCUMENT	
3	CORPORATE GOVERNANCE	22	7	CAPITAL AND LEGAL INFORMATION	113
3.1	Composition of the management bodies as of June 30, 2025	23	7.1	Share capital	114
3.2	Positions and functions held by the members of the management bodies	24	8	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	115
3.3	Preparation and organization of the work of the corporate bodies	35	8.1	Documents available to the public	116
3.4	Compensation principles and rules for the identified individuals (articles L.511-71 et SEQ. of the french monetary and financial code)	38	8.2	Person responsible for the document	116
3.5	Principles for determining the compensation granted to corporate officers	40	8.3	Persons responsible for auditing the financial statements	116
4	RISKS AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY - PILLAR 3	42	8.4	Cross-reference tables	117
4.1	Key indicators (EU KM1)	43			
4.2	Risk factors (EU OVA)	44			
4.3	Legal or arbitration proceedings				



Construisons pour que le monde bouge.

First amendment to the Universal 2024 Universal Registration Document

including the **June 30, 2025** interim financial report

**A leading bank both in France and abroad, CIC promotes
a universal banking model that combines businesses covering all areas of finance
and insurance, financial solidity and a long-term growth strategy.**

Digital and close to its customers, the company's business model focuses on service quality
and listening to their needs.

Flexible tools and adaptable products and services combined with the proximity of the networks
allow CIC to offer the responsiveness that customers expect, regardless of their location.

Through its commitment to the economy and society, and with a strong corporate governance
system, CIC acts as a responsible bank in a rapidly changing world.

High entrepreneurial standards with operations built around five areas of activity:

RETAIL BANKING,
CORPORATE BANKING,
CAPITAL MARKETS,
ASSET MANAGEMENT & PRIVATE BANKING,
PRIVATE EQUITY.

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

2024 Universal Registration Document filed with the Autorité des marchés financiers on April 10, 2025 under number D.25-0242.

First amendment to the 2024 Universal Registration Document filed with the Autorité des marchés financiers on August 7, 2025 under
number D.25-0242-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 CIC

1.1 ORGANIZATION OF CIC

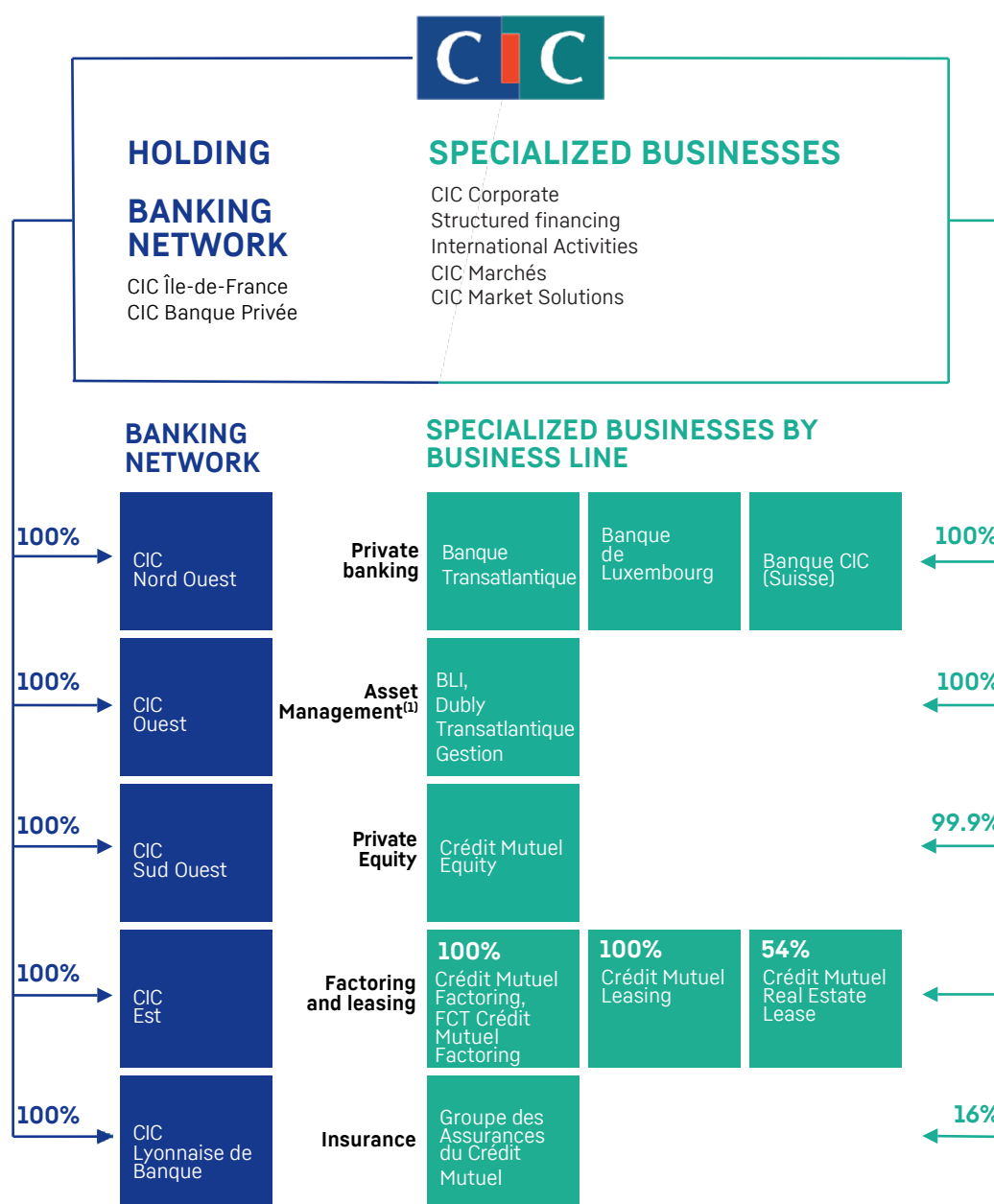
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1.1 ORGANIZATION OF CIC

CIC consists of:

- CIC (Crédit Industriel et Commercial), the holding and head-of-network bank, which is also a regional bank in Île-de-France, which carries out investment, financing and market activities for all of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale;
- five regional banks, each which conducts business within a fixed geographic area;
- institutions specialized by business line and shared-service companies in the Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale.

SIMPLIFIED ORGANIZATION CHART 2025



⁽¹⁾ The entities Crédit Mutuel Asset Management, CIC Private Debt and Cigogne Management were sold to BFCM in Q3 2023 and then transferred to La Française Group on January 1, 2024 to form an asset management division within Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale. The Crédit Mutuel Épargne Salariale entity was sold to Groupe des Assurances du Crédit Mutuel and to La Française Group in Q4 2024. Nevertheless, the result for the first-half 2025 of Crédit Mutuel Épargne Salariale remains with CIC.



Business report

2.1 ECONOMIC AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT IN THE FIRST HALF OF 2025

5

2.1.1 Economic environment

5

2.1.2 Regulatory environment

6

2.2 ACTIVITIES AND CONSOLIDATED EARNINGS

9

2.2.1 Analysis of the consolidated balance sheet

9

2.2.2 Analysis of the consolidated income statement

11

2.2.3 Rating

12

2.2.4 Analysis of results by business line

13

2.2.5 Alternative performance indicators

19

2.2.6 Recent developments and outlook

21

2.2.7 Methodology notes

21

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 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, 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 CIC 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 CIC 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 this calculation 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.

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

¹ Risk-weighted assets.

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

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.

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 CIC's activities in the coming years:

¹ Retail investment strategy.

- The draft European FIDA (Financial data access) 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 current¹ 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 CONSOLIDATED EARNINGS

2.2.1 Analysis of the consolidated balance sheet

The main changes in the consolidated balance sheet are as follows:

- Outstanding deposits fell slightly by -1.0% to €223.2 billion at end-June 2025, with the positive momentum in *Livret A* passbook accounts slowing (+1.7% to €17.0 billion) and current accounts (+1.3% to €96.3 billion) increasing. This increase offset the fall in mortgage saving agreements and other interest-bearing deposits. Brokered deposits (term deposits and PEP) declined (-4.1%) in the first half to €64.2 billion. Regulated savings also fell slightly to €37.8 billion (-1.0%).
- The momentum in new loan production kept outstanding customer loans stable overall over six months at €255.8 billion (+0.1%). Outstanding home loans, which account for 44% of total loans, declined slightly to €112.0 billion. This trend is in line with Banque de France statistics, which announced a

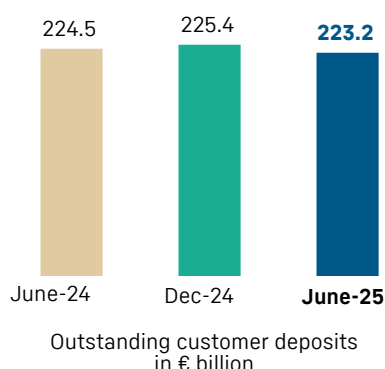
-0.2% decline at the end of May 2025. Outstanding consumer finance remained stable at €7.1 billion (-0.6%). Outstanding equipment loans and leasing rose by +2.4% in the first half, in an uncertain environment.

- The “net loans/customer deposits” ratio stands at 114.6% at June 30, 2025 compared to 113.3% at 12.31.2024.
- Total equity and reserves attributable to owners of the company were €21,4 billion compared to €21,1 billion at December 31, 2024.
- Estimated regulatory capital Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) amounted to €20.2 billion, the estimated Common Equity Tier 1 solvency ratio was 13.0% and the estimated overall ratio 15.3%. The estimated leverage ratio was 4.9%¹.

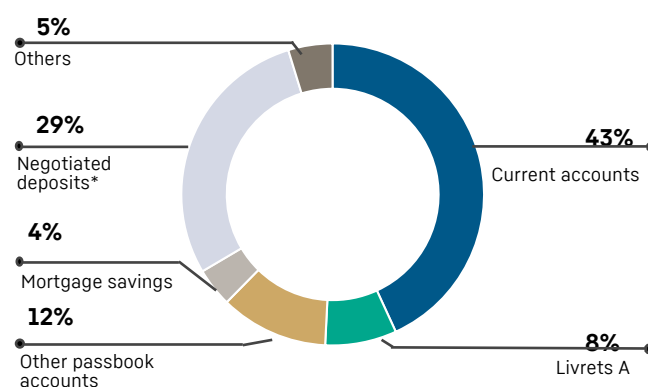
(outstanding in €bn)	06/30/2025	12/31/2024	Change	06/30/2024
Current accounts	96.3	95.1	+1.3%	95.5
Livret A passbook accounts	17.0	16.7	+1.7%	15.9
Other passbook accounts	25.8	26.2	-1.5%	26.7
Mortgage savings agreements	9.3	10.0	-7.0%	10.3
Brokered deposits ⁽¹⁾	64.2	67.0	-4.1%	64.6
Other	10.6	10.6	+0.2%	11.4
Customer deposits	223.2	225.4	-1.0%	224.5

(1) Term deposits and PEP.

CUSTOMER DEPOSITS



Structure of deposits at half-year 2025



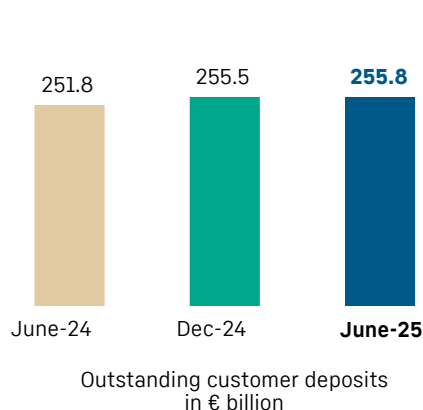
*Term deposits and Plan d'Épargne Populaire (PEP).

¹ The ratios quoted are estimated at June 30, 2025 and calculated according to CRR3/CRD6 rules applicable at January 1, 1, including Basel IV phase-in.

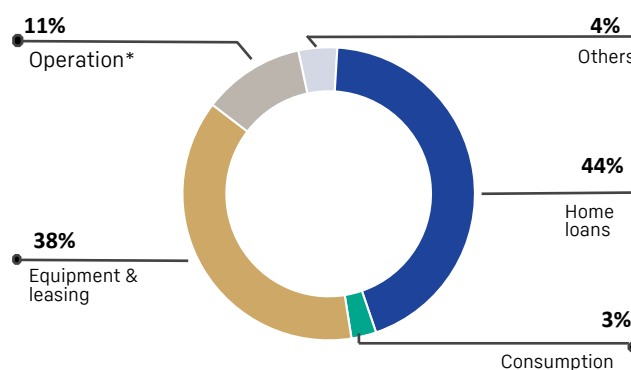
(outstanding in €bn)	06/30/2025	12/31/2024	Change	06/30/2024
Home loans	112.0	113.1	-0.9%	113.0
Consumer credit	7.1	7.1	-0.6%	7.0
Equipment and leasing	96.9	94.6	+2.4%	92.7
Operating loans ⁽¹⁾	28.8	28.6	+0.6%	28.7
Other	11.0	12.1	-9.4%	10.4
Customer loans	255.8	255.5	+0.1%	251.8

(1) Current accounts in debit and cash loans.

CUSTOMER LOANS

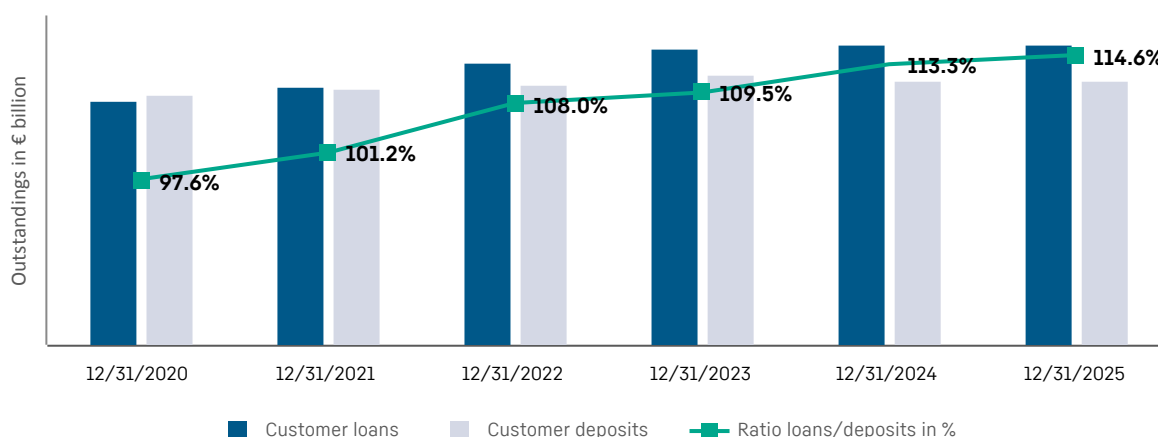


Structure of loans at half-year 2025



* Current accounts in debit and cash loans.

CHANGE IN LOAN-TO-DEPOSIT RATIO



2.2.2 Analysis of the consolidated income statement

<i>(in € millions)</i>	06/30/2025	06/30/2024	Change
Net revenue	3,393	3,274	+3.6%
General operating expenses	-1,998	-1,925	+3.8%
Gross operating income/(loss)	1,396	1,350	+3.4%
Cost of risk	-213	-267	-20.2%
<i>cost of proven risk</i>	-176	-241	-27.0%
<i>cost of non-proven risk</i>	-38	-26	+42.5%
Operating income	1,182	1,083	+9.2%
Net gains and losses on other assets and ECC ⁽¹⁾	80	73	+9.5%
Income before tax	1,263	1,156	+9.2%
Income tax	-312	-312	-0.1%
Net income	951	844	+12.7%
Non-controlling interests	-1	3	n.s
Group net income	952	841	+13.2%

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

Net revenue

In June, 30, 2025, net revenue amounted to €3,393 million, up +3.6% compared with June, 30, 2024, driven by strong momentum in the banking networks and capital markets.

Retail banking revenues increased by +6.8%. Net revenue from the banking network (+7.3%) improved in the first half of 2025 benefiting from the net interest margin and to a lesser extent commissions. The net revenue of the business line subsidiaries (leasing and factoring) fell slightly in the first half (-1.5%).

Net revenue for the asset management and private banking business line fell by -1.9% to €428 million in the first half of 2025. Net revenue from asset management includes a change in scope following the sale of Crédit Mutuel Épargne Salariale to Assurances du Crédit Mutuel and the La Française Group. Excluding changes in scope, net revenue from asset management was virtually stable. Private banking posted an increase in revenues of +3.8% thanks to commissions.

Corporate banking posted a year-on-year decline in revenues of -3.6%, impacted by a decline in the net interest margin in a context of falling interest rates.

Capital Markets posted a strong growth with net revenue rising by +11.0% to €331 million compared €299 million at end June 2024 driven by strong revenue growth in the commercial business line.

Net revenue from private equity remained high, even though it declined by -5.2% in a fragile environment marked by a deteriorating business climate.

General operating expenses and gross operating income

In 2025, general operating expenses amounted to -€1,998 million, an increase of +3.8%. Operating expenses were kept under control (+0.1%) and employee benefits expenses (59% of general operating expenses) rose in line with salary increases.

The cost/income ratio reached in the first half of 58.9% compared with 58.8% in first half of 2024.

Gross operating income improved (+3.4%) to €1,396 million.

Cost of risk and operating income

In the first half of 2025, the cost of risk amounted to -€213 million, down -20.2% on the first half of 2024. It breaks down into a -€176 million charge for the cost of proven risk (stage 3) and a -€38 million charge on performing loans (stages 1 and 2).

The cost of proven risk, -€176 million (-27.0%) was down sharply, particularly in the banking networks and corporates banking activities.

In line with 2024, prudential provisioning 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 cost of customer risk was 15 basis points, an improvement since end of 2024 (25 basis points in December 31, 2024).

Income before tax

Gain and losses on other assets and the share of income from equity consolidated companies increased by +9.5%, including the net income contribution from Groupe des Assurances du Crédit Mutuel of €76 million (+1.2%).

Income before tax rose by +9.2% to €1,263 million.

