AMENDMENT TO THE UNIVERSAL REGISTRATION DOCUMENT 2021

FINANCIAL REVIEW AT 30 JUNE 2022

CRÉDIT AGRICOLE
CORPORATE & INVESTMENT BANK

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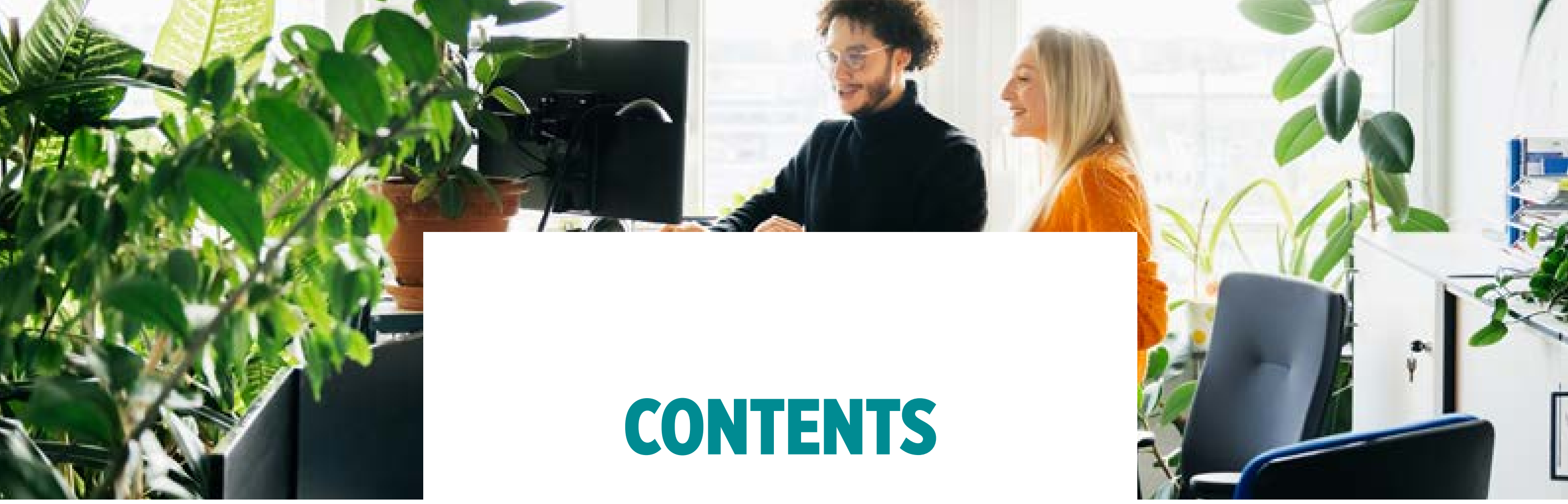

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AUTORITÉ DES MARCHÉS FINANCIERS
AMF

This Amendment to the Universal Registration Document has been filed on 11 August 2022 with AMF, as competent authority under Regulation (UE) 2017/1129, without prior approval pursuant to Article 9 of the said regulation.

The Universal Registration Document may be used for the purposes of an offer of securities to the public or an admission of securities to trading on a regulated market if completed by a securities note and, if applicable, a summary and any amendments to the Universal Registration Document. The whole is approved by the AMF in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1129.

This is a translation into English of the Amendment to the Universal Registration Document of the Company issued in French and it is available on the website of the Issuer.

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ACTIVITY REPORT FOR THE FIRST HALF OF 2022

1. CRÉDIT AGRICOLE CIB BUSINESS REVIEW AND FINANCIAL RESULTS

1.1. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ENVIRONMENT

First half

After a fall in world GDP of 3% in 2020, which had not been seen for at least forty years, 2021 saw an equally unprecedented rebound in activity of more than 6%, with +5.7% in the United States, +5.3% in the euro zone and even +6.8% in France and +6.6% in Italy. 2022 was to be the year of “normalisation”, with growth promising to remain vigorous (+4.2% forecast in January 2022 by the IMF for world growth).

However, rising inflation had become the main concern. Commodity prices have been rising. Consumer demand, which was gradually freed from health constraints and stimulated by dedicated plans (especially in the United States), rebounded sharply, whereas supply, which had been severely disrupted by the pandemic, struggled to meet it. As a result, to everyone’s surprise, inflation figures continued to increase: in the United States it reached levels not seen for forty years (+7.5% year-on-year in January) and the euro zone had never seen such a rise in prices (5.1%). Nevertheless, by early 2022, a gradual adjustment of supply to demand and a rapid return of inflation to levels closer to central bank targets could be expected.

However, Russia’s war against Ukraine, which began on 24 February 2022, was another powerful shock to the global environment. After four months of this conflict, its military outcome is far from being determined, and we already know that its economic and geopolitical consequences will be major and lasting. Several rounds of sanctions against Russia were quickly implemented, followed very quickly by Russian sanctions against the Westerns, but beyond that, the war is leading to physical cuts in production, trade links and exports in Ukraine. The blocking of the Black Sea is having a major impact on all Russian exports, as well as those from Central Asia. The disruption to global economy since then has therefore been very severe. Europe has been hit the hardest.

Although Russia and Ukraine have a low overall weight in the world economy (3.5% of world GDP in purchasing power parity) and international trade, the two countries are nonetheless decisive players in essential products such as gas, oil, wheat, fertilisers or metals that are essential to certain industrial sectors (aluminium, nickel and palladium in particular). Some sectors and countries are highly dependent on these imports: almost a quarter of refined crude oil and a third of natural gas consumed in the European Union comes from Russia (2019). Russia accounts for 38% of oil and 49% of gas imported by Germany. It provides 40% of natural gas consumed by Italy, which produces 43% of its electricity using natural gas. Russia accounts for only 1.1% of French exports and 1.5% of its imports. These are highly concentrated in hydrocarbons (43%, especially natural gas) and refining and coking products (35%). However Russia is only the second-largest supplier of gas to France (20% of the total) after Norway (40%), and gas constitutes a very limited part of the French energy mix.