Net profit/(loss)

Income tax amounted to -€312 million in the first half of 2025.

Net income rose by +12.7% to €951 million.

Group net income was €952 million (+13.2%).

2.2.3 Rating

CIC's ratings replicate those of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale - Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel, which owns its capital.

	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 intrinsic rating corresponds to the Stand Alone Credit Profile (SACP) rating from Standard & Poor's, the Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment (Adj. BCA) rating from Moody's, and the Viability Rating from Fitch Ratings.

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

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

(3) Fitch Ratings: Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale rating (as the predominant 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.

2.2.4 Analysis of results by business line

2.2.4.1 Retail banking

Retail banking - CIC's core business line - comprises all the banking and specialized activities whose products are marketed by the network: life insurance and property & casualty insurance, equipment leasing and rental with purchase option, real estate leasing, factoring, real estate.

The network is organized into five regional divisions- the regional banks - and CIC in the Île-de-France region. The insurance business line - which is consolidated using the equity method - is included in this business segment.

<i>(in € millions)</i>	06/30/2025	06/30/2024	Change
Net revenue	2,091	1,957	+6.8%
General operating expenses	-1,388	-1,338	+3.7%
Gross operating income/(loss)	703	619	+13.6%
Cost of risk	-233	-208	+11.7%
<i>Cost of proven risk</i>	-159	-187	-15.2%
<i>Cost of non-proven risk</i>	-74	-21	X 3,6
Operating income	471	411	+14.5%
Net gains and losses on other assets and ECC ⁽¹⁾	74	74	-0.8%
Income before tax	544	485	+12.2%
Income tax	-164	-108	+51.5%
Net income	380	377	+0.9%
Non-controlling interests	-1	3	n.s
Group net income	382	374	+2.0%

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

In terms of income, CIC's retail banking business recorded an improvement in net revenue of +6.8% to €2,091 million. It was impacted by the rebound in the net interest margin (+10.3%) while commissions were up (+4.0%) driven by growth in account and insurance commissions..

General operating expenses rose by +3.7% to -€1,388 million.

The cost/income ratio improved by 2.0 percentage points to 66.4% and gross operating income rose by +13.6% to nearly €703 million.

The cost of risk is estimated at -€233 million, i.e. a marked improvement of €24 million compared with the first half of 2024.

Income before tax amounted to €544 million with net income down to €380 million, an increase of +0.9%.

2.2.4.1.1 Banking networks

(in € millions)	06/30/2025	06/30/2024	Change
Net revenue	1,981	1,846	+7.3%
General operating expenses	-1,291	-1,241	+4.1%
Gross operating income/(loss)	689	605	+14.0%
Cost of risk	-223	-212	+5.3%
<i>cost of proven risk</i>	-156	-182	-14.5%
<i>cost of non-proven risk</i>	-67	-30	X 2,3
Operating income	466	393	+18.7%
Net gains and losses on other assets and ECC ⁽¹⁾	-2	-1	n.s
Income before tax	464	392	+18.3%
Income tax	-161	-103	+57.1%
Net income	303	290	+4.6%

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

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

Deposits fell slightly in the first half to €175.3 billion (-0.6%), with the positive trend in *Livret A* passbook accounts slowed (+1.7% to €16.9 billion) and current account 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 savings & retirement 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 stabilized at €104.3 billion. Cash loans were down by -6.7% to €11.4 billion related to the amortization of State-guaranteed loans.

In contrast, outstanding investment loans continued to grow by +1.6% to €55.4 billion.

Customer equipment levels improved in the first half of 2025:

- the number of insurance contracts (excluding savings & retirement insurance and borrower insurance) increased by +1.4% over six month 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 had rebounded by +12.5% while commissions, driven by growth in account and insurance commissions, posted growth of +3.4%, generating an increase in net revenue of +7.3% to €1,981 million.

General operating expenses increased by +4.1% to -€1,291 million, bringing gross operating income to nearly €689 million.

The cost of risk is estimated at -€223 million, *i.e.* a net increase of -€11 million compared with June 2024. Provisioning for future (non-proven) 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.

Income before tax amounted to €464 million for net income of €303 million, an increase of +4.6%.

2.2.4.1.2 Support services for Retail Banking

The support services for retail banking comprise the specialized subsidiaries that market their products through their own channels and/or through the local CIC banks or branches: factoring and receivables management, leasing and real estate.

Within the retail banking activity, the supporting business lines generated net revenue of €110 million, net of fees paid to the network, down slightly by -1.5%.

Net income amounted to €77 million (versus €87 million at June 2024) after taking into account the share of the profit of Groupe des Assurances du Crédit Mutuel of €76 million (equivalent to June 2024).

2.2.4.2 Asset management and private banking

The companies that make up this business line operate in France and internationally through Banque Transatlantique, Banque de Luxembourg, Banque CIC (Suisse) and Crédit Mutuel Épargne Salariale.

In the first half of 2025, asset management and private banking accounted for 13% of revenues from CIC's operational business lines.

The table below presents the elements constituting the profit/(loss) of the asset management and private banking business line for the first half of 2024 and 2025.

(in € millions)	06/30/2025	06/30/2024	Change
Net revenue	428	437	-1.9%
General operating expenses	-289	-287	+0.9%
Gross operating income/(loss)	139	150	-7.1%
Cost of risk	7	-21	n.s
Operating income	146	128	+13.8%
Net gains and losses on other assets and ECC ⁽¹⁾	0	0	n.s
Income before tax	146	128	+13.8%
Income tax expense	-33	-32	+0.8%
Net profit/(loss)	113	96	+18.2%

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

Net revenue from asset management and private banking business line fell by -1.9% to €428 million. Asset management was impacted by the sale of Crédit Mutuel Épargne Salariale, while private banking revenues rose by +3.8% thanks to strong growth in commissions.

General operating expenses were kept under control (+0.9%).

Net income increased by +18.2% to €113 million in the first half of 2025, compared with €96 million in the first half of 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%).

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, enable net revenue to reach €117 million (€105 million at the end of June 2024).

Net revenue 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 savings & retirement insurance commissions.

General operating expenses came to -€76 million (-€67 million at the end of 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 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.

¹ Excluding TPW LLC.

2 BUSINESS REPORT

Activities and consolidated earnings

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.

2.2.4.3 Corporate banking and Capital Markets

At the end of June, corporate banking and capital markets represented 19% of the revenues of CIC's operating business lines. The table below presents the items making up the profit/(loss) of the corporate banking and capital markets business line for the first half of 2024 and 2025.

(in € millions)	06/30/2025	06/30/2024	Change
Net revenue	651	630	+3.3%
General operating expenses	-246	-225	+9.3%
Gross operating income/(loss)	405	405	0.0%
Cost of risk	12	-37	n.s
Operating income	418	368	+13.5%
Net gains and losses on other assets and ECC ⁽¹⁾	0	-1	n.s
Income before tax	418	367	+13.8%
Income tax	-138	-94	+46.9%
Net income	280	273	+2.4%

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

2.2.4.3.1 Corporate banking

Corporate banking includes financing of large companies and institutional customers, value-added financing (exports, projects and assets, etc.), international and foreign branches.

(in € millions)	06/30/2025	06/30/2024	Change
Net revenue	320	332	-3.6%
General operating expenses	-96	-83	+15.8%
Gross operating income/(loss)	224	249	-10.1%
Cost of risk	15	-40	n.s
Cost of proven risk	-6	-44	-87.3%
Cost of non-proven risk	21	4	X 5,1
Income before tax	239	208	+14.5%
Income tax	-82	-55	+49.5%
Net income	156	153	+1.9%

The corporate banking business line provides services to large corporate and institutional customers, based on a comprehensive approach to their requirements, both in France and at CIC's foreign subsidiaries (London, Brussels, New York, Singapore and Hong Kong). 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 decline in the net revenue of -3.6% 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 compared with a charge of -€40 million in June 2024.

Income before tax therefor rose sharply to €239 million in the first half of 2025 compared with €208 million the previous year.

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.

2.2.4.3.2 Capital Markets

Capital Markets include investments in interest rate, equity and credit activities as well as stock market intermediation.

<i>(in € millions)</i>	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
Income before tax	179	159	+12.9%
Income tax	-55	-39	+43.2%
Net income	124	120	+3.1%

CIC Marchés comprises the commercial capital markets business – under the CIC Market Solutions brand – for corporate customers and financial institutions, 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.

General operating expenses up +5.5% totaled -€150 million. Gross operating income increased by +15.9% to €182 million.

The overall net income from Capital Markets totaled €124 million, up +3.1%.

CIC Market Solutions continued to grow in the first half of 2025. CIC Market Solution's 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, the New York, London and Singapore 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.

2.2.4.4 Private equity

Private Equity combines equity investments, merger and acquisition advising and financial and stock market engineering.

In the first half of 2025, private equity represented 6% of the revenues of CIC's operating business lines. The table below

presents the elements constituting the profit/(loss) of private equity for the first half of 2025 and 2024.

<i>(in € millions)</i>	06/30/2025	06/30/2024	Change
Net revenue	211	223	-5.2%
General operating expenses	-47	-45	+5.2%
Gross operating income/(loss)	164	177	-7.8%
Income before tax	164	178	-7.9%
Income tax	6	-2	n.s
Net income	169	175	-3.6%

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.

2.2.4.5 Structure and holding company

The holding business line includes all specific structural costs/products not assignable to other activities.

(in € millions)	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Net revenue	12	28
General operating expenses	-27	-29
Gross operating income/(loss)	-15	-2
Net gains and losses on other assets and ECC ⁽¹⁾	6	0
Income before tax	-9	-2
Income tax	17	-76
Net income	8	-78

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

Net revenue was €12 million compared with €28 million in the first half of 2024.

General operating expenses fell from -€29 million at the end of June 2024 to -€27 million at the end of June 2025.

Net gains and losses on other assets and ECC amounted to €6 million.

This resulted in a pre-tax loss of -€9 million compared to -€2 million at the end of June 2024.

In June 2025, income tax recorded an income of €17 million, with a net income of €8 million.

2.2.5 Alternative performance indicators

2.2.5.1 Definitions of alternative performance indicators

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 "debts 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 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 of gross receivables subject to an S3 individual impairment to average gross customer loans (calculated from the "Loans and receivables due from customers" note to the consolidated financial statements: gross receivables + finance leases)	Indicator of asset quality

2.2.5.2 Alternative performance indicators, reconciliation with financial statements

(in € millions)

Cost/income ratio	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
General operating expenses	-1,998	-1,925
Net revenue	3,393	3,274
Cost/income ratio	58.9%	58.8%

Loans/deposits	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Net customer loans	255,786	255,516
Customer deposits	223,201	225,434
Loans/deposits	114.6%	113.3%

Coverage ratio of non-performing loans	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Impairment of customers on non-performing loans	-2,939	-2,879
Non-performing loans (S3)	7,576	7,539
Coverage ratio of non-performing loans	38.8%	38.2%

Total coverage ratio	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Provisions for impairment of non-performing (S3) and performing (S1 and S2) loans	-4,029	-3,945
Gross receivables subject to individual impairment (S3)	7,576	7,539
Total coverage ratio	53.2%	52.3%

Non-performing loan ratio	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Non-performing loans (S3)	7,576	7,539
Gross customer loans	259,814	259,461
Non-performing loan ratio	2.9%	2.9%

Overall cost of customer risk related to outstanding loans	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Total cost of customer risk	-193	-659
Gross customer loans	259,814	259,461
Total cost of customer risk in relation to outstanding loans (in bp)	15	25

Net income/average regulatory assets (ROAA)	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Net income	951	1,727
Average assets	423,916	416,914
Return on assets (ROAA)	0.45 %	0.41 %

2.2.6 Recent developments and outlook

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 Mutuel group² 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.

Outlook

CIC achieves solid 2025 half-year results with higher net revenue and net income. This remarkable performance confirms the relevance of the Togetherness Performance Solidarity strategic plan.

CIC's 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.

2.2.7 Methodology notes

None.

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.



Corporate governance

3.1	COMPOSITION OF THE MANAGEMENT BODIES AS OF JUNE 30, 2025	23	3.3	PREPARATION AND ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE CORPORATE BODIES	35
3.2	POSITIONS AND FUNCTIONS HELD BY THE MEMBERS OF THE MANAGEMENT BODIES	24	3.3.1	Operation of the Board of Directors	35
3.2.1	Board of Directors	24	3.3.2	Work of the board during the first half-year 2025	36
3.2.2	Executive Management	32	3.3.3	Ethics	37
			3.4	COMPENSATION PRINCIPLES AND RULES FOR THE IDENTIFIED INDIVIDUALS (ARTICLES L.511-71 ET SEQ. OF THE FRENCH MONETARY AND FINANCIAL CODE)	38
			3.5	PRINCIPLES FOR DETERMINING THE COMPENSATION GRANTED TO CORPORATE OFFICERS	40

3.1 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	2028	100 %
Monique Boughelilba <i>Vice-Chairwoman</i>	59	F	2025	2027	100%
Anne Sophie Van Hoove <i>Permanent representative of Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel, director</i>	51	F	2025	2026	100%
Saïda Berkouk <i>Director</i>	60	F	2024	2027	100%
Isabelle Chevelard <i>Director</i>	61	F	2023	2026	100%
Sandrine Crestois-Cognard <i>Director</i>	40	F	2025	2028	0%
Damien Lievens <i>Director</i>	54	M	2024	2027	80%
Jean-Louis Maitre <i>Director</i>	68	M	2024	2028	80%
Albert Mayer <i>Director</i>	69	M	2024	2027	100%
René Schwartz <i>Director</i>	68	M	2024	2027	100%
Raïssa Hafidhou <i>Director representing employees</i>	33	F	2023	2028	80%
Marlène Vercruysse <i>Director representing employees</i>	44	F	2025	2028	N/A
Guy Cormier <i>Censor</i>	55	M	2017	2026	0%

⁽¹⁾ Age at June 30, 2025.

As of June 30, 2025, the Board of Directors had 12 non-executive directors, including two directors representing employees.

At the Board of Directors' meeting of March 24 and 25, 2025, Monique Boughelilba was appointed Vice-Chairwoman of the Board with effect from April 25, 2025. At the Shareholders' Meeting of April 25, 2025, Sandrine Crestois-Cognard was appointed as a director. On the same date, Anne Sophie Van Hoove was appointed as permanent representative of Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel, replacing Catherine Allonas-Barthe.

At the end of the Shareholders' Meeting, the term of office of Hélène Dumas as a director expired. On the same date, Sandrine Crestois-Cognard and Francis Singler resigned from their offices as censor.

On June 28, 2025, Philippe Léger stepped down as director representing employees, and Marlène Vercruysse succeeded him in accordance with the results of the elections.

Other participants

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

Composition of the Executive Management

The Executive Management of Crédit Industriel et Commercial comprises three key executives holding an executive office:

- Éric Charpentier, Chief Executive Officer - effective manager;
- Claude Koestner, Chief Operating Officer - effective manager;
- Didier Brassard, Deputy Chief Executive Officer.

3.2 POSITIONS AND FUNCTIONS HELD BY THE MEMBERS OF THE MANAGEMENT BODIES

3.2.1 Board of Directors

Daniel Baal

Born on December 27, 1957
Nationality: French

Business address:
Crédit Industriel et Commercial
6 avenue de Provence
75009 Paris

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 de 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
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

Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel

Caisse Centrale du Crédit Mutuel

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe

Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel

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

Monique Boughelilba

Born on October 19, 1965
Nationality: French

Business address:
4 rue Frédéric-Guillaume Raiffeisen
67000 Strasbourg

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Holder of a G1 Baccalaureate diploma, Monique Boughelilba joined the local civil service in 1987 and began her career as an administrative assistant. She then obtained the rank of writer after passing the competitive examination of the National Center for the Territorial Civil Service. She joined Grenoble Alpes Métropole in 1997 as head of the development of the public transport network, then as head of administrative and financial monitoring of investment operations. Promoted to the rank of territorial attaché, she holds a position as project manager in the field of public transport with the Syndicat Mixte des Mobilités de l'Aire Grenoble.

In 2016, she was elected Chairwoman of the Board of Directors of the Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Fontaine, before becoming Vice-Chairwoman of the Board of Directors of the Fédération and Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Dauphiné-Vivarais, Caisse de Crédit Mutuel de la Vallée du Rhône and member of the Supervisory Board of Cautionnement Mutuel de l'Habitat. Director of CIC since 2024, she has been Vice-Chairwoman of the Board since 2025.

Vice-Chairwoman of the Board of Directors

Start of term of office: 2025

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 Fontaine

Vice-Chairwoman of the Board of Directors

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Dauphiné-Vivarais

Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Dauphiné-Vivarais

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel de la Vallée du Rhône

Vice-Chairwoman of the Supervisory Board

Cautionnement Mutuel de l'Habitat

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Director

Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel

Anne Sophie Van Hoove

Born on 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.

Permanent representative of Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel

First appointed: 2025

End of term of office: 2026

Other mandates and functions as at June 30, 2025

Chief Executive Officer

Centre de Conseil et de Service

Chief Operating Officer

Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel

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, 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)

Comité régional Haut de France de la FBF

Fondation de Lille

Censor

Société Publique Locale Euralille

Saïda Berkouk

Born on July 6, 1964 Nationality: French Business address: 10, rue de la Tuilerie 31 132 Balma Cedex	Summary of main areas of expertise and experience Saïda Berkouk holds a postgraduate (DESS) degree in tax law and a master's degree in economic and social administration. She has been the chairwoman of her law firm since 1993. She has been a director of a Crédit Mutuel local bank since 2000 and was Chairwoman of this Crédit Mutuel local bank from 2004 to 2019. In 2017, she was appointed as a director of the Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Midi-Atlantique. She was appointed as a director of Crédit Industriel et Commercial in 2023.
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Director Start of term of office: 2024 End of term of office: 2027

Other mandates and functions as at June 30, 2025

Director
Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Toulouse Capitole
Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Midi-Atlantique
Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Midi-Atlantique
Chairwoman
Cabinet Berkouk

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years
Member of the Supervisory Board
Banque Européenne du Crédit Mutuel

Isabelle Chevelard

Born on February 12, 1964
Nationality: French

Business address:
TARGOBANK AG
Kasernenstr 10
40213 Düsseldorf

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Isabelle Chevelard began her career in 1988 at BNP Paribas, as head of the marketing department, before holding various positions in the networks, general inspection and sales departments. In 2006, she joined the Group's IT Executive Committee before being appointed, in 2010, Director of the France Network, Chairwoman and Chief Executive Officer and director of Cetelem's France Network entities. In 2015, Isabelle Chevelard became a strategy consultant at her company, Isabelle Chevelard Conseil. She joined the Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale group in 2016 as a project manager reporting to Executive Management before becoming Group Human Resources Director in 2017. In the same year, she was appointed member of the Supervisory Board of Cofidis and Cofidis Group. In 2020, Isabelle Chevelard was appointed Chairwoman of the Executive Board of TARGOBANK AG and TARGO Deutschland GmbH. In 2023, she joined the Board of Directors of CIC. In 2024, she took over as Chairwoman of the Groupe des Assurances du Crédit Mutuel. Isabelle Chevelard holds a postgraduate degree in Management from IAE Grenoble, and also from Institut d'Etudes Politiques de l'Université de Grenoble.

Director

Start of term of office: 2023
End of term of office: 2026

Other mandates and functions as at June 30, 2025

Chairwoman of the Supervisory Board

GACM SA

Chairwoman of the Board of Directors

ACM VIE SA

ACM VIE SAM

ACM IARD SA

Vice-Chairwoman of the Supervisory Board

ACM Deutschland AG

ACM Deutschland Non-Life AG

ACM Deutschland Life AG

Permanent representative of GACM, director

ACM GIE

Chairwoman of the Executive Board

TARGOBANK AG

CM Pensiontrust e.V.

TARGOBANK Stiftung

Member of the Executive Board

TARGO Deutschland GmbH

Chief Executive Officer

TARGO Dienstleistungs GmbH

Member of the Supervisory Board

Cofidis

Cofidis Group

Member

Advisory Board of NRW.BANK

Delegates' meeting of Bundesverband Deutscher Banken e.V.

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Member of the Executive Board

TARGO Factoring GmbH

TARGO Leasing GmbH

Chairwoman of the Board of Directors

CIC Sud Ouest

Chairwoman of the Management Committee

Cap Compétences – Activateurs de Talents

Permanent representative of CIC, director

CIC Lyonnaise de Banque

Member

Management Committee of Bischenberg

Sandrine Crestois-Cognard

Born on November 8, 1984

Nationality: French

Business address:

18, rue de La Rochefoucauld
75 009 Paris

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Holding a Master 2 in strategic and legal business management and an MBA in audit, consulting and management control, Sandrine Crestois-Cognard began her career as a senior consultant at PwC. She joined Axens France in 2021 as an International Management Controller. In 2017, she joined the URSAAF national fund as an accounting and financial auditor. Since 2022, she has been Head of Audit Mission. She is Chairwoman of a Crédit Mutuel local bank and has been a member of the Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Île-de-France since 2022. In 2023, Sandrine Crestois-Cognard was appointed Vice-Chairwoman of the Lions Club de la Défense.

Director

Start of term of office: 2025

End of term of office: 2028

Other mandates and functions as at June 30, 2025

Chairwoman of the Board of Directors

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Rueil

Director

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Île-de-France

Assurances du Crédit Mutuel Vie SA

Secretary and Vice-Chairwoman

Lions Club de la Défense Mandats

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Director

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel

Censor

Crédit Industriel et Commercial

Damien Lievens

Born on July 25, 1970

Nationality: French

Business address:

105, rue du Faubourg Madeleine
45920 Orléans

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Holder of a vocational diploma (BEP) in agriculture and an agricultural technician's certificate, Damien Lievens began his career as a technical sales representative at AEM / La Ferté Vidame. In 1998, he set up as a farmer.

In 2000, he was elected director of Caisse de Crédit Mutuel de Brezolles before becoming its Vice-Chairman in 2007. Since 2015, he has been Chairman of Fédération Régionale des Caisses de Crédit Mutuel du Centre.

Director

Start of term of office: 2024

End of term of office: 2027

Other mandates and functions as at June 30, 2025

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Caisse Régionale de Crédit Mutuel du Centre

Fédération Régionale des Caisses de Crédit Mutuel du Centre

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Agricole du Centre

Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel de Brezolles

Director

ACM Vie SA

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Agricole et Rural

Censor

Caisse Centrale du Crédit Mutuel

Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel

Managing Partner

SCEA Lievens

SARL DES DOUVES

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Member of the Supervisory Board

Banque Européenne du Crédit Mutuel

Permanent representative of Caisse Régionale de Crédit Mutuel du Centre, director

ACM Vie SAM

Director

Caisse Agricole Crédit Mutuel

Caisse Centrale du Crédit Mutuel

Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel

Censor

Crédit Industriel et Commercial

Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel

Jean-Louis Maître

Born on February 26, 1957
Nationality: French

Business address:
99 avenue de Genève
74054 Annecy

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

With a background in accounting, Jean-Louis Maître worked in public accounting for 39 years, including 26 years as director of a ten-person firm before retiring on March 1, 2017. Elected to the Board of Directors of the Crédit Mutuel de Bourg Saint Maurice local bank on March 15, 1989, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of the same local bank on March 16, 1994, then Chairman of the same Board on March 16, 2000. In 2000, he also became a director of Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Savoie-Mont Blanc. In 2020, he became Chairman of the Fédération and Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Savoie-Mont Blanc. A non-voting director of Confédération Nationale and the Caisse Centrale du Crédit Mutuel since 2018, he became a director in 2022 and Chairman of the Audit Committee in 2023. He was also a director of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel from May 10, 2019 to November 22, 2023. He has also been a Director on the Board of Directors of CIC since November 2024. Since 2022, he has been a member of the Mission Committee of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale.

Director

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 Savoie-Mont Blanc

Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Savoie-Mont Blanc

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel de Bourg Saint-Maurice

Director

Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel

Caisse Centrale du Crédit Mutuel

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years**Director**

Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel

Permanent representative of Caisse Régionale du Crédit Mutuel Savoie-Mont Blanc, director

Assurances du Crédit Mutuel Vie SAM

Censor

Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel

Caisse Centrale du Crédit Mutuel

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel

Albert Mayer

Born on September 17, 1955
Nationality: French

Business address:
4 rue Frédéric-Guillaume Raiffeisen
67000 Strasbourg

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Holder of a higher accounting diploma, Albert Mayer has been Chairman of Albert Mayer Expertise et Audit Comptable since 2009. Albert Mayer has also been a member of the Compagnie des Commissaires aux Comptes de Metz since 1994 and a legal expert at the Metz Court of Appeal. In 1993, he was elected Chairman of a Crédit Mutuel local bank. Since 2018, he has been Chairman of the Saint Avold District of the Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe.

Director

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

Other mandates and functions as at June 30, 2025**Chairman of the Board of Directors**

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Freyming Homburg-Haut

Chairman

Mayer Albert Expertise et Audit Comptable

Director and Chairman of the Saint Avold District

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe

Managing Partner

Secogem accounting appraisal

Accounting appraisal division

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years**Director**

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel

René Schwartz

Born on January 14, 1957

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 law and a postgraduate (DESS) degree in business administration, René Schwarz was a lawyer specializing in tax law at Fiduciaire d'Alsace et de Lorraine in Mulhouse until his retirement in 2019.

In 1992, he was elected Chairman of the Crédit Mutuel du Nouveau Monde local bank in Bollwiller. Since the end of 2018, he has been Chairman of the Union des Caisses de Crédit Mutuel du District de Mulhouse and a director of Fédération Centre Est Europe.

Director

Start of term of office: 2024

End of term of office: 2027

Other mandates and functions as at June 30, 2025**Chairman of the Board of Directors**

Caisse de Crédit Mutuel Ried Centre Alsace

Director

Caisse Centrale du Crédit Mutuel

Confédération Nationale du Crédit Mutuel

Member of the Supervisory Board

Euro-Information Production

Director and Chairman of the Sélestat District

Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years**Director**

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel

Directors representing employees**Raïssa Hafidhou**

Born on September 24, 1991

Nationality: French

Business address:

8 rue de la République
69001 Lyon**Summary of main areas of expertise and experience**

With a degree in negotiation and customer relations, Raïssa Hafidhou began her career as a banking advisor with CIC Lyonnaise de Banque. In 2018, she became retail customer relationship manager, a position she currently holds.

Raïssa Hafidhou was appointed director representing employees for the first time in 2023 at CIC Lyonnaise de Banque and CIC.

Director representing employees

Start of term of office: 2023

End of term of office: 2028

Other mandates and functions as at June 30, 2025**Director representing employees**

CIC Lyonnaise de Banque

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Nil

Marlène Vercruysse

Born on June 29, 1981

Nationality: French

Business address:

33, avenue Le Corbusier
59800 Lille**Summary of main areas of expertise and experience**

Marlène Vercruysse holds a Master's degree in Banking, Finance and Insurance and joined CIC Nord Ouest in 2003 as a professional account manager until 2010, then as a corporate account manager in the Dunkerque branch. In 2015, she became sales manager at the Dunkerque Grand Public branch. In 2019, she became a corporate business manager at the Dunkerque Littoral Entreprise branch, a position she currently holds.

Marlène Vercruysse became a director representing employees for the first time in 2025 within CIC.

Director representing employees

Start of term of office: 2025

End of term of office: 2028

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

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

Start of term of office: 2024
End of term of office: 2025

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

Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel

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

Catherine Allonas Barthe

Born on January 18, 1955
Nationality: French

Business address:
94/96, boulevard Haussmann
75008 Paris

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Catherine Allonas Barthe holds a master's degree in mathematics and is a graduate of the École Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Administration Économique (ENSAE). At the Groupe Assurances du Crédit Mutuel, an insurance holding company, she served as Chief Financial and Real Estate Officer, Chief Risk Officer, Member of the Executive Board and Deputy Chief Executive Officer from 2015 to 2021. She was also Chief Executive Officer of Assurances du Crédit Mutuel Vie SAM and Chief Operating Officer of Assurances du Crédit Mutuel Vie SA, a life insurance company operating mainly in France, between 2006 and 2021.

Permanent representative of Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel, director

Start of term of office: 2017
End of term of office: 2025

Other mandates and functions as at June 30, 2025

Director

Toujours Mutuel

Member of the Supervisory Board

La Française Group

ARDIAN FRANCE

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Chairwoman

Foncière Massena

Mutuelles Investissement

Member of the Executive Board – Deputy Chief Executive Officer

Groupe des Assurances du Crédit Mutuel

Chief Executive Officer

Assurances du Crédit Mutuel Vie SAM

Chief Operating Officer

Assurances du Crédit Mutuel Vie SA

Director

Crédit Mutuel Impact

Crédit Industriel et Commercial

ACM GIE

Permanent representative of Assurances du Crédit Mutuel Vie SA, director

Serenis Assurances

Covivio

Permanent representative of ADEPI, director

Crédit Mutuel Asset Management

Permanent representative of Placinvest, director

Crédit Mutuel Asset Management

Permanent representative of Groupe des Assurances du Crédit Mutuel SA, director

Groupe des Assurances du Crédit Mutuel Espagne

Permanent representative of EFSA, director

Crédit Mutuel Investment Managers

Permanent representative of Assurances du Crédit Mutuel Vie SA, director

Valinvest Gestion

Philippe Léger

Born on July 19, 1960
Nationality: French

Business address:
31 rue Jean Wenger-Valentin
67000 Strasbourg

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Philippe Léger holds a BTS in technical sales and a CESB in asset management, and joined CIC Est in 1999 as a social engineering account manager. In 2009, he became a private manager, before taking over the role of social engineering account manager in 2013 and then wealth advisor in 2016, the position he currently holds.

Philippe Léger was appointed director representing employees for the first time in 2023 within CIC.

Director representing employees
Start of term of office: 2023
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

Director representing employees

Credit Industriel et Commercial

3.2.2 Executive Management

Éric Charpentier

Born on October 6, 1960
Nationality: French

Business address:
Crédit Industriel et Commercial
6 avenue de Provence
75009 Paris

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 – Finansder, 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 and effective manager
Start of term of office: 2024
End of term of office: 2027

Other mandates and functions as at June 30, 2025

Chief Executive Officer

Caisse Régionale and Fédération du Crédit Mutuel Nord Europe

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel

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

Credit 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

Claude Koestner

Born on April 28, 1970
Nationality: French

Business address:
Crédit Industriel et Commercial
6 avenue de Provence
75009 Paris

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Claude Koestner began his career at CIC Est in 1996 as Assistant Director and Director of a group of retail agencies before becoming Business Manager in 2000 and then Director of Corporate Agencies in 2004. In 2010, he was responsible for large companies and was appointed Chief Operating Officer in 2014. He was Chief Executive Officer of CIC Est between 2016 and 2020 and became Deputy Chief Executive Officer of CIC in 2017. In 2020, he was appointed Chairman of the Executive Board of BECM. Since 2024, he has been Chief Operating Officer of CIC, including the management of CIC's regional banks. He holds offices in several supervisory bodies of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale mainly related to the activities of the CIC networks, middle market companies, leasing, factoring and real estate professionals.

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

Other mandates and functions as at June 30, 2025

Chairman of the Executive Board

Banque Européenne du Crédit Mutuel

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Banque CIC Sud Ouest

Crédit Mutuel Leasing

CCLS

Bail Actéa

Crédit Mutuel Factoring

FactoFrance

Vice-Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Crédit Mutuel Equity

Permanent representative of BECM, member of the Management Board

Euro-Information

Permanent representative of CIC, member of the Supervisory Board

Groupe des Assurances du Crédit Mutuel

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Banque Européenne du Crédit Mutuel Monaco

Chief Executive Officer

CIC Est

Deputy Chief Executive Officer

Crédit Industriel et Commercial

Member of the Management Board

Euro-Information Telecom

Permanent representative of CIC, member of the Management Board

Euro-Information

Permanent representative of CIC, member of the Supervisory Board

Banque Transatlantique

Permanent representative of CICOVAL, member of the Board of Directors

Crédit Mutuel Investment Managers

Permanent representative of ACM Vie SAM, member of the Board of Directors

ACM Vie SA

Vice-Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Crédit Mutuel Immobilier

Didier Brassard

Born on October 24, 1974

Nationality: French

Business address:

Crédit Industriel et Commercial

6 avenue de Provence

75009 Paris

Summary of main areas of expertise and experience

Didier Brassard holds a postgraduate (DESS) degree in Insurance Law and Economics and a Master's degree in Econometrics from the University of Social Sciences of Toulouse. He began his career in 1998 at Assurances du Crédit Mutuel (ACM), where he successively held the positions of Management Control Manager, Property Insurance Director and finally Development and Transformation Director. From 2020 to 2025, he was Chief Commercial Officer of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel and a member of the Executive Management Committee of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale, in particular in charge of commercial strategy, marketing, product range design and sales promotion for the Crédit Mutuel and CIC networks. Since 2025, he has been Deputy Chief Executive Officer of CIC, in charge of the consumer, private banking and corporate networks in the Île-de-France region, with the mission of accelerating their business development.

Deputy Chief Executive Officer

Start of term of office: 2025

End of term of office: With unlimited term

Other mandates and functions as at June 30, 2025**Chairman of the Board of Directors**

LYF

Director

Crédit Mutuel Titres

Member of the Management Board

Euro Protection Surveillance - EPS

Senior Assistance - SALP

Member of the Supervisory Board

Cautionnement Mutuel de l'Habitat

Permanent representative of CFCM, member of the Management Board

Euro Télé Services

Permanent representative of BFCM, member of the Management Board

Euro-Information Direct Services

Permanent representative of BECM, member of the Management Board

Euro-Information Épithète

Permanent representative of ACM IARD SA, member of the Board of Directors

Serenis Assurances

Terms of office expired over the past five fiscal years**Representative of IMPEX FINANCE, director**

CIC Est

Permanent representative of Serenis Assurances, director

GACM España

Permanent Representative of ACM IARD SA, director

GACM Seguros Generales

3.3 PREPARATION AND ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

3.3.1 Operation of the Board of Directors

Director skills and training

CIC attaches great importance to the skills 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:

- 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.

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

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 CIC and its private interests and/or other duties.

The members of the Board 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 CIC adhere to the values and commitments of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale described in the Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale Code of Ethics and the Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale Code of Conduct. 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 Crédit Industriel et Commercial 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 and representation of society

The Copé-Zimmermann Law No. 2011-103 of January 27, 2011, as amended in 2014 and in force as of January 1, 2017, applies to CIC. When the Board of Directors is composed of no more than eight members, the difference between the number of directors of each gender may not be more than two^[1].

As of June 30, 2025, the CIC Board of Directors had four women out of a total of nine members.

The Board can also count on the participation of two directors representing employees.

The diversity of the directors of CIC 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, noted by the CIC Board of Directors on November 22, 2023 and 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 CIC 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.

3.3.2 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 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 the CIC risk appetite framework;
- report of the CIC Risk appetite framework;
- update the procedure for developing CIC's risk appetite framework;
- update to CIC's 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;
- presentation of CIC's annual and consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2024;
- network activities;
- presentation of specialized business lines and market activities;
- Group Auditing and Accounting Committee report of December 5, 2024 and February 3, 2025;
- observation of the statutory auditors;
- letters on regulated agreements;
- approval of the CIC annual and consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2024;
- renewal of authorizations;
- Group Risk Monitoring Committee report of January 29, 2025;
- monitoring of risks/relations with regulators;
- review of CIC Marchés rules;
- presentation of the update of the commitment framework;
- 2024 activity of the compliance function;

- Appointments Committee report of January 29, 2025;
- appointment of a Deputy Chief Executive Officer;
- Compensation Committee report of January 31, 2025.