At first, War's impacts were on the price of commodities and energy. The price of Brent rose above $130 per barrel at the beginning of March and ended the first half of the year at around $120, an increase of 55% since the beginning of the year. The price of natural gas, which was very volatile in first half 2022, almost doubled between the end of 2021 and end June 2022, while prices were already accelerating rapidly in second half 2021. Wheat prices were also very choppy ending the half year at $8.8 a bushel (after going as high as $12 in March), a gain of 13% over six months and 34% year-on-year. As a corollary, inflation continued to accelerate during the half year. In June, it reached 8.6% year-on-year in the euro zone and 9.1% in the United States. In France, consumer prices rose by 5.8% (Insee) year-on-year, the highest inflation since 1985.

The impacts of the Russo-Ukrainian war also translated into a significant decline in the confidence of customers type. For example, in France, the household confidence indicator fell from 103 in June 2021 to 82 in June 2022, a level equivalent to the historical lows of mid-2008 (81) and mid-2013 (79). The business climate index has also fallen but remains at 104 (113 in June 2021), above the long-term average (100) and still buoyed by the post-Covid momentum.

Accordingly, the immediate effects of the Russo-Ukrainian war are being spread through three main channels: confidence by constituting a source of great uncertainty, supply by introducing shortages of inputs leading to production difficulties, and demand by fuelling inflation, which reduces the purchasing power of households and weighs on the costs of businesses.

Depending on the degree of remoteness and post-pandemic dependence and robustness, countries are very differently affected by this new shock. However, none of them are immune to the acceleration of inflation, which was already high.

In addition, the period was marked by several drastic confinements in major cities in China. This has contributed to disruptions in global supply chains and fuelled inflation. As a result, the Chinese economy has slowed considerably: after 4.8% year-on-year in the first quarter, growth decelerated sharply in the second quarter (+0.4%), well below expectations.

US activity remained buoyant despite GDP unexpected contraction in the first quarter, by 1.5% (/Q4 2021) at an annualised rate. This decline is explained by destocking effects and the widening of external deficit, whereas domestic demand (consumption and productive investment) accelerated during the quarter. Meanwhile, the labour market remains tight with an unemployment rate of 3.6%.

Within the euro zone, GDP had generally returned to its pre-Covid level (Q4-2019) by Q3-2021, as it did in France. In Italy, the gap almost closed in Q4-2021, whereas it was still -1.1% in Germany and -3.8% in Spain. euro zone activity in Q1-2022 grew moderately (+0.6% Q2/Q1 but around +0.2% without Irish statistical effects), held back by the Omicron wave at the beginning of the year and the first effects of the sharp rise in inflation and the war in Ukraine. Momentum varies from one country to another. However, the labour market has weathered the health crisis well and the unemployment rate reached 7% in Q1-2022, compared to 7.7% in Q4-2019.

In France, in first quarter 2022, GDP contracted slightly (-0.2% /Q4 2021) due to a decline in domestic demand. Penalised by health restrictions and a decline in purchasing power due to rising inflation, household consumption fell by 1.5% in the first quarter. In the second quarter, GDP is nevertheless expected to increase slightly, thanks to stronger activity in services.

In Italy, despite an adverse economic environment, growth persisted in the first quarter. GDP grew by 0.1% (/Q4-2021), mainly driven by investment, while consumption declined, penalised by high inflation. Accelerating inflation and supply difficulties, together with deteriorating economic confidence among customer types, are all expected to lead to a slight decline in GDP in the second quarter.

With inflation soaring and the macroeconomic outlook clouded by war, especially in Europe, the task of central banks has been made all the more complex. Nevertheless, the fight against inflation became the central concern and led to a rapid acceleration of the normalisation of monetary policies. The primary objective now is to prevent inflation expectations from getting out of control and therewith prevent a deleterious inflationary spiral.

Since its abrupt hawkish reversal at the end of 2021, the Fed has only hardened its stance as inflation has consistently and surprisingly risen during first half 2022. This resulted in the first 75 basis points increase in policy rates since 1994 at the June 2022 FOMC, following a 25 basis points increase in March and a 50 basis points increase in May. At the same time, the Fed has begun to normalise its balance sheet, reducing it by $47.5 billion per month since June, a rate that will be doubled in September.

The ECB's monetary policy tightening horizon also rapidly approached as the period progressed. At end June, the ECB stopped the net purchases of the emergency programme (PEPP) in March and announced the end of net purchases under the APP in early July.

Under the influence of surging inflation, which is prompting more aggressive monetary tightening, market interest rates have risen sharply and become more volatile. The US yield curve at the end of June was flat, with both the two-year and ten-year yields at 3%, up 229 and 152 basis points respectively over the six-month period. German two-year rates have gained 119 basis points since the end of 2021, reaching 0.5% by 30 June, after being negative for seven years, and the ten-year rate has gained 155 basis points to reach 1.4% (after two and a half years below zero). The ten-year OAT, which was at 2% at the end of June, increased by 176 basis points and the ten-year BTP by 221 basis points (3.4%), bringing the spreads against the Bund to 58 and 202 basis points respectively.

Against this backdrop, the euro lost 8% of its value against the dollar, penalised by the mismatch in interest rates and monetary policies and by an economic outlook in Europe that was further clouded by the war in Ukraine. Finally, on the equity markets, after some resistance at the beginning of the war, fears of a sudden slowdown in the economy, or even a recession, grew throughout the period. This resulted in significant declines in stock market indexes: after historic highs at the beginning of January (over 7,300 for the CAC 40), the S&P 500 will have lost 20.6% and the CAC 40 17.2% over the first half of 2022. The Euro Stoxx 50 fell by the same amount (-19.6%).