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 (overall challenges);
- Group Risk Monitoring Committee report of March 19, 2025;
- 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;
- update on breaches of the risk appetite framework at December 31, 2024/Monitoring of risks/relations with regulators;
- presentation of ICAAP and ILAAP;
- modification of the Defense and Security sectoral policy;
- 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;
- resolution on the amount of the variable portion of the total compensation submitted to the Shareholders' Meeting;
- 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, 2025 and March 20, 2025;
- Mission Committee report;
- amendment of the internal rules of the Board of Directors;
- management reports and corporate governance reports;
- changes in governance;
- renewal of the term of office of Daniel Baal as Chairman;
- appointment of a Vice-Chairwoman;
- resignation of censors;
- preparation and convening of the Combined Shareholders' Meeting of April 25, 2025;
- training news;
- FBF's 2024 activity report.

^[1] Determination of this difference does not include directors representing employees.

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;

3.3.3 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.

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.

3.4 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. 021/923 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 €166,791,000.

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 decided⁽¹⁾ 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.

⁽¹⁾ With a few exceptions abroad.

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.

3.5 PRINCIPLES FOR DETERMINING THE COMPENSATION GRANTED TO CORPORATE OFFICERS

Guiding principles

CIC 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

The Chief Executive Officer of CIC is also the Chief Executive Officer of Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel.

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 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 de Crédit Mutuel and which remains unchanged;
- the Chief Executive Officer, carried by Crédit Mutuel Nord Europe *via* an employment contract. It was decided to increase this compensation to €920,000 from April 1, 2025;
- the Chief Operating Officer, carried by CIC *via* an employment contract. It was decided to increase this compensation to €700,000 from April 1, 2025.

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.

Since January 1, 2024 and following the vote of the Board of Directors of November 23, 2023, Daniel Baal is reappointed as Chairman of the Board of Directors of CIC and the composition of Executive Management remains unchanged: Éric Charpentier, Chief Executive Officer, and Claude Koestner, Chief Operating Officer.

The offices are exercised free of charge in respect of CIC.

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 and the Chief Operating Officer hold 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 the Board of Directors ^(e)	Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel	475,000.02	111,150.00	1,737.17		587,887.19
Éric Charpentier - Chief Executive Officer ^(d)	Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel	456,100.02	26,449.00	2,622.99		485,172.01
Claude Koestner - Chief Operating Officer	Crédit Industriel et Commercial	311,538.48		2,887.98		314,426.46

(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 and Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel respectively. 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 other.

(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 the 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
Éric Charpentier - Chief Executive Officer ^(d)	Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel	882,200.04	44,310.00	2,829.12	10,166.16	939,505.32
Claude Koestner - Chief Operating Officer	Crédit Industriel et Commercial	650,000.00		3,786.32	10,166.16	663,952.48

(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 and Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel respectively. 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) 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

4.1	KEY INDICATORS (EU KM1)	43
4.2	RISK FACTORS (EU OVA)	44
4.2.1	Credit risks related to the group's banking activities	44
4.2.2	Financial risks related to the group's activities and macroeconomic conditions	45
4.2.3	Risks related to the group's regulatory environment	47
4.2.4	Risks related to the group's business operations	48
4.3	LEGAL OR ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS	50

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	20,172	19,405	19,444	18,656	18,673
2 – Tier 1 capital	20,172	19,405	19,444	18,656	18,673
3 – Total equity	23,762	23,142	22,317	21,915	21,935
RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS					
4 – Total amount of risk-weighted assets	155,249	152,372	154,429	150,773	151,302
ADDITIONAL SREP CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS (PILLAR 2 AS A PERCENTAGE OF RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS)					
5 – Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	13.0%	12.7%	12.6%	12.4%	12.3%
6 – Tier 1 capital ratio	13.0%	12.7%	12.6%	12.4%	12.3%
7 – Total equity ratio	15.3%	15.2%	14.5%	14.5%	14.5%
ADDITIONAL SREP CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS (PILLAR 2 AS A PERCENTAGE OF RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS)					
EU 7a – Pillar 2 capital requirements	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EU 7b – of which: to be met with CET1 capital	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EU 7c – of which: to be met with Tier 1 capital	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EU 7d – Total SREP capital requirements	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%
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	11.4%	11.4%	11.4%	11.4%	11.4%
12 – CET1 capital available after compliance with the total SREP capital requirements	1.6%	1.4%	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%
LEVERAGE RATIO					
13 – Total exposure measurement	410,506	407,198	410,781	412,368	407,594
14 – Leverage ratio	4.9%	4.8%	4.7%	4.5%	4.6%
ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS TO ADDRESS THE RISK OF EXCESSIVE LEVERAGE (AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE EXPOSURE MEASURE)					
EU 14a – Additional capital requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
EU 14b – of which: to be met with CET1 capital (percentage points)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
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 EXPOSURE MEASURE)					
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)	49,908	50,531	51,886	52,766	54,592
EU 16a – Cash outflows	58,042	59,322	60,482	63,033	64,471
EU 16b – Cash inflows	21,471	22,415	23,886	25,595	26,128
16 – Total net cash outflows	36,571	36,907	36,596	37,438	38,343
17 – Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)	137.3%	137.7%	142.2%	141.4%	142.6%
NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO (NSFR)					
18 – Total available stable funding	N.D	257,489	255,706	256,963	257,493
19 – Total required stable funding	N.D	233,614	232,285	232,517	230,570
20 – Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)	N.D	110.2%	110.1%	110.5%	111.7%

⁽¹⁾ Number of dates used in the calculation of averages: 12.

4.2 RISK FACTORS (EU OVA)

This section describes the principal risks to which CIC (hereinafter “the group”) is exposed.

CIC is exposed to a multitude of risks associated with its retail banking, insurance, corporate banking and capital markets, asset management and 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

Credit risk is CIC's main risk due to its business model. Gross exposures - on-balance sheet, off-balance sheet, derivatives and repurchase agreements - subject to credit risk represented €491 billion at June 30, 2025.

Details of exposures by type of counterparty are available in Pillar 3 of the 2024 Universal Registration Document, tables 29 “Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions - EU CR1” and 25 “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 its business model, the nature of its exposures and their concentration in France (82% of total exposures), the group is particularly exposed to the degradation of the national economic situation, in particular that of companies (increase in defaults) and the real estate market (fall in prices) in a context of uncertainties related to the French and international political context (protectionist threats, continuation of the war in Ukraine). This unfavorable situation could negatively impact CIC's profitability and solvency:

- a. An increase or maintenance of a high level of corporate defaults could result in **significant financial losses due to counterparties' inability to meet their contractual obligations** (default risk). This default risk would first result in an increase in Non-Performing Loans (NPL) and is also an important point of attention for regulators and the European supervisor. It would also result in a deterioration in the cost of risk related to the provisioning of these non-performing loans. It includes financing activities, which therefore appear on CIC's balance sheet, and guarantee activities, which appear off-balance sheet, as well as other activities exposing the group to the risk of default by counterparties, in particular its activities related to the trading and settlement and delivery of financial instruments on the capital markets, and insurance. While the counterparties concerned may be banks, financial institutions, industrial or commercial enterprises, governments, investment funds or natural persons, the weight of gross corporate exposures in total credit risk exposures (35% as of June 30, 2025), makes CIC particularly sensitive to the deterioration in the economic environment, in particular due to the rise in interest rates, affecting corporate customers borrowing mainly at variable rates. At June 30, 2025, CIC's all-customer NPL rate (NPL/gross customer loans) was 2.92%, compared with 2.91% at end-2024, and the cost of customer risk was €193 million compared to €659 million at December 31, 2024. As a percentage of gross outstanding loans, the cost of customer risk was 0.15% compared to 0.25% at December 31, 2024. At June 30, 2025, CIC had a reserve of €1.1 billion in provisions for non-proven risks (provisions for performing loans - stage 1 and stage 2), compared with €1 billion at December 31, 2024, which could prove insufficient to cover the increase in risks.
- b. **In line with the fall in the real estate market, a massive deterioration in real estate prices could alter collection rates.** Due to the size of its portfolio of real estate loans, which still represent nearly 45% of net customer loans, i.e.

€112 billion at June 30, 2025 compared to €113 billion at December 31, 2024, mainly in France, the group is exposed to a fall in prices, in particular for the lowest energy performance-rated properties (DPE) or subject to climatic hazards (floods, droughts, etc.). In this scenario, the impact would be an increase in defaults but, in the case of financing secured by mortgages, the decrease in the value of the homes pledged as collateral could reduce collection rates. At June 30, 2025, the cost of home risk as a percentage of gross loans on the balance sheet reached 0.03%, as in 2024, whereas it was 0.01% in 2023 and was not significant in 2022.

- c. **The default of one or more of the group's largest customers could also degrade profitability.** CIC has relatively high unitary exposure to certain States, banking counterparties or large groups, mainly French. Among States and similar entities, representing €79 billion of gross exposures as of June 30, 2025, the group is principally exposed to France for €58 billion, mainly on the Banque de France (€37 billion), which is a member of the Eurosystem, and to the Caisse des dépôts et consignations (€16 billion), which is assimilated to a sovereign risk in France due to the centralization mechanism for deposits from regulated savings accounts. Other than States, as of June 30, 2025, unit on- and off-balance sheet exposures exceeding €300 million represented €3.2 billion on banks for five counterparties and €30 billion on companies for 44 counterparties. The probability of several of these counterparties being downgraded or even defaulting simultaneously cannot be ruled out and would affect the profitability of the group.
- d. Given the strong use of internal credit risk rating methods, **the calculation of risk-weighted assets in the denominator of the solvency ratio could deteriorate with that of the quality of its portfolio.** With the standard method, changes in credit quality have little impact on the calculation of risk-weighted assets and thus on the solvency ratio. However, when credit portfolios are authorized by the supervisor to use internal models (IRBs) to calculate risk-weighted assets, any deterioration in the portfolios in question negatively affects the denominator of the solvency ratio. Within CIC, 73% of total credit risk exposures are covered by internal ratings⁽¹⁾, the quality of which determines the calculation of capital requirements for credit risk under Basel III and therefore the group's solvency ratio. A deterioration in the ratings of all or part of the portfolio would therefore lead to a deterioration in the group's solvency in respect of the risk of rating migration.

A recession can increase this credit risk, also given the increase in the indebtedness of economic agents and the decline in their financial income. A further increase, or shortage, of commodities (see what happened following the war between Russia and Ukraine) may worsen the situation in particularly sensitive sectors (chemicals, steel, transport, motor, agri-food industry, etc.) to which the group is exposed.

⁽¹⁾ According to the level of estimated risk associated with a counterparty, an internal rating is assigned to it, which will influence the capital requirements for credit risk.

4.2.2 Financial risks related to the group's activities and macroeconomic conditions

Financial risks related to the macroeconomic and market environments are defined as risks related to the changes in market conditions and in particular those affecting income, price levels and the macroeconomic environment such as the existing or anticipated economic environment.

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 responds to internal or external risk factors, which requires appropriate and differentiated management. The main risk factors associated with liquidity risk are:

a. A sudden and massive outflow of liquidity

CIC 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, CIC is part of the centralized liquidity management process and can count on the liquidity reserve of its parent company, Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale. This reserve amounted to €147.4 billion at June 30, 2025. It consists of deposits with central banks, mainly with the European Central Bank, as well as securities and receivables eligible for refinancing with central banks. CIC's short-term risk is managed using the LCR, the average level of which in 2025 was 133.3%, which represents an average surplus of €12 billion over the minimum regulatory requirements.

b. An unbalanced change in the commercial gap

As a universal bank, CIC is as active in the credit market as it is in the savings market. With a loan-to-deposit ratio of over 100%, CIC is a creditor from a structural standpoint and uses the group's 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 as part of CIC's risk appetite helps to control exposure to liquidity risk. The actions taken in recent years to collect deposits have enabled CIC to maintain its ratio at around its management threshold. However, it should be noted that the current context of strong competition is leading CIC to continue its efforts and to continue to offer attractive and competitive products to its customers.

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 2024 and early 2025, this arbitration continued despite the gradual decrease in interest rates.

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

CIC has short-term and medium-term long-term issuance programs with a structured EMTN program. The resources raised are included in the centralized refinancing management and market refinancing remains mainly carried out by BFCM.

However, despite the tensions linked 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 achieved at 78%.

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, CIC's NSFR stood at 110.2%, with a stable funding surplus of €23.8 billion.

f. A significant deterioration in the ratings of BFCM and Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale entities

BFCM is the main issuer of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale, and as such carries the ratings on behalf of the group. BFCM's long-term ratings (Senior Preferred) 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, including CIC.

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

CIC'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 CIC's balance sheet, determined according to the six regulatory scenarios, is below the threshold of 15% of Tier 1 capital. The most unfavorable scenario (200 bp increase in the rate curve) presents a sensitivity of -11.22% 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 -3.74% of Tier 1 capital at June 30, 2025, a level respecting both the threshold set by the group and the regulatory limit.

b. Risks related to the transmission of monetary policy

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 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.

CIC'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 CIC 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 3.2% of Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale's overall regulatory capital (€23.8 billion at December 31, 2024).

At June 30, 2025, this amount had been used in the amount of €564.2 million.

During the 2025 fiscal year, the trading book's historical VaR (one day, 99%) averaged €6.17 million for the Group. The level of VaR remains low despite an increase since April following the increase in volatility.

4.2.3 Risks related to the group's regulatory environment

CIC is part of the projects initiated and implemented within Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale. The regulatory environment in which it operates is described in section 2.1.2 "Regulatory environment" in 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 EU'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 30, 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.

4.2.4 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. As CIC is integrated in Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale, it contributes to the objectives defined in the strategic plan. 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.

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:

- a. Malicious acts represented a loss of €10.9 million in the first half of 2025, i.e. 63% of the half-year claims;
- b. Risks related to human error represented a loss of €4.2 million in the first half of 2025, i.e. 24% of total claims.
- c. Social disputes, which represented, in 2025, a gross loss of €2.8 million representing 16% of total claims.

In the first half of 2025, CIC's total claims totaled €17.4 million, or around 0.51% of net revenue.

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 CIC'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 CIC would adversely affect its financial situation. Such circumstances would necessarily lead to adaptations of the systems for exercising the activity with additional costs.

During the first half of 2025, in the context of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, the risk of a cyberattack that could threaten all or part of CIC's activities continued to be monitored and reinforced by dedicated teams. No partial or complete shutdown of activity has been noted in any area.

In addition, climatic hazards generate costs estimated for the first half of 2025 at €167 thousand.

4.2.4.4 ESG risks

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks could adversely affect CIC'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 CIC 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 CIC 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) and the withdrawal of customer deposits (in the event of an unfavorable image);
- 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.

CIC'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 CIC'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, the group wants to become the bank of reference for the ecological and societal transition. The

4 RISKS AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY - PILLAR 3

Legal or arbitration proceedings

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 next 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, CIC'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 thus provides an initial measure of the exposures potentially most affected by climate risks. CIC 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 the group'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

Legal or arbitration proceedings

CIC 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 its 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 CIC and its consolidated subsidiaries taken together, their profitability or activity have been included in CIC's consolidated financial statements through the provisions presented in note 19a of chapter 5 of this document.

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 CIC, nevertheless the outcome of legal or administrative proceedings is inherently uncertain.



Consolidated financial statements

5.1	FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	52	5.2	NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	58
5.1.1	Balance sheet (assets)	52			
5.1.2	Balance sheet (liabilities)	53			
5.1.3	Income statement	54	5.3	STATUTORY AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	110
5.1.4	Statement of net income and profits and losses recognized in shareholders' equity	54			
5.1.5	Changes in shareholders' equity	55			
5.1.6	Net cash flow statement	57			

5.1 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5.1.1 Balance sheet (assets)

<i>(in € millions)</i>	Notes	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Cash and central banks	4	43,048	40,921
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5a	38,670	37,542
Hedging derivatives	6a	693	853
Financial assets at fair value through equity	7a	26,152	24,585
Securities at amortized cost	8a	5,094	5,167
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions and similar at amortized cost	8b	46,462	46,127
Loans and receivables due from customers at amortized cost	8c	255,786	255,516
Revaluation adjustment on rate-hedged books	6b	237	171
Current tax assets	10a	503	627
Deferred tax assets	10b	457	479
Accruals and miscellaneous assets	11	5,296	6,579
Non-current assets held for sale		0	0
Investments in equity consolidated companies	12	1,494	1,458
Investment property	13	46	28
Property, plant and equipment	14a	1,747	1,784
Intangible assets	14b	154	157
Goodwill	15	33	33
TOTAL ASSETS		425,872	422,027

5.1.2 Balance sheet (liabilities)

<i>(in € millions)</i>	Notes	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Central banks	17a	15	18
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	16	26,566	26,308
Hedging derivatives	6a	1,189	1,354
Due to credit and similar institutions at amortized cost	17a	102,027	94,742
Due to customers at amortized cost	17b	223,199	225,434
Debt securities at amortized cost	17c	39,194	38,745
Revaluation adjustment on rate-hedged books	6b	-16	-15
Current tax liabilities	10a	241	325
Deferred tax liabilities	10b	274	278
Accruals and miscellaneous liabilities	18	5,251	7,909
Debt related to non-current assets held for sale		0	0
Provisions	19a	1,479	1,384
Subordinated debt at amortized cost	20	5,033	4,457
Total shareholders' equity		21,420	21,088
Shareholders' equity – Attributable to the group		21,401	21,068
Capital		612	612
Issue premiums		1,172	1,172
Consolidated reserves		18,698	17,488
Gains and losses recognized directly in equity	21a	-33	69
Profit (loss) for the period		952	1,727
Shareholders' equity – Non-controlling interests		19	20
TOTAL LIABILITIES		425,872	422,027

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".

5.1.3 Income statement

<i>(in € millions)</i>	Notes	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Interest and similar income	23	7,833	9,371
Interest and similar expenses	23	-6,255	-7,791
Commissions (income)	24	1,719	1,647
Commissions (expenses)	24	-420	-379
Net gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	25	505	422
Net gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through shareholders' equity	26	10	-2
Net gains or losses resulting from derecognition of financial assets at amortized cost	27	2	0
Income from other activities	28	52	54
Expenses on other activities	28	-53	-48
Net revenue		3,393	3,274
General operating expenses	29a/29c	-1,887	-1,820
Movements in depreciation, amortization and provisions for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	29d	-110	-104
Gross operating income		1,396	1,350
Cost of counterparty risk	30	-213	-267
Operating income		1,183	1,083
Share of net income of equity consolidated companies	12	76	75
Net gains and losses on other assets	31	4	-2
Income before tax		1,263	1,156
Income taxes	32	-312	-312
Net income		951	844
Net income – Non-controlling interests		-1	3
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE GROUP		952	841
Earnings per share (in €)	33	25.05	22.12
Diluted earnings per share (in €)	33	25.05	22.12

At June 30, 2024, a reclassification of an expense of €39 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".

5.1.4 Statement of net income and profits and losses recognized in shareholders' equity

<i>(in € millions)</i>	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Net income	951	844
Translation adjustments	-205	29
Revaluation of financial assets at fair value through equity – capital instruments	66	23
Revaluation of hedging derivatives	0	0
Share of unrealized or deferred gains and losses of associates	13	-33
Total recyclable gains and losses recognized directly in equity	-126	19
Revaluation of financial assets at fair value through equity – equity instruments at closing	36	-5
Actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans	-10	-4
Share of non-recyclable gains and losses of equity consolidated companies	-2	21
Total non-recyclable gains and losses recognized directly in equity	24	12
Net income and gains and losses recognized directly in equity	849	875
o/w attributable to the group	850	872
o/w percentage of non-controlling interests	-1	3

The terms net to gains and losses recognized directly in equity are presented for the amount net of tax.

5.1.5 Changes in shareholders' equity

(in € millions)	Shareholders' equity, attributable to the group											
	Capital	Premiums	Elimination of treasury shares	Reserves ⁽¹⁾	Gains and losses recognized directly in equity			Actuarial gains and losses	Net profit/(losses)	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total consolidated shareholders' equity
					Translation adjustments	Assets at FVOCI ⁽²⁾	Instr. for hedging					
BALANCE AT 01/01/2024	612	1,172	-56	16,556	149	-109	-	-32	1,986	20,278	21	20,299
Appropriation of earnings from previous year	-	-	-	1,986	-	-	-	-	-1,986	-	-	-
Distribution of dividends	-	-	-	-987	-	-	-	-	-	-987	-	-987
Acquisition of additional shareholdings or partial disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal of movements related to relations with shareholders	-	-	-	999	-	-	-	-	-1,986	-987	-	-987
Consolidated income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	841	841	3	844
Changes in gains and (losses) recognized directly in equity	-	-	-	-10	28	6	-	-4	-	20	-	20
Subtotal	-	-	-	-10	28	6	-	-4	841	861	3	864
Impact of acquisitions and disposals on non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-1	-
BALANCE AT 06/30/2024	612	1,172	-56	17,545	178	-103	-	-36	841	20,153	23	20,176
BALANCE AT 07/01/2024	612	1,172	-56	17,545	178	-103	-	-36	841	20,153	23	20,176
Appropriation of earnings from previous year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distribution of dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of additional shareholdings or partial disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal of movements related to relations with shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consolidated income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	886	886	-3	883
Changes in gains and (losses) recognized directly in equity	-	-	-	10	65	-37	-	3	-	41	-	41
Subtotal	-	-	-	10	65	-37	-	3	886	927	-3	924
Impact of acquisitions and disposals on non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes	-	-	-	-11	-1	-	-	-	-	-12	-	-12
BALANCE AT 12/31/2024	612	1,172	-56	17,544	242	-140	-	-33	1,727	21,068	20	21,088

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial statements

Shareholders' equity, attributable to the group												
(in € millions)	Capital	Premiums	Elimination of treasury shares	Reserves ⁽¹⁾	Gains and losses recognized directly in equity			Actuarial gains and losses	Net profit/(losses)	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total consolidated shareholders' equity
					Translation adjustments	Assets at FVOCI ⁽²⁾	Instr. for hedging					
BALANCE AT 01/01/2025	612	1,172	-56	17,544	242	-140	-	-33	1,727	21,068	20	21,088
Appropriation of earnings from previous year	-	-	-	1,727	-	-	-	-	-1,727	-	-	-
Distribution of dividends	-	-	-	-515	-	-	-	-	-	-515	-	-515
Subtotal of movements related to relations with shareholders	-	-	-	1,212	-	-	-	-	-1,727	-515	-	-515
Consolidated income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	952	952	-1	951
Changes in gains and (losses) recognized directly in equity	-	-	-	-	-205	113	-	-10	-	-102	-	-102
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-205	113	-	-10	952	850	-1	849
Impact of acquisitions and disposals on non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes	-	-	-	-3	-	-	-	-	-	-3	-	-3
BALANCE AT 06/30/2025	612	1,172	-56	18,753	37	-27	-	-43	952	21,400	19	21,419

⁽¹⁾ Total reserves amounted to €18,753 million and comprise, at June 30, 2025, the legal reserve for €61 million, the special reserve for long-term capital gains for €287 million, retained earnings for €25 million, other CIC reserves for €9,820 million and consolidated reserves for €8,561 million.

⁽²⁾ FVOCI: Fair value through other comprehensive income.

At June 30, 2025, CIC's share capital is made up of 38,241,129 shares with a nominal value of €16, of which 231,711 treasury shares.

5.1.6 Net cash flow statement

<i>(in € millions)</i>	half-year 2025	half-year 2024
Net income	951	844
Taxes	312	312
Income before tax	1,263	1,156
+/- Net depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	108	106
- Impairment of goodwill and other fixed assets	2	-3
+/- Net provisions and impairments	43	186
+/- Share of income from companies consolidated using the equity method	-76	-75
+/- Net loss/gain from investing activities	2	4
+/- (Income)/expenses from financing activities	-	-
+/- Other movements	2,853	619
Total non-monetary items included in net income before tax and other adjustments	2,932	837
+/- Flows related to transactions with credit institutions	5,330	281
+/- Flows related to client transactions	-3,573	-6,379
+/- Flows related to other transactions affecting financial assets or liabilities	-3,107	-828
+/- Flows related to other transactions affecting non-financial assets or liabilities	-2,202	4,194
+Dividends received from equity consolidated companies	53	52
- Taxes paid	-199	-354
Net decrease/(increase) in assets and liabilities from operating activities	-3,698	-3,034
TOTAL NET CASH FLOW GENERATED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES (A)	497	-1,041
+/- Flows related to financial assets and investments	47	-386
+/- Flows related to investment property	-18	2
+/- Flows related to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-66	-94
TOTAL NET CASH FLOW GENERATED FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES (B)	-37	-478
+/- Cash flow to or from shareholders	-497	-986
+/- Other net cash flows from financing activities	-361	2,471
TOTAL NET CASH FLOW RELATED TO FINANCING TRANSACTIONS (C)	-858	1,485
EFFECT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (D)	-152	-19
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C + D)	-550	-53
Net cash flow generated from operating activities (A)	497	-1,041
Net cash flow generated to investing activities (B)	-37	-478
Net cash flow related to financing transactions (C)	-858	1,485
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents (D)	-152	-19
Cash and cash equivalents at opening	44,576	49,010
Cash, central banks (assets and liabilities)	40,900	45,567
Accounts (assets and liabilities) and demand loans/borrowings from credit institutions	3,676	3,443
Cash and cash equivalents at closing	44,026	48,957
Cash, central banks (assets and liabilities)	43,031	42,606
Accounts (assets and liabilities) and demand loans/borrowings from credit institutions	995	6,351
CHANGE IN NET CASH POSITION	-550	-53

5.2 NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Figures in the notes are presented in millions of euros.

Note 1	Accounting policies and principles	59	NOTES TO THE INCOME STATEMENT	102
Note 2	Consolidation scope	78	Note 23	Interest income and expense 102
Note 3	Analysis of the income statement by business line and geographic area	80	Note 24	Commissions 102
NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET – ASSETS	81		Note 25	Net gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss 102
Note 4	Cash and central banks	81	Note 26	Net gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through shareholders' equity 103
Note 5	Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	81	Note 28	Income/expenses generated by other activities 103
Note 6	Hedging	82	Note 29	General operating expenses 104
Note 7	Financial assets at fair value through shareholders' equity	83	Note 30	Cost of counterparty risk 105
Note 8	Financial assets at amortized cost	88	Note 31	Net gains and losses on other assets 107
Note 9	Gross values and movements in impairment provisions	90	Note 32	Income tax 107
Note 10	Tax	92	Note 33	Earnings per share 107
Note 11	Accruals and miscellaneous assets	93	Note 34	Fair value hierarchy of financial instruments carried at amortized cost or at cost on the balance sheet 108
Note 12	Investments in equity consolidated companies	93	Note 35	Outstandings on related party transactions 109
Note 13	Investment property	93		
Note 14	Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	94		
Note 15	Goodwill	95		
NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET – LIABILITIES	95			
Note 16	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	95		
Note 17	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	96		
Note 18	Accruals and miscellaneous liabilities	97		
Note 19	Provisions and contingent liabilities	98		
Note 20	Subordinated debt at amortized cost	99		
Note 21	Unrealized or deferred gains and losses	99		
Note 22	Commitments given and received	101		

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. 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 CIC 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 macroeconomic scenarios, which make it possible to take account of the uncertainties associated with the current macroeconomic 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.

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 period)	7.70%	7.60%	7.50%	7.50%
MARKET RATE				
<i>Eurozone</i>				
EURIBOR 3 months	2.31%	2.10%	2.31%	2.35%
<i>France</i>				
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 €1,109 million, a €25 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 €100 million and €110 million, respectively. They represent 18.9% total expected credit losses, in other words on outstandings in stage 1 and 2 (compared to 14.0% 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 4.3%, i.e. €48 million;
- optimistic scenario would lead, on the contrary, to a decrease in expected credit losses of 5.0%, i.e. €56 million;
- central scenario would lead to a reduction in expected credit losses of 1.1%, i.e. €12 million.

1 Consolidation scope

Principles for inclusion in the scope of consolidation

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.

An enterprise under exclusive control is included in the scope of consolidation when its full consolidation taken individually impacts the main items of the consolidated balance sheet and income statement by at least 1%. In addition, all subsidiaries maintained outside the scope of consolidation must represent less than 5% of the main items on the consolidated balance sheet and income statement. However, smaller companies may be included when the group considers that it is a strategic investment, when they exercise one of the group's core businesses or when they hold shares in consolidated entities.

The scope of consolidation comprises:

- controlled entities: control is deemed to exist 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 over which the consolidating entity has significant influence: these are entities that are not controlled by the consolidating entity, which may, however, participate in the 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 firms and over which joint control or significant influence is exercised are excluded from the scope of consolidation and are recognized at fair value through profit or loss.

2 Consolidation methods and principles

2.1 Consolidation methods

The consolidation methods used are the following:

2.1.1 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.

2.1.2 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.

2.2 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.

2.3 Reporting date

The reporting date for the annual financial statements of all the group's companies in the scope of consolidation is December 31.

2.4 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.

2.5 Foreign currency translation

The balance sheet is 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.

2.6 Goodwill

2.6.1 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.

2.6.2 Goodwill

In accordance with IFRS 3R, 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, and which it continues to control, 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.

3 Accounting policies and principles

3.1 Financial instruments under IFRS 9

3.1.1 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.

3.1.1.1 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 (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.

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.

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, State-guaranteed loans (SGLs) 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).

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.

CIC 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 €3.5 billion, guaranteed to the tune of €3.1 billion. The amounts declassified to stage 3 amount to €1.0 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 €0.1 billion.

Financial assets at fair value through equity

As the group does not sell its loans, 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 3.1.7 "Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities" and 3.1.8 "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 3.1.7 "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).

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.

3.1.1.2 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 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 3.1.7 "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.

3.1.2 Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified in one of the following two categories:

3.1.2.1 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.

3.1.2.2 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 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.

3.1.3 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 the case for subordinated notes issued by the group.

3.1.4 Foreign currency transactions

Financial assets and liabilities denominated in a currency other than the functional currency are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date.

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".

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 portfolio 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.

3.1.5 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.

The group uses in 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.

3.1.5.1 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.

3.1.5.2 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 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:
 - maintaining 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:
 - updating 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.

3.1.6 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.

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.

3.1.7 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.

3.1.8 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.

3.1.8.1 Governance

As a subsidiary of the Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale group, CIC has the same organizational structure as the Crédit Mutuel's other regional groups.

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 management 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.

3.1.8.2 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 assessment of 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 has 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.

3.1.8.3 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 years) 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.

3.1.8.4 Stage 3 – Non-performing loans

In stage 3, 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 group applies the new definition of prudential default in accordance with EBA guidelines and regulatory technical standards on applicable materiality thresholds.

The main developments related to the implementation of this new definition are the following:

- 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.

The group 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.

3.1.8.5 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.

3.1.8.6 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 3.1.6 "Financial guarantees and financing commitments" and 3.2.2 "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.

3.1.9 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.

3.1.9.1 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.

3.1.9.2 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.

3.1.9.3 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.

3.2 Non-financial instruments

3.2.1 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 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 is any lease that is not a finance lease.

3.2.1.1 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 3.1.8 "Measurement of credit risk").

3.2.1.2 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.

3.2.2 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.

3.2.3 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 actuarial gains, which is recognized in shareholders' equity, as unrealized or deferred gains and losses.

3.2.3.1 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.

These 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 and employee categories;
- 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).

Pension reform enacted on April 15, 2023

In France, the changes brought about by the pension reform constitute a change in the retirement benefits plan, the impact of which in terms of past service cost has been recognized in the income statement.

In France, retirement benefits in the group's banks are at least 60% covered by insurance from ACM Vie – an insurance company which is part of the Crédit Mutuel group and is consolidated under the equity method.

3.2.3.2 Supplementary pensions covered by pension funds

The AFB interim agreement of September 13, 1993 modified the pension schemes of banking institutions. Since January 1, 1994, the banks have been members of the national schemes Arrco and Agirc. The four pension funds to which the group's banks belong, depending on the case, have been merged. They ensure the payment of the various expenses provided for in the interim agreement, from their reserves supplemented, if necessary, by an increase in annual contributions payable by the banks concerned, the average rate of which over the next ten years is capped at 4% of the payroll. The pension fund resulting from the mergers was transformed into an IGRS in 2009. It has sufficient assets.

3.2.3.3 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.

3.2.3.4 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, 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 give rise to a provision.

3.2.3.5 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.

3.2.3.6 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.

3.2.4 Non-current assets

3.2.4.1 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 assets such as lease rights are tested for impairment 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".

3.2.4.2 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. Computer and safety equipment have been excluded due to their replaceable nature, in accordance with the standard.

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. 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.

3.2.5 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.

3.2.6 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.

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.

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.

3.2.7 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".

3.3 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;
- 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.

4 Related-party information

Parties related to CIC are companies consolidated by CIC, as well as by the CMAF group.

Transactions carried out between CIC and its subsidiaries and associates are carried out under normal market conditions, at the time these transactions are completed.

The list of CIC's consolidated companies is presented in note 2a of the figures, below. As transactions carried out and outstandings that exist at the end of the period between the group's fully 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.

5 Standards and interpretations adopted by the European Union and not yet applied

5.1 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 2a Consolidation scope

Merger:

■ CIC Capital Ventures Québec with CIC Capital Canada

			06/30/2025			12/31/2024		
			Percentage		Method ⁽¹⁾	Percentage		Method ⁽¹⁾
Companies	Currency	Country	Control	Interest		Control	Interest	
Consolidated company: Crédit Industriel et Commercial – CIC								
CIC Brussels (branch)		Belgium	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
CIC Hong Kong (branch)	USD	Hong Kong	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
CIC London (branch)	GBP	United Kingdom	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
CIC New York (branch)	USD	USA	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
CIC Singapore (branch)	USD	Singapore	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
A. Banking network								
CIC Est		France (i)	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
CIC Lyonnaise de Banque		France (i)	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
CIC Lyonnaise de Banque Monaco (branch)		Monaco	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
CIC Nord Ouest		France (i)	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
CIC Ouest		France (i)	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
CIC Sud Ouest		France (i)	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
B. Business line subsidiaries								
Crédit Mutuel Factoring		France (i)	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Crédit Mutuel Leasing		France (i)	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Crédit Mutuel Leasing Benelux		Belgium	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Crédit Mutuel Leasing Spain (branch)		Spain	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Crédit Mutuel Leasing Gmbh		Germany	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Crédit Mutuel Leasing Nederland (branch)		The Netherlands	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Crédit Mutuel Real Estate Lease		France	54	54	FC	54	54	FC
FCT Crédit Mutuel Factoring		France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Gesteurop		France (i)	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
C. Corporate banking and capital markets ⁽²⁾								
Caroline 1		France (i)	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Satellite		France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
D. Asset management and private banking								
Banque CIC (Suisse)	CHF	Switzerland	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Banque de Luxembourg		Luxembourg	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Banque de Luxembourg Belgique (branch)		Belgium	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Banque de Luxembourg Investments SA		Luxembourg	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Banque Transatlantique		France (i)	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Banque Transatlantique London (branch)	GBP	United Kingdom	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Banque Transatlantique Belgium		Belgium	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Banque Transatlantique Luxembourg		Luxembourg	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Dubly Transatlantique Gestion		France (i)	100	100	FC	100	100	FC

5 CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

			06/30/2025			12/31/2024		
			Percentage		Method ⁽¹⁾	Percentage		Method ⁽¹⁾
Companies	Currency	Country	Control	Interest		Control	Interest	
E. Private equity								
CIC Capital Belgium		Belgium	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
CIC Capital Canada Inc.	CAD	Canada	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
CIC Capital Deutschland GmbH		Germany	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
CIC Capital Suisse SA	CHF	Switzerland	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
CIC Capital Ventures Quebec	CAD	Canada			ME	100	100	FC
CIC Conseil		France (i)	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Crédit Mutuel Capital		France (i)	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Crédit Mutuel Innovation		France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Crédit Mutuel Equity		France (i)	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
Crédit Mutuel Equity SCR		France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
F. Structure and logistics								
CIC Participations		France	100	100	FC	100	100	FC
G. Insurance companies								
Groupe des Assurances du Crédit Mutuel (GACM) ⁽³⁾		France	16	16	EM	16	16	EM

⁽¹⁾ Method: ME = Merged; FC = full consolidation; EM = Equity method; NC = Not consolidated.