1.2. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT[1]

▶ First half-year 2022

€ million	Underlying CIB[1]	Non-recurring items	Stated CIB	Wealth Management	Corporate Centre	CACIB	Change H1-22/ H1-21 underlying CIB	Change H1-22/ H1-21 underlying CIB at constant rates
Net Banking Income	**3,006**	**65**	**3,071**	**445**	**(6)**	**3,511**	**+14%**	**+10%**
Operating expenses excluding SRF	(1,440)	0	(1,440)	(370)	(5)	(1,814)	+8%	+5%
SRF	(384)	0	(384)	(3)	0	(387)	+30%	+30%
Gross operating income	**1,182**	**65**	**1,247**	**73**	**(11)**	**1,310**	**+18%**	**+11%**
Cost of risk	(202)	-	(202)	3	-	(200)	x6.1	X6.1
Share of net income of equity-accounted entities	(0)	-	(0)	-	-	(0)	nm	nm
Gain/losses on other assets	(1)	-	(1)	(1)	-	(2)	nm	nm
Pre-tax income	**979**	**65**	**1,044**	**74**	**(11)**	**1,108**	**+5%**	**-2%**
Corporate income tax	(240)	(17)	(257)	(15)	33	(240)	+20%	+12%
Net income from discontinued operations	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Net income	**739**	**48**	**787**	**60**	**23**	**870**	**+1%**	**-6%**
Non-controlling interests	(0)	(0)	(0)	4	0	4	-75%	-75%
Net income, Group Share	**739**	**48**	**787**	**56**	**23**	**866**	**+1%**	**-6%**
Operating coefficient (excluding SRF)	48%		47%					

1 Restated in net banking income for the impact of loan hedges of +€73 million, the impact of the DVA of +€12 million, the FVA-related liquidity cost of -€27 million and secured lending of +€6 million in the first half of 2022.

▶ First half-year 2021

€ million	Underlying CIB[1]	Non-recurring	Stated CIB	Wealth Management	Corporate Centre	CACIB
Net Banking Income	**2,634**	**(15)**	**2,619**	**409**	**(9)**	**3,019**
Operating expenses excluding SRF	(1,337)	0	(1,337)	(338)	(2)	(1,677)
SRF	(295)	-	(295)	(3)	0	(298)
Gross operating income	**1,002**	**(15)**	**987**	**68**	**(11)**	**1,044**
Cost of risk	(33)	-	(33)	(5)		(38)
Share of net income of equity-accounted entities	0	-	0	-	-	0
Gain/losses on other assets	(37)	-	(37)	0	-	(37)
Pre-tax income	**932**	**(15)**	**917**	**63**	**(11)**	**969**
Corporate income tax	(199)	4	(195)	(6)	20	(181)
Net income from discontinued activities	-	0	-	5	0	5
Net income	**733**	**(11)**	**722**	**62**	**9**	**793**
Non-controlling interests	(2)	0	(2)	6	0	4
Net income, Group Share	**735**	**(11)**	**724**	**56**	**9**	**789**
Operating coefficient (excluding SRF)	51%		51%			

1 Restated in net banking income for the impact of loan hedges of -€16 million, the impact of the DVA of +€7 million, the FVA-related liquidity cost of +€3 million and secured lending of -€9 million in the first half of 2021.

The first half of 2022 was marked by a difficult geopolitical and macroeconomic environment that saw the start of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, inflationary pressures and strong tensions on commodity markets. In addition to the effects of the conflict in Ukraine, there are uncertainties linked to the Chinese economy, with supply difficulties throughout the entire production chain continuing since the health crisis.

The equity markets have experienced significant volatility, with a downward trend seen since the beginning of 2022, after 2021 was marked by a significant rise in most equity indices in Europe and around the world. In January 2022, this momentum reversed and most equity indices fell. Interest rate hikes, which were anticipated at the beginning of the year and continued to be made throughout the six-month period, also automatically

(1) The sum of values contained in the tables and analyses may differ slightly from the total reported due to rounding.

weighed on equity prices. The CAC 40 index fell -17% between the end of December 2021 and the end of June 2022.

Since the beginning of 2022, with ramping up and spreading inflation, against which central banks are strongly engaged, the offensive monetary tightening in the United-States and announced in the euro zone, where quantitative mechanisms were reduced translated into a material increase in interest rates and a sovereign spreads widening. As a consequence, 10 years OAT increased by 176 basis points since le 31 December 2021 to reach 2% at end of June.

In the same time, the Euro lost 8% compared to the US dollar to finish at 1EUR/1.05 USD.

Against this backdrop, CIB's underlying revenue was €3,006 million in the first half of 2022, up sharply from the first half of 2021: +14% at current exchange rates and +10% at constant exchange rates. This increase is due to the very strong performance of the two CIB business segments: Capital markets and Investment Banking activities benefited from the high volatility on the markets that favoured hedging and investment activities, and posted revenues up +16% at current exchange rates (+13% at constant exchange rates); Financing activities also enjoyed significant growth with revenues up +13% at current exchange rates (+7% at constant exchange rates), driven by strong momentum in commercial banking.

Crédit Agricole CIB consolidated its leading positions in this six-month period: # 1 - Syndicated loans in France[(1)], # 2 - Syndicated loans in EMEA[(2)], # 4 - All Bonds in EUR Worldwide[(3)], # 3 - Project finance loans worlwide [(4)] and # 2 – *Green, Social & Sustainable bonds EUR*[(5)] again demonstrates the intensity of its focus on customer relationships.

Operating expenses amounted to -€1,824 million, up +12% at current exchange rates (+10% at constant exchange rates). This increase is mainly linked to the larger contribution to the Single Resolution Fund (SRF), which reached €384 million in the first half of 2022, compared with €295 million in the first half of 2021 (+30%). Restated for this contribution, expenses increased by +8% at current exchange rates (+5% at constant exchange rates), due to IT investments and support for business development: increase in the average headcount of +830 FTEs and variable compensation. Excluding SRF, CIB's underlying cost/income ratio was 48% in the first half of 2022, an improvement of 3 points compared to the first half of 2021.

CIB's underlying gross operating income stood at €1,182 million.

CIB's cost of risk was up significantly in the first half of 2022, with a net allocation of -€202 million versus -€33 million in the first half of 2021. The provisions recorded in the first half of 2022 were mainly due to allocations registered on Russian counterparties in connection with the Russia-Ukraine conflict (-€376 million in the first half of 2022, of which -€304 million of performing loans (Stages 1&2) and -€73 million of risky loans). Excluding Russian counterparties, the cost of risk improved significantly by +€175 million over the period.

In the first half of 2021, net gains or losses on other assets recorded a negative impact of -€37 million linked to the deconsolidation of the Algerian subsidiary.

In overall terms, CIB's underlying net income Group share amounted to €739 million in the first half of 2022, up +1% compared to the first half of 2021.

(1) Refinitiv
(2) Refinitiv R17
(3) Refinitiv N1
(4) Refinitiv X02
(5) Bloomberg

1.3. RESULTS BY BUSINESS LINE

Financing activities

€ million	H1-22 underly-ing [1]	H1-21 underly-ing [1]	Change H1-22/ H1-21
Net Banking Income	1,506	1,337	+13%
Operating expenses excluding SRF	(599)	(545)	+10%
SRF	(138)	(114)	+21%
Gross operating income	**769**	**678**	**+13%**
Cost of risk	(210)	(51)	x4.1
Share of net income of equity-accounted entities	(0)	0	nm
Gain/losses on other assets	(1)	(37)	nm
Pre-tax income	**558**	**590**	**-5%**
Corporate income tax	(126)	(74)	nm
Net income	**432**	**516**	**-16%**
Non-controlling interests	(1)	(1)	-17%
Net income, Group Share	**433**	**517**	**-16%**

[1] Restated in net banking income for the impact of loan hedges of +€73 million in the first half of 2022 and -€16 million in the first half of 2021.

The underlying revenues of Financing activities were €1,506 million in the first half of 2022. They rose +13% at current exchange rates (+7% at constant exchange rates).

The two business lines of commercial banking performed very well over the period.

- Corporate & Leveraged Finance(1) activities grew, in particular as a result of a very strong performance in the Telecom sector.
- International Trade and Transaction Banking's revenues rose in the first half of 2022 with continued growth in Private Equity Financing Solutions in partnership with CACEIS and on the Supply Chain and Export activities. High commodity prices resulted in an increase in revenues generated by Global Commodity Finance despite a decrease in volumes seen on flow financing transactions due to restrictions linked to the Russian crisis.

Revenues from structured finance activities was mostly penalised by an unfavourable comparison base in the aeronautics sector. Revenues of Shipping and Real Estate sectors were up.

Financing activities contribution to net income Group share stood at €433 million, down -16% compared to the first half of 2021, particularly owing to the significant increase in the cost of risk (-€210 million in the first half of 2022 compared with -€51 million in the first half of 2021) due to the impacts of the Russia-Ukraine conflict.

Capital markets and investment banking

€ million	H1-22 underly-ing [1]	H1-21 underly-ing [1]	Change H1-22/ H1-21
Net Banking Income	1,500	1,297	+16%
Operating expenses excluding SRF	(840)	(792)	+6%
SRF	(246)	(181)	+36%
Gross operating income	**414**	**324**	**+28%**
Cost of risk	7	18	-60%
Gain/losses on other assets	0	0	nm
Pre-tax income	**421**	**342**	**+23%**
Corporate income tax	(114)	(126)	-9%
Net income	**307**	**216**	**+42%**
Non-controlling interests	0	(1)	nm
Net income, Group Share	**307**	**217**	**+41%**

[1] Restated in net banking income for the impact of the DVA of +€12 million in the first half of 2022 (versus +€7 million in the first half of 2021), the FVA-related liquidity cost of -€27 million (versus +€3 million in the first half of 2021) and secured lending of +€6 million (versus -€9 million in the first half of 2021).

Capital Markets underlying revenues were €1,500 million in the first half of 2022. They were up sharply (+16% at current exchange rates and +13% at constant exchange rates) compared to the first half of 2021, driven by the good performance of Fixed Income activities. They posted a significant rise in revenues thanks to a volatile environment favourable to customer hedging needs, particularly in the second quarter of 2022, after temporary periods of wait-and-see behaviour from investors. Rate, foreign exchange and non-linear hedging products posted excellent commercial performances. This environment was less favourable to Primary Credit activities, which saw a fall in issue volumes.

Investment banking revenues also increased. The continued development of the Equity Solutions business, notably with the Group, enabled it to perform well over the first half of the year. Revenues of Mergers and Acquisitions also increased thanks to a good commercial activity, as did revenues of the Structured and Financial Solutions activity, offsetting a sluggish market in Equity Capital Markets activities in the first half of 2022.

Capital markets and investment banking contributed €307 million to net income Group share, up significantly by +41% compared to the first half of 2021.

(1) In the second quarter of 2022, Leveraged and Telecom Finance activities were transferred from the structured finance business line to the Corporate & Leveraged Finance business line (formerly named Debt Optimisation and Distribution).