⁽²⁾ Corporate banking and capital markets activities are mainly carried out by Crédit Industriel et Commercial – consolidating entity; see note 3.

⁽³⁾ Based on the consolidated financial statements.

⁽⁴⁾ Members of the tax consolidation group set up by CIC.

Note 2b Fully consolidated entities with significant non-controlling interests

06/30/2025	Percentage of non-controlling interests in the consolidated financial statements				Financial information regarding fully-consolidated entities ⁽¹⁾			
	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	OCI	Net revenue	Net income
Crédit Mutuel Real Estate Lease	46%	-1	20	0	5,850	0	10	-3

⁽¹⁾ Amounts before elimination of intercompany balances and transactions.

12/31/2024	Percentage of non-controlling interests in the consolidated financial statements				Financial information regarding fully-consolidated entities ⁽¹⁾			
	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	OCI	Net revenue	Net income
Crédit Mutuel Real Estate Lease	46%	0	20	0	5,857	0	23	0

⁽¹⁾ Amounts before elimination of intercompany balances and transactions.

Note 3 Analysis of the income statement by business line and geographic area

Business line analysis principle

- Retail Banking comprises a) the banking network, made up of the regional banks and the CIC network in Île-de-France, and b) the specialized business lines whose product marketing is performed by the banking network: real estate and equipment leasing, factoring, real estate. The consolidated insurance activity recognized under the equity method is attached.
- Corporate Banking and Capital Markets comprise a) corporate and institutional financing, specialized financing and international activities, and b) Capital Markets, which include investments in interest-rate, equity and credit-related activities (ITAC) and stock market intermediation.
- Asset Management and Private Banking include asset management, collective third-party management; for private banking, companies for which this is the main purpose, both in France and abroad.
- Private equity, proprietary trading and financial engineering departments are made up of dedicated entities. The entire portfolio is valued at fair value by option.
- The holding company covers all activities not assigned to another business.
- Each consolidated company is included in only one business line, corresponding to its core business in terms of contribution to the group's results, with the exception of CIC, whose annual financial statements are allocated on a cost accounting basis.

BREAKDOWN OF THE INCOME STATEMENT BY BUSINESS LINE

06/30/2025	Retail banking	Corporate banking and Capital Markets	Asset management and private banking	Private Equity	Holding Company	Total
Net revenue	2,091	651	428	211	12	3,393
General operating expenses	-1,388	-246	-289	-47	-27	-1,997
Gross operating income	703	405	139	164	-15	1,396
Cost of counterparty risk	-233	13	7	-	-	-213
Gains on other assets ⁽¹⁾	74	-	-	-	6	80
Income before tax	544	418	146	164	-9	1,263
Income tax	-164	-138	-33	6	17	-312
Net income	380	280	113	170	8	951

⁽¹⁾ Includes net income of entities accounted for using the equity method and impairment losses on goodwill.

06/30/2024	Retail banking	Corporate banking and Capital Markets	Asset management and private banking	Private Equity	Holding Company	Total
Net revenue	1,957	630	437	223	27	3,274
General operating expenses	-1,338	-225	-287	-45	-29	-1,924
Gross operating income	619	405	150	178	-2	1,350
Cost of counterparty risk	-208	-37	-22	-	-	-267
Gains on other assets ⁽¹⁾	74	-1	-	-	-	73
Income before tax	485	367	128	178	-2	1,156
Income tax	-108	-94	-32	-2	-76	-312
Net income	377	273	96	176	-78	844

⁽¹⁾ Includes net income of entities accounted for using the equity method and impairment losses on goodwill.

BREAKDOWN OF INCOME STATEMENT BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

	06/30/2025				06/30/2024			
	France	Europe outside France	Other countries	Total	France	Europe outside France	Other countries	Total
Net revenue	2,829	397	167	3,393	2,718	384	172	3,274
General operating expenses	-1,695	-246	-56	-1,997	-1,642	-233	-49	-1,924
Gross operating income	1,134	151	111	1,396	1,076	151	123	1,350
Cost of counterparty risk	-203	-4	-6	-213	-252	-25	10	-267
Gains on other assets ⁽¹⁾	81	-1	-	80	73	-	-	73
Income before tax	1,012	146	105	1,263	897	126	133	1,156
Income tax	-264	-26	-22	-312	-248	-35	-29	-312
Post-tax gains and losses on discontinued assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income	748	120	83	951	649	91	104	844

⁽¹⁾ Including net income from equity-accounted entities and goodwill impairment losses.

NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET – ASSETS

Note 4 Cash and central banks

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Cash and central banks		
Central banks	42,850	40,649
of which mandatory reserves	1,746	1,787
Local bank	198	272
TOTAL	43,048	40,921

Note 5 Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Note 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	12,238	721	5,025	17,984	11,526	735	4,758	17,019
Government securities	1,610	0	0	1,610	1,787	0	0	1,787
Bonds and other debt securities	9,163	721	361	10,245	8,665	735	355	9,755
■ Listed	9,163	0	62	9,225	8,665	0	9	8,674
■ Non-listed	0	721	299	1,020	0	735	346	1,081
of which UCIs	0		117	117	0		64	64
Shares and other capital instruments	1,465	-	4,112	5,577	1,074	-	3,872	4,946
■ Listed	1,465	-	251	1,716	1,074	-	239	1,313
■ Non-listed	0	-	3,861	3,861	0	-	3,633	3,633
Long-term investments	-	-	552	552	-	-	531	531
■ Equity investments	-	-	134	134	-	-	134	134
■ Other long-term investments	-	-	53	53	-	-	52	52
■ Investments in subsidiaries and associates	-	-	364	364	-	-	344	344
■ Other long-term investments	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Derivative instruments	5,958	-	-	5,958	5,985	-	-	5,985
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⁽¹⁾	-	-	181	181	-	-	161	161
TOTAL	32,731	721	5,219	38,671	31,873	735	4,934	37,542

⁽¹⁾ Reimbursement rights concerning the defined benefit plan for retirement benefits.

Note 5b Analysis of trading derivatives

	06/30/2025			12/31/2024		
	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities
Trading derivatives						
Rate instruments	148,375	4,188	3,963	152,608	3,889	3,784
Swaps	110,165	3,693	3,727	116,623	3,351	3,635
Other firm contracts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Options and conditional instruments	38,210	495	236	35,985	538	149
Foreign exchange instruments	132,278	1,461	1,466	114,403	1,830	1,681
Swaps	57,380	37	71	53,275	79	49
Other firm contracts	15,403	1,104	1,077	14,681	1,373	1,254
Options and conditional instruments	59,495	320	318	46,447	378	378
Other derivatives	24,997	309	242	23,031	266	215
Swaps	6,314	100	110	6,444	108	126
Other firm contracts	13,145	57	50	11,941	41	32
Options and conditional instruments	5,538	152	82	4,646	117	57
TOTAL	305,650	5,958	5,671	290,042	5,985	5,680

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

Note 6a Hedging derivatives

	06/30/2025			12/31/2024		
	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities
Hedging derivatives						
Fair Value Hedges	94,889	693	1,189	100,698	853	1,354
Swaps	94,888	693	1,189	100,697	853	1,354
Other firm contracts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Options and conditional instruments	1	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	94,889	693	1,189	100,698	853	1,354

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.

Hedging derivatives consist solely of interest rate instruments.

Note 6b Revaluation adjustment on rate-hedged books

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Fair value of portfolio interest rate risk		
■ in financial assets	237	171
■ in financial liabilities	-16	-15

Note 7 Financial assets at fair value through shareholders' equity

Note 7a Financial assets at fair value through shareholders' equity, by type of product

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Government securities	5,697	5,952
Bonds and other debt securities	19,998	18,139
Listed	18,852	17,022
Non-listed	1,146	1,117
Related receivables	149	176
Debt securities subtotal, gross	25,844	24,267
<i>Of which impaired debt securities (S3)</i>	22	3
Impairment of performing loans (S1/S2)	-16	-15
Other impairment (S3)	-14	-3
Debt securities subtotal, net	25,814	24,249
Shares and other capital instruments	0	0
Listed	0	0
Non-listed	0	0
Long-term investments	338	336
Equity investments	71	70
Other long-term investments	199	199
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	68	67
Loaned securities	0	0
Non-performing current account advances to non-trading real estate company	0	0
Receivables related	0	0
Subtotal, equity instruments	338	336
TOTAL	26,152	24,585
<i>of which unrealized capital gains or losses recognized under equity</i>	-100	3
<i>of which listed equity investments</i>	0	0

Note 7b 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				
Fair value through equity	21,872	3,858	422	26,152
■ Government and equivalent securities	5,263	336	122	5,721
■ Bonds and other debt securities	16,609	3,486	0	20,095
■ Shares and other capital instruments	0	0	0	0
■ Investments and other long-term securities	0	36	233	269
■ Investments in subsidiaries and associates	0	0	67	67
Trading/Fair value option/Other	10,336	20,296	7,858	38,490
■ 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	6,748	1,232	1,183	9,163
■ Bonds and other debt securities - Fair value option	0	0	721	721
■ Bonds and other debt securities - Other FVPL	298	57	7	362
■ Shares and other equity instruments - Trading	1,465	0	0	1,465
■ Shares and other equity instruments - Other FVPL	251	0	3,861	4,112
■ Investments and other long-term securities - Other FVPL	1	10	177	188
■ Investments in subsidiaries and associates - Other FVPL	0	23	341	364
■ 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 - Fair value option	0	0	0	0
■ Loans and receivables due from customers - Other FVPL	0	13	0	13
■ Loans and receivables - Trading	0	14,535	0	14,535
■ Derivatives and other financial assets - Trading	85	4,377	1,496	5,958
Hedging derivatives	0	693	0	693
TOTAL	32,208	24,847	8,280	65,335
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Trading/Fair value option	2,404	22,259	1,903	26,566
■ 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
■ 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	3,864	1,903	8,171
Hedging derivatives	3	1,186	0	1,189
TOTAL	2,407	23,445	1,903	27,755

There is no transfer between levels 1 and 2 whose amount exceeds 10% of the amount of the "Total" line for the concerned category of assets or liabilities.

Description of levels:

- 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 incorporate risks that would not be captured by the model, liquidity risks associated with the instrument or parameter in question, and the counterparty risk present in the fair value of over-the-counter derivatives.

The methods used may change.

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.

5 CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

12/31/2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Fair value through equity	20,646	3,513	426	24,585
■ Government and equivalent securities	5,739	162	90	5,991
■ Bonds and other debt securities	14,907	3,351	0	18,258
■ Shares and other capital instruments	0	0	0	0
■ Investments and other long-term securities	0	0	269	269
■ Investments in subsidiaries and associates	0	0	67	67
Trading/Fair value option/Other	9,196	20,771	7,413	37,380
■ 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	1,188	1,157	8,665
■ Bonds and other debt securities - Fair value option	0	0	735	735
■ Bonds and other debt securities - Other FVPL	289	58	8	355
■ Shares and other equity instruments - Trading	1,074	0	0	1,074
■ Shares and other equity instruments - Other FVPL	239	0	3,632	3,871
■ Investments and other long-term securities - Other FVPL	1	0	185	186
■ Investments in subsidiaries and associates - Other FVPL	0	0	345	345
■ 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 - Fair value option	0	0	0	0
■ Loans and receivables due from customers - Other FVPL	0	15	0	15
■ Loans and receivables - Trading	0	14,362	0	14,362
■ Derivatives and other financial assets - Trading	61	4,573	1,351	5,985
Hedging derivatives	1	852	0	853
TOTAL	29,843	25,136	7,839	62,818
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Trading/Fair value option	1,769	22,810	1,729	26,308
■ Due to credit institutions - Fair value option	0	68	0	68
■ Amounts 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	4,249	1,729	7,747
Hedging derivatives	0	1,354	0	1,354
TOTAL	1,769	24,164	1,729	27,662

There is no transfer between levels 1 and 2 whose amount exceeds 10% of the amount of the "Total" line for the concerned category of assets or liabilities.

At December 31, 2024, a reclassification of £2,030 million (€2,448 million) was made in level 2 by CIC London from "Debt securities at amortized cost" to "Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss".

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 7c 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	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
RMBS	1,135	1,115
CMBS	0	0
CLO	4,150	3,828
Other ABS	5,834	5,803
TOTAL	11,119	10,746

Unless otherwise indicated, securities are not hedged by CDS.

EXPOSURES TO RMBS, CMBS, CLO AND OTHER ABS

06/30/2025	RMBS	CMBS	CLO	Other ABS	Total
Fair value through profit or loss	49	-	-	9	58
Amortized cost	8	-	298	3,624	3,930
Fair value – Others	1	-	9	102	112
Fair value through equity	1,077	-	3,843	2,099	7,019
TOTAL	1,135	0	4,150	5,834	11,119
France	552	-	966	1,902	3,420
Spain	45	-	-	340	385
United Kingdom	109	-	296	272	677
Europe excluding France, Spain and the UK	399	-	108	1,933	2,440
USA	1	-	2,780	1,028	3,809
Other	29	-	-	359	388
TOTAL	1,135	0	4,150	5,834	11,119
US Branches	0	-	-	-	0
AAA	1,123	-	3,802	1,890	6,815
AA	10	-	277	806	1,093
A	1	-	62	2	65
BBB	0	-	-	-	0
BB	0	-	-	0	0
B or below	1	-	-	7	8
Not rated	0	-	9	3,129	3,138
TOTAL	1,135	0	4,150	5,834	11,119
Origination 2009 and earlier	12	-	-	7	19
Origination 2010-2014	10	-	-	0	10
Origination 2015-2019	0	-	260	90	350
Origination since 2020	1,100	-	3,890	5,736	10,726
TOTAL	1,122	0	4,150	5,833	11,105

5 CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

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	3,701	4,018
Fair value – Others	1	0	6	128	135
Fair value through equity	992	0	3,516	1,952	6,460
TOTAL	1,115	0	3,828	5,803	10,746
France	557	0	826	2,021	3,404
Spain	49	0	0	332	381
United Kingdom	54	0	171	366	591
Europe excluding France, Spain and the UK	416	0	172	1,618	2,206
USA	2	0	2,659	1,158	3,819
Other	37	0	0	308	345
TOTAL	1,115	0	3,828	5,803	10,746
US Branches	0	0	0	0	0
AAA	1,101	0	3,497	2,017	6,615
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	8
Not rated	0	0	6	3,230	3,236
TOTAL	1,115	0	3,828	5,803	10,746
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	3,828	5,796	10,724
TOTAL	1,115	0	3,828	5,803	10,746

Note 8 Financial assets at amortized cost

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Securities at amortized cost	5,094	5,167
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	46,462	46,127
Loans and receivables due from customers	255,786	255,516
TOTAL	307,343	306,810

Note 8a Securities at amortized cost

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Securities	5,083	5,164
Government securities	1,317	1,341
Bonds and other debt securities	3,766	3,823
■ Listed	3,054	3,083
■ Non-listed	712	740
Related receivables	15	19
TOTAL GROSS	5,099	5,183
<i>of which impaired assets (S3)</i>	3	23
Impairment of performing loans (S1/S2)	-2	-2
Other impairment (S3)	-3	-14
TOTAL	5,094	5,167

At June 30, 2025, the net carrying amount of HQLA debt securities recognized as assets at amortized cost amounted to €1,967 million, compared to €1,915 million at December 31, 2024. The estimated fair value of these assets is €1,989 million, compared to €1,858 million at December 31, 2024.

Note 8b Loans and receivables due from credit institutions at amortized cost

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Performing loans (S1/S2)	46,177	45,603
Current accounts	19,326	20,852
Loans	22,357	20,017
Other receivables	3,871	3,973
Pensions	622	761
Gross receivables subject to individual impairment (S3)	0	0
Receivables related	286	525
Impairment of performing loans (S1/S2)	-1	-1
Other impairment (S3)	0	0
TOTAL	46,462	46,127

Note 8c Loans and receivables due from customers at amortized cost

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Performing loans (S1/S2)	237,175	236,905
Commercial loans	7,473	7,728
Other customer receivables	229,066	228,567
■ home loans	111,884	113,057
■ other loans and receivables ⁽¹⁾	110,938	109,451
■ pensions	6,244	6,059
Related receivables	636	610
Gross receivables subject to individual impairment (S3)	6,957	6,829
Gross receivables	244,132	243,734
Impairment of performing loans (S1/S2)	-988	-969
Other impairment (S3)	-2,760	-2,726
Subtotal I	240,384	240,039
Finance leases (net investment)	15,063	15,017
Equipment	9,805	9,793
Real estate	5,258	5,224
Gross receivables subject to individual impairment (S3)	619	710
Impairment of performing loans (S1/S2)	-102	-98
Other impairment (S3)	-179	-152
Subtotal II	15,401	15,477
TOTAL	255,786	255,516
<i>of which equity loans</i>	15	15
<i>of which subordinated loans</i>	12	12

⁽¹⁾ This includes guarantee deposits paid in respect of payment commitments to the Single Resolution Fund (€146 million) and the Deposit Guarantee Fund (€129 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.

STATE-GUARANTEED LOANS

At June 30, 2025, State-guaranteed loans issued by the group amounted to €3,454 million.

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.