Wealth Management

€ million	H1-22	H1-21	Change H1-22/ H1-21
Net Banking Income	445	409	+9%
Operating expenses excluding SRF	(370)	(338)	+9%
SRF	(3)	(3)	nm
Gross operating income	**73**	**68**	**+7%**
Cost of risk	3	(5)	nm
Gain/losses on other assets	(1)	0	nm
Change in the value of goodwill	0		nm
Pre-tax income	**74**	**63**	**+17%**
Corporate income tax	(15)	(6)	nm
Net income from discontinued or held-for-sale operations	1	5	nm
Net income	**60**	**62**	**-3%**
Non-controlling interests	4	6	-26%
Net income, Group Share	**56**	**56**	**-1%**

Wealth Management revenues were €445 million, up +9% at current exchange rates. Excluding the foreign exchange effect, despite unfavourable and unattractive market conditions, revenues grew by +6% compared with the first half of 2021, mainly driven by the increase in fees on assets under management as well as credit margins and margins on deposits and liquidity. The first half of 2022 also benefited from the recognition of a favourable translation adjustment following the repatriation of the capital from Miami for +€9.3 million.

At current exchange rates, expenses were -€370 million, up +9%, including an adverse exchange rate effect of €11.9 million. At constant exchange rates and excluding the impact of inflation, expenses were up +5%. This increase is mainly due to Azqore's IT charges in connection with the additional costs required to migrate the Société Générale entities (remediation plan in progress) and the growth in IT and digital investments.

Net income from discontinued or held-for-sale operations consists of the positive impact of the completion of the sale of Miami (earn-out net of tax paid by Santander) and the impact of the loss made by Brazil.

In overall terms, the Wealth Management business's net income Group share was €56 million, stable compared to the first half of 2021 (-1%).

At the end of June 2022, assets under management were €130.6 billion, down €4 billion (-3%) versus the end of 2021, due to an unfavourable market effect of -€9.3 billion relating to the equity markets, partially offset by net inflows of +€2.8 billion and a favourable foreign exchange effect of +€2.5 billion.

Corporate Centre

€ million	H1-22	H1-21	Change H1-22/ H1-21 (in €m)
Net Banking Income	(6)	(9)	3
Operating expenses excluding SRF	(5)	(2)	-3
SRF			
Gross operating income	**(11)**	**(11)**	**1**
Cost of risk	0	0	0
Gain/losses on other assets	0	0	0
Pre-tax income	**(11)**	**(11)**	**1**
Corporate income tax	33	20	13
Net income	**23**	**9**	**13**
Non-controlling interests	0	0	0
Net income, Group Share	**23**	**9**	**13**

The "Corporate Centre activities" division consists of the various impacts not attributable to the other divisions. In the first half of 2022, this concerned revenue relating to the TLTRO impact and the impact of NSFR management operations carried out in the first half of 2021. Operating expenses mainly comprised expenses incurred by Crédit Agricole CIB in connection with the Jakarta[1] project and the tax item includes tax receivables relating to coupons on AT1 instruments.

This division's net income Group share was €23 million, up +€13 million from the first half of 2021.

(1) Project from the "2020 Strategic Ambition" MTP on transfer of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Banking Services Department (DSB) to the same division at Crédit Agricole CIB's Operations, Premises & Country COOs (OPC). The DSB carries out settlement banking and commercial banking services on behalf of its clients and the Crédit Agricole Group. The teams work in pairs to improve the services to clients, to pool additional skills and resources for a greater security of our process.

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2. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTION

The main transactions entered into with related parties are described in the general framework to the interim condensed consolidated statements at 30 June 2022.

3. RECENT TREND AND OUTLOOK

Although the military situation in Ukraine remains highly uncertain, the scenario is based on the assumption of a lasting conflict, with extremely high-risk. Economies are confronted with supply and demand shocks which are themselves the result of a powerful upstream inflation shock or even shortages of commodities or essential inputs because, in addition to the war, Covid is still rampant and the collateral damage of China's "zero-Covid" strategy is obvious. Inflation is therefore likely to remain persistently high and weighs heavily on the outlook. Average inflation is expected to reach 8.3% in the United States and 8% in the euro zone in 2022 and remain well above the Fed's or ECB's 2% target, at 4.7% and 5.4%, respectively, in 2023.

Far from the epicentre of the conflict, and still buoyed by the over-stimulation of its anti-Covid strategy, the United States is expected to show some resilience in 2022. Growth is expected to continue at an above-trend pace (2.6% on average) this year. The financial position of households is healthy, with savings still abundant. Concentrated at the lower end of the income spectrum, strong wage increases fuelled by labour market tensions are also partially cushioning the rise in prices. However, support factors are dissipating and risks are mounting. Their effects should materialise in 2023, leading to a marked slowdown: growth would remain positive but, at 1.5%, would fall below its potential rate.

In the euro zone, strong private sector fundamentals and the post-Omicron rebound are no match for the damage caused by the war. The reduction in gas deliveries and the embargo on Russian oil and coal constitute a significant but still contained and localised negative supply shock. Depending on the substitution options and the more or less critical role of gas in production processes, sectors and countries are variously affected. While the response of wages to rising inflation is assumed to be moderate, government measures to support households and additional support from the savings surplus accumulated with the crisis do not fully compensate for the loss of purchasing power, which is reflected in a sharp slowdown in household consumption. Supported by a high growth rate, growth remains good over the year (2.5%) but the quarterly rate is on average barely above zero. With inflation moderating, growth will rebound modestly in the second half of 2023 to reach 1.1% on average for 2023 but will suffer from production limitations in some sectors. The probability of the risk scenario, a total cut in Russian gas supplies, the impact of which could cost almost 2 points of growth, is nevertheless high.