06/30/2025	Outstandings			Impairment		
	S1	S2	S3	S1	S2	S3
Amount	1,457	956	1,041	-1	-3	-137

12/31/2024	Outstandings			Impairment		
	S1	S2	S3	S1	S2	S3
Amount	2,072	1,353	1,090	-2	-4	-139

FINANCE LEASE TRANSACTIONS WITH CUSTOMERS

	12/31/2024	Increase	Decrease	Other	06/30/2025
Gross carrying amount	15,727	1,405	-1,456	6	15,682
Impairment of non-recoverable lease payments	-250	-86	55	-1	-281
Net carrying amount	15,477	1,319	-1,401	6	15,401

Note 9 Gross values and movements in impairment provisions

Note 9a 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	46,128	15,934	-15,177	0	-422	46,463
■ 12-month expected losses (S1)	46,128	15,934	-15,177	0	-422	46,463
■ expected losses at termination (S2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial assets at amortized cost – loans and receivables due from customers, subject to	259,461	42,996	-42,098	0	-544	259,815
■ 12-month expected losses (S1)	228,341	41,865	-38,119	-2,408	-865	228,814
■ expected losses at termination (S2)	23,581	839	-2,827	1,719	112	23,424
■ expected losses on assets credit-impaired (S3) at the end of the period but not credit-impaired on initial recognition	7,357	273	-1,105	690	208	7,423
■ expected losses on assets credit-impaired (S3) at the end of the period and on initial recognition	182	19	-48	-1	1	153
Financial assets at amortized cost – securities	5,183	898	-963	-19	0	5,099
■ 12-month expected losses (S1)	5,152	898	-962	0	0	5,088
■ 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	24,267	9,804	-6,722	19	-1,524	25,844
■ 12-month expected losses (S1)	24,264	9,804	-6,722	0	-1,524	25,822
■ 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	19	0	22
TOTAL	335,039	69,632	-64,960	0	-2,490	337,221

⁽¹⁾ Of which conversion.

5 CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

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	46,463	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	46,462
Loans and receivables due from customers	228,814	23,424	7,576	-377	-60	-713	-110	-2,939	255,786
Financial assets at amortized cost – securities	5,088	8	3	-1	0	-1	0	-3	5,094
Financial assets at FVOCI – debt securities	25,822	0	22	-17	0	1	0	-14	25,814
Financial assets at FVOCI – Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	306,187	23,432	7,601	-396	-60	-713	-110	-2,956	333,156

⁽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	46,128	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	46,127
Loans and receivables due from customers	228,341	23,581	7,539	-360	-51	-707	-152	-2,878	255,516
Financial assets at amortized cost – securities	5,152	8	23	-1	0	-1	0	-14	5,167
Financial assets at FVOCI – debt securities	24,264	0	3	-15	0	0	0	-3	24,249
Financial assets at FVOCI – Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	303,885	23,589	7,565	-377	-51	-708	-152	-2,895	331,059

⁽¹⁾ Post-model adjustment and further depreciation of €50 million on leveraged transactions.

Note 9b Movements in impairment provisions

	12/31/2024	Addition	Reversal	Other	06/30/2025
Financial assets at amortized cost – loans and receivables due from credit institutions	-1	0	1	0	0
■ 12-month expected losses (S1)	-1	0	0	0	-1
Financial assets at amortized cost – loans and receivables due from customers	-3,945	-980	889	6	-4,030
■ 12-month expected losses (S1)	-360	-171	152	2	-377
■ expected losses at termination (S2)	-707	-338	330	2	-713
■ expected losses on assets credit-impaired (S3) at the end of the period but not credit-impaired on initial recognition	-2,878	-471	407	3	-2,939
■ 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	1	0	11	-4
■ 12-month expected losses (S1)	-1	0	0	0	-1
■ 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	-18	-8	7	-11	-30
■ 12-month expected losses (S1)	-15	-8	6	0	-17
■ expected losses at termination (S2)	0	0	1	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	-11	-14
TOTAL	-3,981	-988	897	6	-4,065

The group conducted a sensitivity test of the cost of risk (including post-model adjustment). It is presented in note 1.

Note 10 Tax

Note 10a Current tax

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Assets (through profit or loss)	503	627
Liabilities (through profit or loss)	241	325

Note 10b Deferred tax

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Assets (through profit or loss)	388	392
Assets (through shareholders' equity)	69	87
Liabilities (through profit or loss)	251	257
Liabilities (through shareholders' equity)	23	21

Note 11 Accruals and miscellaneous assets

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Accruals - Assets		
Collection accounts	49	101
Currency adjustment accounts	36	202
Accrued income	462	478
Other accruals	1,243	2,154
Subtotal	1,790	2,935
Other assets		
Securities settlement accounts	180	107
Miscellaneous receivables	3,287	3,501
Inventories and similar	35	32
Other miscellaneous uses	4	4
Subtotal	3,506	3,644
TOTAL	5,296	6,579

Accruals and miscellaneous receivables consist mainly of suspense accounts relating to interbank payment systems.

Expense accounts payable and receivables concern employee benefit expenses and general operating expenses and do not concern lending or borrowing for which accrued interest not yet due constitutes debts or related receivables.

Note 12 Investments in equity consolidated companies

Note 12a Share of net income of equity consolidated companies

06/30/2025	Country	% interest	Value of equity consolidation ⁽¹⁾	Share of net profit/(loss)	Dividends received
Groupe ACM	France	15.93%	1,494	76	54
TOTAL			1,494	76	54

12/31/2024	Country	% interest	Value of equity consolidation ⁽¹⁾	Share of net profit/(loss)	Dividends received
Groupe ACM	France	16.06%	1,458	151	213
TOTAL			1,458	151	213

⁽¹⁾ Comprises goodwill of €52 million for Groupe ACM.

Note 13 Investment property

	12/31/2024	Increase	Decrease	Other	06/30/2025
Historical cost	61	22	-4	0	79
Depreciation and impairment	-33	-1	1	0	-33
NET AMOUNT	28	21	-3	0	46

Note 14 Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Note 14a Property, plant and equipment

	12/31/2024	Increase	Decrease	Other	06/30/2025
Historical cost					
Operating sites	340	0	0	0	340
Operating buildings	2,530	21	-27	-1	2,523
Usage rights – Real estate	969	14	-10	2	975
Other property, plant and equipment	622	88	-63	0	647
TOTAL	4,461	123	-100	1	4,485
Depreciation and impairment					
Operating sites	0	0	0	0	0
Operating buildings	-1,775	-35	22	0	-1,788
Usage rights – Real estate	-457	-54	7	4	-500
Other property, plant and equipment	-445	-10	4	1	-450
TOTAL	-2,677	-99	33	5	-2,738
NET AMOUNT	1,784	24	-67	6	1,747

Note 14b Intangible assets

	12/31/2024	Increase	Decrease	Other	06/30/2025
Historical cost					
Internally developed intangible assets	0	0	0	0	0
Purchased intangible assets	396	10	-2	-3	401
■ software	219	9	0	-1	227
■ other	177	0	-2	-1	174
TOTAL	396	10	-2	-3	401
Depreciation and impairment					
Internally developed intangible assets	0	0	0	0	0
Purchased intangible assets	-239	-23	12	2	-248
■ software	-178	-8	0	0	-186
■ other	-61	-15	12	2	-62
TOTAL	-239	-23	12	2	-248
NET AMOUNT	157	-13	10	-1	154

Note 15 Goodwill

	12/31/2024	Increase	Decrease	Other	06/30/2025
Gross goodwill	33	0	0	0	33
Impairment	0	0	0	0	0
NET GOODWILL	33	0	0	0	33

Subsidiaries	12/31/2024	Increase	Decrease	Other	06/30/2025
Banque Transatlantique	6	-	-	-	6
Dubly Transatlantique Gestion	6	-	-	-	6
Crédit Mutuel Equity SCR	21	-	-	-	21
TOTAL	33	0	0	0	33

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 recoverable amount (value in use) is determined using the discounted future expected cash flow method.

To determine the value in use, the cash flows are based on business plans determined 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 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. As of June 30, 2025, the discount rate is 10%.

NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET – LIABILITIES

Note 16 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Financial liabilities held for trading	23,311	23,581
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss on option	3,256	2,727
TOTAL	26,566	26,308

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".

Note 16a Financial liabilities held for trading

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Short sales of securities	1,900	1,425
■ Government securities	0	0
■ Bonds and other debt securities	748	616
■ Shares and other capital instruments	1,153	809
Debts in respect of securities sold under repurchase agreements	15,140	15,835
Trading derivatives	5,671	5,680
Other financial liabilities held for trading	599	641
TOTAL	23,311	23,581

Note 16b 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
Securities issued	2,885	2,885	0	2,448	2,448	0
Debt securities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interbank debt	69	69	0	68	68	0
Due to customers	301	301	0	211	211	0
TOTAL	3,255	3,255	0	2,727	2,727	0

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".

Note 17 Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Note 17a Due to central banks and credit institutions

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Central banks	15	18
Due to credit institutions	102,027	94,742
Current accounts	3,885	3,718
Borrowings	87,451	79,884
Other debt	2,161	2,420
Pensions	8,063	8,166
Related debt	466	554

Note 17b Due to customers at amortized cost

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Special savings accounts	52,379	53,190
■ demand	41,968	42,170
■ term	10,411	11,020
Related debts on savings accounts	517	0
Subtotal	52,896	53,190
Demand accounts	95,795	94,842
Term deposits and borrowings	69,265	72,124
Pensions	4,185	4,183
Other debt	39	53
Related debt	1,019	1,042
Subtotal	170,303	172,244
TOTAL	223,199	225,434

Note 17c Debt securities at amortized cost

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Certificates of deposit	53	51
Interbank certificates and negotiable debt instruments	23,100	23,874
Bonds	15,624	14,246
Non-preferred senior securities	0	0
Related debt	417	574
TOTAL	39,194	38,745

At December 31, 2024, a reclassification of £2,030 million (€2,048 million) was carried out by CIC London, 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 payables" lines.

Note 18 Accruals and miscellaneous liabilities

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Accruals - Liabilities		
Accounts unavailable due to recovery procedures	20	9
Currency adjustment accounts	397	25
Accrued expenses	1,069	1,079
Deferred income	566	576
Other accruals	1,529	4,770
Subtotal	3,581	6,459
Other liabilities		
Lease obligations – Real estate	491	527
Securities settlement accounts	240	63
Outstanding amounts payable on securities	158	175
Miscellaneous creditors	781	685
Subtotal	1,670	1,450
TOTAL	5,251	7,909

Note 18a 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						
■ Real estate	105	195	127	44	20	491
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						
■ Real estate	102	205	146	47	27	527

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 19 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Note 19a 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	404	148	-3	-129	-4	416
On guarantee commitments	293	98	0	-89	-3	299
<i>of which 12-month expected losses (S1)</i>	54	26	0	-20	0	60
<i>of which expected losses at termination (S2)</i>	87	35	0	-41	-3	78
On financing commitments	71	45	-2	-36	1	79
<i>of which 12-month expected losses (S1)</i>	41	24	0	-17	0	48
<i>of which expected losses at termination (S2)</i>	26	21	0	-19	2	30
Provisions for taxes	6	0	0	-2	-3	1
Provisions for claims and litigation	8	1	0	-1	0	8
Provision for risk on miscellaneous receivables	26	4	0	-2	1	29
Other provisions	640	107	-5	-61	2	683
Provisions for mortgage saving agreements	106	0	0	-19	0	87
Provisions for miscellaneous contingencies	81	27	-5	-41	1	63
Other provisions ⁽¹⁾	453	80	0	-1	1	533
Provisions for retirement commitments	340	4	-2	0	39	381
TOTAL	1,384	259	-10	-190	37	1,479

⁽¹⁾ Other provisions relate to provisions for French economic interest groups (SPV) totaling €532 million.

Note 19b 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	241	2	-1	35	277
Supplementary pensions	19	2	-1	-1	19
Obligations for long service awards (other long-term benefits)	74	0	0	5	79
Subtotal	334	4	-2	39	374
Supplementary defined-benefit pensions covered by pension funds					
Commitments to employees and retirees ⁽¹⁾	6	0	0	0	6
Subtotal	6	0	0	0	6
TOTAL	340	4	-2	39	381

⁽¹⁾ The provisions covering shortfalls in pension funds relate to entities located abroad.

Defined-benefit plans: Main actuarial assumption	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Discount rate ⁽¹⁾	3.60%	3.50%

⁽¹⁾ The discount rate, which is determined by reference to the long-term rate on private-sector borrowings, is based on the IBOXX index.

Note 20 Subordinated debt at amortized cost

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Participating loans	0	301
Perpetual subordinated debt	26	26
Other debt	4,980	4,105
Related debt	27	25
TOTAL	5,033	4,457

SUBORDINATED DEBT REPRESENTING MORE THAN 10% OF TOTAL SUBORDINATED DEBTS

	Issue Date	Issue Amount	Currency	Rate ⁽¹⁾	Term ⁽²⁾
Redeemable subordinated notes/TSR	03/24/2016	414 M€	EUR	3 months EURIBOR +2.05%	03/24/2026
Redeemable subordinated notes/TSR	11/04/2016	700 M€	EUR	3 months EURIBOR +1.70%	11/04/2026
Subordinated debt	12/16/2022	1 000 M€	EUR	3 months EURIBOR +2.00%	12/16/2032
Subordinated debt	01/11/2024	1 000 M€	EUR	3 months EURIBOR +1.96%	01/11/2024
Subordinated debt	01/15/2025	875 M€	EUR	3 months EURIBOR +1.83%	01/15/2035

⁽¹⁾ Minimum 85% (TAM*+TMO)/2 Maximum 130% (TAM*+TMO)/2.

* For the purpose of calculating this rate, as of January 3, 2022, any reference to the monthly average money market rate will be deemed to be a reference to the €STR (Regulation (EU) 2021/1848 of October 21, 2021).

⁽²⁾ Non-depreciable, but reimbursable at borrower's discretion as of May 28, 1997 at 130% of the nominal value revalued by 1.5% per year for future years.

Note 21 Unrealized or deferred gains and losses

Note 21a Unrealized or deferred gains and losses

	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Unrealized or deferred gains or losses ⁽¹⁾ relating to:		
■ translation adjustments	37	242
■ financial assets at fair value through recyclable equity - debt instrument	-91	-157
■ financial assets at fair value through non-recyclable equity - equity instrument	-46	-82
■ share of unrealized or deferred gains and losses of associates	110	99
■ actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans	-43	-33
TOTAL	-33	69

⁽¹⁾ Balances net of corporate tax.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 21b Recycling of gains and losses recognized directly in shareholders' equity

	06/30/2025 Operations	12/31/2024 Operations
Translation adjustments		
Reclassification in income	0	0
Other movement	-205	93
Subtotal	-205	93
Revaluation of financial assets at FVOCI		
Reclassification in income	0	0
Other movement	102	-49
Subtotal	102	-49
Revaluation of hedging derivatives		
Reclassification in income	0	0
Other movement	0	0
Subtotal	0	0
Actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans	-10	-1
Share of unrealized or deferred gains and losses of associates	11	18
TOTAL	-102	61

Note 21c 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	-205	0	-205	93	0	93
Revaluation of financial assets at FVOCI	124	-22	102	-67	18	-49
Revaluation of hedging derivatives	0	0	0	0	0	0
Actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans	-14	4	-10	-3	2	-1
Share of unrealized or deferred gains and losses of associates	18	-7	11	16	2	18
CHANGES IN GAINS AND LOSSES RECOGNIZED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY	-77	-25	-102	39	22	61

Note 22 Commitments given and received

Commitments given	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Financing commitments	51,269	51,198
Commitments due to credit institutions	572	340
Commitments to customers	50,697	50,858
Guarantee commitments	22,671	22,143
Credit institution commitments	2,606	2,464
Customer commitments	20,065	19,679
Securities commitments	13,172	10,220
Securities acquired with option to repurchase	0	0
Other commitments given	13,172	10,220
Commitments received	06/30/2025	12/31/2024
Financing commitments	383	813
Commitments received from credit institutions	383	813
Commitments received from customers	0	0
Guarantee commitments	86,192	93,907
Commitments received from credit institutions	62,559	62,804
Commitments received from customer	23,633	31,103
Securities commitments	8,228	6,182
Securities sold with option to repurchase	0	0
Other commitments received	8,228	6,182

NOTES TO THE INCOME STATEMENT

Note 23 Interest income and expense

	06/30/2025		06/30/2024	
	Income	Expenses	Income	Expenses
Credit institutions and central banks	1,907	-2,049	2,721	-2,678
Customers	3,794	-1,974	3,900	-2,560
■ of which finance leasing	394	-92	361	-79
■ of which lease liability	-	-4	-	-5
Hedging derivatives	898	-745	1,305	-786
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	605	-340	831	-580
Financial assets at fair value through equity	554	0	530	0
Securities at amortized cost	75	0	84	0
Debt securities	0	-1,146	0	-1,186
Subordinated debt	0	-1	0	-1
TOTAL	7,833	-6,255	9,371	-7,791
<i>of which interest income and expense calculated at the effective interest rate</i>	<i>6,330</i>	<i>-5,169</i>	<i>7,235</i>	<i>-6,425</i>

At June 30, 2024, a reclassification of an expense of €39 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".

Note 24 Commissions

	06/30/2025		06/30/2024	
	Income	Expenses	Income	Expenses
Credit institutions	3	-3	3	-3
Customers	593	-4	543	-6
Securities	345	-69	317	-50
Derivative instruments	2	-4	2	-4
Currency transactions	12	0	10	0
Funding and guarantee commitments	31	-16	32	-25
Services provided	733	-324	740	-291
TOTAL	1,719	-420	1,647	-379

Note 25 Net gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Trading instruments	228	178
Instruments accounted for under the fair value option	-1	47
Ineffective portion of hedges	-1	14
On fair value hedges (FVH)	-1	14
Change in the fair value of hedged items	-10	-726
Change in fair value of hedging instruments	9	740
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)	52	6
Other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss ⁽¹⁾	228	177
TOTAL CHANGES IN FAIR VALUE	505	422

⁽¹⁾ Of which €181 million came from private equity business as at June 30, 2025 compared to €148 million as at June 30, 2024.

At June 30, 2024, a reclassification of an expense of €39 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".