In France, the continued recovery of service activities in the second half of the year should enable growth to reach 2.4% on average in 2022. Despite the implementation of the price shield and the forthcoming purchasing power law, and even if the labour market remains dynamic, household purchasing power is expected to decline in 2022, while inflation is expected to reach 6% (HICP) on average over the year before gradually slowing down in 2023 to 4.8% (HICP). This would weigh on household consumption, which would, however, continue to grow in 2023 with the slowdown in inflation and a normalisation of activity in certain sectors such as automobiles. Business investment will be especially dynamic in 2021 and continue to be supported by the stimulus package, especially in certain industrial sectors, although the likely pressure on margins and the rise in interest rates should cause some businesses to postpone their investments. Overall, growth is expected to be 1.3% in 2023. The labour market remains strong despite a slowdown in job creation after an exceptional year in 2021. A slight increase in the unemployment rate in 2023 is not impossible.

In Italy, the outlook for the second half of 2022 remains negative. The desire expressed by European countries to limit their dependence on Russian gas is likely to lead to further price pressures. In addition, the greater use of liquefied natural gas to replenish strategic stocks would also fuel energy product inflation, which will be passed on to other categories of goods. The room for manoeuvre for fiscal policy to limit the negative effects of inflation will be further constrained by political uncertainties and a context of rising interest rates, which is likely to worsen the financing conditions of households and businesses. Finally, the stalemate in the Ukraine conflict also offers little prospect of a rapid recovery in confidence. The Italian economy is still expected to grow by 2.5% in 2022, but by only 0.8% in 2023, when these difficulties fully materialise.

In emerging countries, the risk of stagflation looms large. Countries face an acute growth/inflation dilemma with little (or for some, no) means to resolve it, and the tightening of global financial conditions is a real challenge. The emerging countries are therefore entering a dangerous phase that threatens the most fragile, fiscally and/or financially but also socially. As always, they are entering it in no particular order. The most severely affected area is obviously Central Europe, while at the other end of the spectrum, the Gulf countries are benefiting from their energy rents. As regards China, growth is not expected to exceed 4%. The second half of the year will be marked by the celebrations of the 20th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, before which there is little chance of the authorities easing up on health measures. In this context, only public demand – and possibly external demand – can drive growth.

As inflation accelerated and spread, but also as there was a risk of it becoming more entrenched, the rhetoric and then the actions of central banks hardened.

The United States is naturally ahead of the curve on monetary tightening and a further round of rapid increases totalling 200 basis points is expected, bringing the Fed Funds target rate to 3.50%-3.75% by the end of 2022. Despite the focus on inflation, the anticipated slowdown in the economy could cause the Fed to be cautious and pause next year: the Fed Funds rate would stabilise in 2023. In addition, the Fed's balance sheet normalisation will continue as announced.

In the euro zone, the ECB initiated a tightening cycle in July: after the end of the Pandemic Emergency Purchase Program (PEPP) in March, net purchases under the Asset Purchase Program (APP) came to a halt at the beginning of July and the ECB carried out an initial increase in its three key rates, which was larger than announced, by 50 basis points, bringing the deposit rate to 0%, the refinancing rate to 0.50% and the marginal lending rate to 0.75%. The ECB's clear focus on inflation should result in several more rate hikes between now and March 2023 (bringing the deposit rate to around 1.5%). It would then stabilise them in the face of clear signs of economic slowdown, which will lead it to greater pragmatism. At the same time, TLTRO repayments during 2023 are expected to accentuate the restrictive stance of monetary policy through quantitative tightening (reduction of excess liquidity and return of collateral from the ECB to banks and then to investors).

The upward movement in market interest rates in the first half of the year is set to continue. In the euro zone, it is coupled with pressures on sovereign risk premiums, which are a point of vigilance for the ECB with regard to the effectiveness of the transmission of its monetary policy within the euro zone. The 10-year Bund would reach 2.5% at the end of 2022 and then fall to 2.1% at the end of 2023. Spreads should widen to 70 basis points for the OAT and 250 basis points for the Italian BTP at the end of 2023. Developments in monetary policy and interest rates are refocusing the markets' attention on public debt trajectories, which is contributing to the widening of spreads and could bring back the risk of financial fragmentation. In this respect, at its meeting on 21 July, the ECB specified the contours of the "anti-fragmentation" programme announced in June, with, in addition to the flexibility it is allowing itself in the reinvestments of the PEPP, the new Transmission Protection Instrument (TPI), which will consist of purchases of debt securities issued by the public sector. However, the trigger criteria for this tool are not known and it will have to convince the markets, at a time when a political crisis has opened up in Italy, to ensure that the widening of spreads remains contained.

In the United States, the aggressive rise in key rates should result in a ten-year Treasuries rate close to 3.4% in the third quarter before falling back to 3% at the end of 2022 and 2.8% at the end of 2023, as the yield curve is inverted over the period.

Crédit Agricole CIB Outlook for 2022

The first half of 2022 unfolded in an uncertain economic and geopolitical environment, with a higher-than-expected rise in inflation and no end in sight to the Russia-Ukraine conflict. These uncertainties have led to a high level of volatility in rates, spreads and forex in global economies. Against this backdrop, Crédit Agricole CIB had a very good half-year thanks to its business momentum and the complementary nature of its business lines. As such, the Group posted an increase in revenues of +14.1% compared to the first half of 2021 (+10.2% at constant exchange rates), driven by the excellent performance of the Fixed Income, Investment and Equity activities of Capital Markets and Financing activities, with strong momentum in International Trade Banking activities. These results once again illustrate the relevance of Crédit Agricole CIB's model, which is part of the trajectory defined in the 2025 MTP presented by Crédit Agricole S.A. on 22 June 2022.

In line with the Crédit Agricole Group's ambition to pursue its client-centred strategy by being a preferred partner, committed partner over the long term, Crédit Agricole CIB is evolving to better support its clients in the energy transition by developing its expertise in new technologies (e.g. hydrogen) and the creation of a "Sustainability Community" of around 250 experts. The bank is pursuing this customer-centric strategy by also accelerating its activities in the Europe area, with an extensive sector and product offering, and the industrialisation of its business lines, in particular on the debt financing offer.

Crédit Agricole CIB therefore aims to achieve revenue growth in Europe of +5%[(1)] on average per year. The bank wants to develop its business lines by capitalising on their strengths:

- by enhancing the financing and advisory offering in response to new client needs, particularly in terms of ESG. Crédit Agricole CIB's objective is to increase its low-carbon energy production by +60% by 2025[(2)] and to reduce its exposure to oil extraction by -20%[(2)];
- by diversifying its market activities (equity derivatives, credit products, ESG solutions);
- by continuing its industrialisation approach with an average increase of more than 15% in revenues from industrialised flow activities[(3)];
- by developing synergies with the Group (services offered to Amundi and retail banks).

Crédit Agricole CIB relies on two key success factors: its digital transformation and human responsibility, and also intends to maintain operational efficiency through 2025 with a Cost/income ratio target of less than 55%[(4)].

(1) Excluding France, 2021-2025.
(2) Calculated by weighting exposures to all clients and projects by their share of activity in low-carbon energy production and storage compared to oil production. 2025 target to be compared to data at end-2020.
(3) Cash Management activities and platformisation of Receivable & Supply Chain Financing solutions. 2025 target to be compared to data at end-2020.
(4) Excluding SRF

4. RISK FACTORS

This section sets out the main developments that occurred during first half of 2022 and which relate to the "Risk Factors" chapter of Credit Agricole CIB 2021 Universal Registration Document (URD), page 152 and following pages. These developments appear below in bold characters.

4.1. CREDIT RISK

A – Crédit Agricole CIB is exposed to credit risk on its corporates & financial institutions counterparties

Crédit Agricole CIB is exposed to credit risk in relation to its counterparties such as corporates and financial institutions. Credit risk impacts Crédit Agricole CIB's consolidated accounts when counterparties are unable to honour their obligations and when the carrying amount of these obligations in the bank's records is positive. Counterparties may be banks, financial institutions, industrial or commercial enterprises, governments and their various entities, or investment funds. The rate of counterparty defaults may increase compared to recent historically low levels; Crédit Agricole CIB may be required to record significant charges and provisions for possible bad and doubtful loans, affecting its profitability. These provisions are accounted for in its profit and loss account in the "cost of risk" accounting item. Crédit Agricole CIB provisions' level is established depending on loss historic data, volumes, types and maturities of loans granted, economic trend and other factors related to the loan recovery perspectives. The cost of risk includes both charges on defaulted loans (ECL Stage 3 under IFRS 9), but also charges in case of significant deterioration in a counterparty's risk profile (ECL Stage 1 and Stage 2 under IFRS 9).

In relation to corporates, the credit quality of borrowers could experience a deterioration, primarily from increased economic uncertainty and, in certain sectors, the risks associated with trade policies of major economic powers. The risks could be exacerbated by the recent practice by which lending institutions have reduced the level of covenant protection in their loan documentation, making it more difficult for lenders to intervene at an early stage to protect assets and limit the risk of non-payment. **On the sectors which appear to be particularly vulnerable to the sanitary crisis, the counterparties risk profile, already observed in 2021, continued to deteriorate in the first half of 2022. The impacts of the Russian-Ukrainian crisis, coupled to the "zero-Covid" policy in China continue to contribute to inflation choc upstream as well as shortages in raw materials and/other key inputs. On the other hand, inflation estimates continue to be reassessed upward and constitute the main factor of perspectives deterioration. These three factors either worsen the situation of corporates, or at least differ their recovery. Sectors which were already impacted by the Covid remain under vigilance: shipping (notably ports, bulkers, cruise, tankers), aviation (in particular airline companies), real estate (hotels), oil & gas (Oil services, offshore), and automotive (rental companies, automotive suppliers). New sectors are also impacted. Electricity suppliers have seen the cost of inputs (especially those producing from gas) increase sharply, generating significant margin calls, with limited ability to pass on to final prices. Retailers are seeing their margins shrink due to inflation, and heavy industry and construction due to the cost of raw materials.**

Crédit Agricole CIB has exposure to many counterparties in the financial industry, including brokers and dealers, commercial banks, investment banks, mutual and hedge funds, and other institutional clients with which it regularly executes transactions. Many of these transactions expose Crédit Agricole CIB to credit risk in the event of default or financial distress. In addition, Crédit Agricole CIB's credit risk may be exacerbated when the collateral held by Crédit Agricole CIB cannot be disposed of or is liquidated at prices not sufficient to recover the full amount of Crédit Agricole CIB's exposure under the loans or derivatives in default. **The exit or discontinuation of public support schemes, increased market volatility, inflation, rising interest rates and government debt levels, direct exposures on some players to Russia, could generate further deterioration in the risk profile of client banks and insurance companies.**

Crédit Agricole CIB seeks to reduce its exposure to credit risk by using risk mitigation techniques such as collateralisation, obtaining guarantees, entering into credit derivatives and entering into netting contracts. Only a portion of Crédit Agricole CIB's overall credit risk is covered by these techniques.

The average portfolio quality remains good with a proportion of investment grade ratings of 86% at 30 June 2022 stable compared to 31 December 2021.

As at 30 June 2022, the amount of risk-weighted assets (RWA) related to credit risks, except those related to securitisation (covered in §D) and except sovereign assets (covered in §E), was €76.3 billion, equal to 53% of total risk-weighted assets.

B – Any significant sector or individual concentration could impact Crédit Agricole CIB financial situation

This Risk factor has not been modified since 31 December 2021 (please refer to page 152 of Crédit Agricole CIB 2021 URD).