Note 26 Net gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through shareholders' equity

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Dividends	4	3
Realized gains and losses on debt instruments	6	-5
TOTAL	10	-2

Note 27 Net gains or losses resulting from derecognition of financial assets at amortized cost

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Realized gains/(losses) on :	2	0
■ Government securities	0	0
■ Bonds and other fixed-income securities	2	0
TOTAL	2	0

Note 28 Income/expenses generated by other activities

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Income from other activities		
Investment property:	0	0
■ reversal of provisions/depreciation	0	0
■ capital gains on disposals	0	0
Rebilled expenses	19	17
Other income	33	37
Subtotal	52	54
Expenses on other activities		
Investment property:	-1	-1
■ additions to provisions/depreciation	-1	-1
■ capital losses on disposals	0	0
Other expenses	-52	-47
Subtotal	-53	-48
NET TOTAL OF OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES	-1	6

Note 29 General operating expenses

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Employee benefit expense	-1,170	-1,104
Other general operating expenses	-717	-716
Movements in depreciation, amortization and impairment for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-110	-104
TOTAL	-1,997	-1,924

Note 29a Employee benefit expense

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Wages and salaries	-681	-661
Social security contributions	-310	-285
Short-term employee benefits	0	0
Employee profit-sharing and incentive schemes	-84	-67
Payroll-based taxes	-95	-91
Other	0	0
TOTAL	-1,170	-1,104

Note 29b Average workforce

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Bank technical staff	9,637	10,044
Managers	10,329	9,923
TOTAL	19,966	19,967
<i>France</i>	<i>17,872</i>	<i>17,982</i>
<i>Rest of the world</i>	<i>2,094</i>	<i>1,985</i>

Note 29c Other general operating expenses

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Taxes and duties	-87	-73
Leases		
■ short-term asset leases	-15	-17
■ low value/substitutable asset leases ⁽¹⁾	-29	-27
■ other leases	-2	-2
Other external services	-601	-618
Other income and expenses	17	21
TOTAL	-717	-716

⁽¹⁾ Includes IT equipment.

Note 29d Movements in depreciation, amortization and impairment for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Depreciation and amortization:	-108	-107
■ property, plant and equipment	-99	-99
including usage rights	-53	-52
■ intangible assets	-9	-8
Impairment:	-2	3
■ property, plant and equipment	0	0
■ intangible assets	-2	3
TOTAL	-110	-104

Note 30 Cost of counterparty risk

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
■ 12-month expected losses (S1)	-34	90
■ Expected losses at termination (S2)	-4	-116
■ Impaired assets (S3)	-176	-241
TOTAL	-213	-267

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)	-230	196	-	-	-	-34
■ Loans and receivables due from credit institutions at amortized cost	0	0	-	-	-	0
■ Loans and receivables due from customers at amortized cost	-171	153	-	-	-	-18
of which finance leases	-19	16	-	-	-	-3
■ Financial assets at amortized cost - securities	0	0	-	-	-	0
■ Financial assets at fair value through equity - Debt securities	-8	6	-	-	-	-2
■ Financial assets at fair value through equity - Loans	0	0	-	-	-	0
■ Commitments given	-50	37	-	-	-	-13
Expected losses at termination (S2)	-393	389	-	-	-	-4
■ Loans and receivables due from credit institutions at amortized cost	0	0	-	-	-	0
■ Loans and receivables due from customers at amortized cost	-338	329	-	-	-	-9
of which finance leases	-26	25	-	-	-	-1
■ Commitments given	-55	60	-	-	-	5
Impaired assets (S3)	-461	418	-121	-15	3	-176
■ 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	-420	386	-120	-15	3	-166
of which finance leases	-3	3	-2	-1	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
■ Commitments given	-41	32	0	0	0	-9
TOTAL	-1,084	1,003	-121	-15	3	-213

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

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)	-203	293	0	0	0	90
■ 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	-159	226	0	0	0	67
of which finance leases	-27	26	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	-5	8	0	0	0	3
■ Financial assets at fair value through equity - Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Commitments given	-38	58	0	0	0	20
Expected losses at termination (S2)	-440	324	0	0	0	-116
■ 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	-373	271	0	0	0	-102
of which finance leases	-26	35	0	0	0	9
■ 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	-66	53	0	0	0	-13
Impaired assets (S3)	-530	353	-60	-10	6	-241
■ 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	-476	286	-60	-10	6	-254
of which finance leases	-3	2	-2	-2	0	-5
■ 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	-54	67	0	0	0	13
TOTAL	-1,173	970	-60	-10	6	-267

Note 31 Net gains and losses on other assets

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-2	-2
Capital losses on disposals	-4	-4
Capital gains on disposals	2	2
Gains/(losses) on disposals of shares in consolidated entities	6	0
TOTAL	4	-2

Note 32 Income tax

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Current taxes	-326	-338
Deferred tax expense/income	10	29
Adjustments in respect of prior years	4	-3
TOTAL	-312	-312

Of which -€265 million for securities in companies located in France and -€47 million for companies located outside France.

Note 33 Earnings per share

	06/30/2025	06/30/2024
Group net income	952	841
Number of shares at beginning of year	38,009,418	38,009,418
Number of shares at end of year	38,009,418	38,009,418
Weighted average number of shares	38,009,418	38,009,418
BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE (IN €)	25.05	22.12
Weighted average number of shares that may be issued	0	0
DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE (IN €)	25.05	22.12

CIC's share capital amounts to €611,858,064 made up of 38,241,129 shares with a par value of €16 each, including 231,711 treasury shares.

Note 34 Fair value hierarchy of financial instruments carried at amortized cost or at cost on the balance sheet

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
Assets					
■ Financial assets at amortized cost	298,216	307,342	1,977	54,145	242,094
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	44,736	46,462	0	44,736	0
Loans and receivables due from customers ⁽¹⁾	248,435	255,786	0	6,495	241,940
Securities	5,045	5,094	1,977	2,914	154
Liabilities					
■ Due to credit institutions	102,329	102,027	0	102,329	0
■ Due to customers	223,764	223,199	0	94,422	129,342
■ Debt securities	39,142	39,194	0	23,472	15,670
■ Subordinated debt	5,272	5,033	0	5,272	0

⁽¹⁾ Including unrealized capital gains on hedging swaps (€237 million), the unrealized capital loss on loans amounted to €7,590 million.

	12/31/2024				
	Market value	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets					
■ Financial assets at amortized cost	295,802	306,810	1,872	53,866	240,064
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	44,776	46,127	0	44,776	0
Loans and receivables due from customers	245,914	255,516	0	5,989	239,925
Securities	5,112	5,167	1,872	3,101	139
Liabilities					
■ Due to credit institutions	95,368	94,742	0	95,368	0
■ Due to customers	226,110	225,434	0	93,336	132,774
■ Debt securities	38,643	38,745	0	24,251	14,392
■ Subordinated debt	4,652	4,457	0	4,652	0

At December 31, 2024, a reclassification of £2,030 million (€2,448 million) was made in level 2 by CIC London from "Debt securities at amortized cost" to "Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss".

Note 35 Outstandings on related party transactions

	06/30/2025		12/31/2024	
	Associates (companies accounted for using the equity method)	Parent company	Associates (companies accounted for using the equity method)	Parent company
Assets				
■ Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	120	45	120	22
■ Financial assets at FVOCI	0	0	0	0
■ Financial assets at amortized costs	4,434	25,624	4,368	24,466
■ Other assets	0	9	0	21
Liabilities				
■ Due to credit institutions	292	82,922	238	74,663
■ Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1	6	1	13
■ Due to customers	4,325	172	4,276	114
■ Debt securities	2,645	1,027	2,462	1,009
■ Subordinated debt	0	5,005	0	4,397
Off-balance sheet				
■ Financing commitments given	0	323	0	22
■ Guarantee commitments given	0	27	0	25
■ Financing commitments received	0	0	0	1
■ Guarantee commitments received	0	7,900	0	8,104
	06/30/2025		06/30/2024	
■ Interest income	50	887	67	1,149
■ Interest expense	-56	-1,778	-72	-2,142
■ Commission income	265	58	256	47
■ Commission expense	-10	-105	-7	-69
■ Net gains/(losses) on financial assets at FVOCI and FVPL	49	49	52	6
■ Other income and expenses	0	-4	0	-4
■ General operating expenses	-47	-311	-38	-304

The parent company consists of BFCM, CIC's majority shareholder, Caisse Fédérale de Crédit Mutuel (CFCM), which controls BFCM, and all their subsidiaries.

Relations with the parent company consist primarily of loans and borrowing as part of cash flow management, BFCM being the body for the group's refinancing and IT services invoiced with the Euro-Information entities.

The company consolidated by the equity method is Groupe des Assurances du Crédit Mutuel.

5.3 STATUTORY AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statutory Auditor's Review Report on the Half-yearly Financial information

For the period from January 1, 2025 to June 30, 2025

To the Shareholders' Meeting of CIC Crédit Industriel et Commercial S.A.,

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 limited examination of the Company's condensed interim consolidated financial statements, related to the period from 1 January 2025 to 30 June 2025, as attached to this report;
- 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.

I - 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.

II - 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.

The statutory auditors

Paris la Défense, August 6, 2025
KPMG S.A.
Arnaud Bourdeille
Partner

Paris la Défense, August 6, 2025
ERNST & YOUNG et Autres
Vanessa Jolivald
Partner



Additional information to the information published in the 2024 universal registration document

No republication needed identified to date.



Capital and legal information

7.1 SHARE CAPITAL

114

7.1 SHARE CAPITAL

At June 30, 2025, the share capital amounted to €611,858,064. It is divided into 38,241,129 shares each with a nominal value of €16, all of the same class and fully paid up.

There was no change in share capital for the period covered by the historical financial information.

CIC has no unissued authorized capital or exchangeable or redeemable convertible bonds granting access to capital.

CIC shares are not listed or traded on any market.



Additional information

8.1	DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC	116	8.4	CROSS-REFERENCE TABLES	117
			8.4.1	Cross-reference table of the universal registration document	117
8.2	PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DOCUMENT	116	8.4.2	Cross-reference table of the interim financial report	119
8.3	PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR AUDITING THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	116			

8.1 DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC

This amendment of the universal registration document is available on CIC's website (www.cic.fr) and on the Autorité des marchés financiers (AMF - French Financial Markets Authority) website (www.amf-france.org).

The same holds true for all reports and historical financial information. The information provided on the website does not form part of the universal registration document or this amendment.

Any person wishing to obtain additional information on CIC can ask for the documents, with no obligation to commit:

- by postal mail: CIC – Relations extérieures 6, avenue de Provence – 75009 Paris, France
- by email: compresse@cic.fr

The charter, the articles of association, the minutes of the shareholders' meetings and the reports may be accessed at the registered office: 6, avenue de Provence in Paris 9th (General Secretariat).

8.2 PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DOCUMENT

Mr. Éric Charpentier,

Chief Executive Officer

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 119 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.

Paris, August 7, 2025

8.3 PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR AUDITING THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The statutory auditors, Ernst & Young et Autres, and KPMG SA, belong to the Regional Institute of statutory auditors of Versailles (Compagnie régionale des commissaires aux comptes de Versailles).

Principal statutory auditors

Name: Ernst & Young et Autres

Address: 1/2 Place des Saisons, 92400 Courbevoie - Paris La Défense Cedex

Represented by Vanessa Jolivald

Start of first term: May 26, 1999

Current term of office: six fiscal years with effect from May 10, 2023

Expiry of this term of office: at the end of the Shareholders' Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2028.

Name: KPMG SA

Address: Tour Egho - 2, avenue Gambetta, 92066 Paris La Défense Cedex

Represented by Arnaud Bourdeille

Start of first term: May 25, 2016

Current term of office: six fiscal years with effect from May 10, 2022

Expiry of this term of office: at the end of the Shareholders' Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2027.

8.4 CROSS-REFERENCE TABLES

8.4.1 Cross-reference table of the universal registration document

Sections of Appendix 1 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/980: "Registration document for equity securities"		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
1.	Persons responsible	116	667
2.	Statutory auditors	116	668
3.	Risk factors	44-50	285-292
4.	Information about the issuer	121	665
5.	Business overview		
5.1	Main activities	3 ; 9-21	6-7 ; 10 ; 14-25
5.2	Main markets	78-79	6-7 ; 10 ; 564-567
5.3	Significant events in business development	21	45
5.4	Strategy and objectives	21	11
5.5	Degree of dependence with respect to patents or licenses, industrial, commercial or financial agreements or new manufacturing processes	N/A	665
5.6	Elements on which the declarations of the issuer concerning its competitive position are based	N/A	14-25 ; 36-42
5.7	Investments	11	N/A
6.	Organizational structure		
6.1	Description of the group	3	13
6.2	Main subsidiaries	3 ; 78-79	13 ; 613-659
7.	Review of the financial position and of net profit or loss		
7.1	Financial position	9-21	27-47
7.2	Operating income	9-21	27-47
8.	Cash and equity		
8.1	Information on the issuer's equity	55	542
8.2	Source and amount of the issuer's cash flows	57	543
8.3	Information on the borrowing conditions and the issuer's financing structure	9-12	N/A
8.4	Information concerning any restrictions on the use of equity that noticeably influences or may noticeably influence the issuer's transactions	N/A	N/A
8.5	Information on the expected financing sources necessary to honor the commitments set out in point 5.7.2	N/A	N/A
9.	Regulatory environment	6	28-32
10.	Information on trends	21	45
11.	Profit forecasts or estimates	N/A	N/A
12.	Administrative, management, supervisory and executive bodies		
12.1	Information concerning the members of CIC's administrative and management bodies	23	253
12.2	Conflicts of interest concerning the administrative, management, supervisory and executive bodies	35	267
13.	Compensation and benefits	38-40	272 ; 274
14.	Operation of the administrative and management bodies		
14.1	Expiration date of current terms of office	24-32	255-266
14.2	Service agreements binding the members of the administrative bodies to the issuer or to one of its subsidiaries	N/A	266
14.3	Information on the Auditing committee and the remuneration committee	N/A	271
14.4	Declaration indicating whether or not the issuer is in compliance with the legal corporate governance framework in force in its country of origin	N/A	254
14.5	Potentially significant impacts on corporate governance	N/A	252-266

Sections of Appendix 1 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/980: “Registration document for equity securities”		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
15.	Employees		
15.1	Number of employees	104	600
15.2	Interests in the issuer's share capital and directors' stock-options	N/A	N/A
15.3	Agreement providing for employee ownership of the issuer's shares	N/A	N/A
16.	Major shareholders		
16.1	Shareholders holding more than 5% of the share capital or voting rights	N/A	661
16.2	Existence of different voting rights of the aforementioned shareholders	N/A	664
16.3	Control of the issuer	N/A	661
16.4	Knowledge by the issuer of an agreement likely to result in a change in control at a later date	N/A	N/A
17.	Related-party transactions	76 ; 109	N/A
18.	Financial information on the issuer's assets and liabilities, financial position and results		
18.1	Historical financial information	51-110	538-613 ; 669 ; 613-659
18.2	Interim and other financial information	51-110	N/A
18.3	Verification of the annual historical financial information	110	613-659
18.4	Pro forma financial information	N/A	45 ; 539
18.5	Dividend distribution policy	N/A	662
18.6	Legal or arbitration proceedings	50	429
18.7	Material change in the financial position	N/A	665
19.	Additional information		
19.1	Share capital	114	661
19.2	Charter and articles of association	N/A	665
20.	Major contracts	N/A	665
21.	Documents available to the public	116	665 ; 666

Sections of Appendix 2 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/980: “Universal registration document”		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
1.	Information to be disclosed about the issuer		
1.1	Information required pursuant to Appendix 1 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/980	See cross-reference table above	See cross-reference table above
1.2	Issuer's statement	1	1

Pursuant to Article 19 of European Regulation No. 2017/1129 of June 14, 2017, the following items are included by way of reference:

- the annual and consolidated financial statements as well as the Group's management report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 and the statutory auditors' reports on the annual and consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2023, presented respectively on pages 29 to 49 and 197 to 470, 51 to 170, 473 to 547, 548 to 552 and 595 to 598 of the universal registration document no. D. 24-0275 (https://www.cic.fr/telechargements/institutionnel/cic/programmes-emissions/Universal_Registration_Document_CIC_2023.pdf) filed with the Autorité des marchés financiers (AMF - French Financial M on April 11, 2024;
- the annual and consolidated financial statements as well as the Group's management report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, and the statutory auditors' reports on the annual and consolidated financial statements at December 31,

2022, presented respectively on pages 29 to 51, 191 to 400, 53 to 168, 403 to 465, 473 to 512, 466 to 470 and 513 to 517 of the universal registration document no. D. 23-0274 (https://www.cic.fr/telechargements/institutionnel/cic/information-reglementee/CIC_rapport-annuel_2022.pdf) filed with the Autorité des marchés financiers (AMF - French Financial Markets Authority) on April 13, 2023;

- the annual and consolidated financial statements as well as the Group's management report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, and the statutory auditors' reports on the annual and consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2021, presented respectively on pages 29 to 47, 177 to 348, 49 to 154, 351 to 414, 421 to 459, 415 to 419 and 460 to 463 of universal registration document no. D. 22-0285 (https://www.cic.fr/telechargements/institutionnel/cic/information-reglementee/CIC_rapport-annuel_2021.pdf) filed with the Autorité des marchés financiers (AMF - French Financial Markets Authority) on April 13, 2022;

The chapters of the universal registration documents
no. D. 24-0275, no. D. 23-0274 and no. D. 22-0285 not referred to

above are either not applicable for the investor or covered
elsewhere in this universal registration document.

8.4.2 Cross-reference table of the interim financial report

Pursuant to Article 212-13 of the AMF general regulation, this universal registration document includes the information from the interim financial report mentioned in Article L. 451-1-2 of the French monetary and financial code and Article 222-4 of the AMF general regulation.

Interim financial report	Filed on August 7, 2025
1. Interim business report	
Important events that occurred during the first 6 months of the fiscal year and their impact on the interim financial statements	9-21
Description of the main risks and uncertainties for the remaining 6 months of the fiscal year	44-49
Principal transactions that occurred between related parties	76 ; 109
2. Financial statements on June 30, 2025	51-109
3. Declaration by the person responsible	116
4. Statutory auditors' report on the interim financial statements	110

Website

www.cic.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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This first Amendment to the Universal Registration Document has also been published in French.



WWW.CIC.FR



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A bank governed by Article L.511-1 et seq. of the French Monetary and Financial Code
for transactions carried out in its capacity as insurance broker