As at 30 June 2022, the four major economic sectors of Crédit Agricole CIB are those of Banks accounting for €92 billion or 21.1% of total commitments net of export credit guarantees, Oil & Gas for €39 billion (8.9%), Other non banking financial activities for €28 billion (6.5%) and Electricity for €24 billion (5.4%).

C – Crédit Agricole CIB is subject to counterparty risk on market transactions

This Risk factor has not been modified since 31 December 2021 (please refer to page 153 of Crédit Agricole CIB 2021 URD).

Risk-weighted assets specific to this risk amounted to €21.3 billion as at 30 June 2022.

D – Crédit Agricole CIB is exposed to credit risk related to securitisation transactions

This Risk factor has not been modified since 31 December 2021 (please refer to page 153 of Crédit Agricole CIB 2021 URD).

Risk-weighted assets related to this risk amounted to €10.8 billion as at 30 June 2022.

E – Crédit Agricole CIB is exposed to country and sovereign risks

As a result of its exposure on numerous countries on all continents, Crédit Agricole CIB is exposed to country risk when the deterioration in the environment or the economic, financial, political or social situation of a country affects the Bank's activities and the quality of the counterparties in that country. Crédit Agricole CIB monitors country risk and takes it into account in the fair value adjustments and cost of risk recorded in its financial statements. However, a significant change in political or macroeconomic environments may require it to record additional provisions or to incur losses beyond the amounts previously written down in its financial statements. In addition, Crédit Agricole CIB has significant exposures in countries outside the OECD, which are subject to risks that include political instability, unpredictable regulation and taxation, expropriation and other risks that are less present in more developed economies.

Crédit Agricole CIB's exposures are distributed between the following geographic regions: other Western European countries, France and North America. On all sectors, Crédit Agricole CIB exposures' amount in these countries is respectively as at 30 June 2022 of €129 billion, €100 billion and €78 billion representing respectively 29.6%, 23.0% and 17.7% of the total exposures. Commercial commitments in the countries which are rated as non-investment grade on the internal rating scale amounted to 14% of total exposures as at 30 June 2022 stable compared to 31 December 2021.

Crédit Agricole CIB is also exposed to sovereign risk under its various commitments to sovereign counterparties (in the event that they default or are unable to meet their contractual obligations). The rise in sovereign debt due to the sanitary crisis increases this risk. Risk-weighted assets specific to this risk amounted to €2.3 billion as at 31 December 2021.

At the end of February 2022, tensions between Russia and Ukraine led to a military conflict, of which the magnitude and duration as well as its economic and financial impacts, are highly uncertain. In Russia, the Crédit Agricole CIB Group has stopped all new financing to Russian and all commercial activities in the country since the start of the conflict. However, the Group is exposed directly and indirectly in Russia and has booked provisions on performing loans in the first quarter of 2022, in accordance with IFRS.

The exposures recognised in the subsidiary CACIB AO (on-shore exposures) represented the equivalent of €0.7 billion at 30 June 2022 compared with €0.5 billion at 31 December 2021, with their growth partly due to the increase in deposits with the central bank of Russia, reflecting the increase in customer deposits and a foreign exchange impact linked to the appreciation of the Russian currency between 31 December 2021 and 30 June 2022. The subsidiary's own funds amounted to approximately €195 million, of which approximately €120 million in equity and €75 million in subordinated debt at 30 June 2022 (up since 31 December 2021 due to the appreciation of the local currency).

Exposures[(1)] recognised outside CACIB AO (offshore exposures) represented the equivalent of €3.3 billion at 30 June 2022 (including €3.0 billion recorded on the balance sheet[(2)]). They decreased by -€1.1 billion compared with 31 December 2021 and -€1.4 billion since the start of the conflict at the end of February. The off-balance sheet portion of offshores exposures (documentary loans, financial guarantees and, to a lesser extent, undrawn confirmed credit facilities) amounted to €0.3 billion at 30 June 2022, down significantly by -€1.2 billion since 31 December 2021 and -€1.3 billion since the outbreak of the conflict.

Due to the conflict and the subsequent international sanctions, the quality of the portfolio (rated at 96% Investment Grade as at 31 December 2021 and composed mainly of large Russian companies, particularly commodity producers and exporters) was downgraded as of 31 March 2022 on the Group's internal rating scale. Thus, provisions for performing exposures (Stages 1&2) amounted to €304 million, while specific provisions for incurred risks (Stage 3) amounted to €73 million.

Indosuez Wealth Management's Russian exposure represented the equivalent of €231 million at 30 June 2022, down slightly since 31 December 2021 (equivalent to €250 million).

Variation risk[(3)] related to derivatives transactions remained limited and amounted to €25 million at 30 June 2022 (versus €60 million at 31 December 2021).

In total, these exposures, of limited size (0.9% of Crédit Agricole CIB total exposures as of 30 June 2022), continue to be closely monitored and almost all maturities have been honored since the start of the conflict.

4.2. FINANCIAL RISKS

A – The evolution of financial market conditions could impact Crédit Agricole CIB results

Crédit Agricole CIB's businesses are materially affected by conditions in the financial markets, which in turn are impacted by current and anticipated future economic conditions in France, Europe and in the other regions around the world where Crédit Agricole CIB operates. Thus, Crédit Agricole CIB is highly exposed to the following risks: fluctuations in interest rates, security prices, foreign exchange rates, its own issuer spread and the prices of oil, precious metals and other commodities.

Protracted market movements, particularly asset price declines, may affect the level of activity in the market or reduce market liquidity. Such developments can lead to material losses if Crédit

(1) Commercial commitments on the balance sheet and offbalance sheet commitments of customers and banks, net of export credit guarantee, excluding variation risk.
(2) Part used of credit facilities.
(3) Variation risk corresponds to the Amount at risk, immediate loss in the event of default, including any margin calls.

Agricole CIB cannot close out deteriorating positions in a timely manner. This may especially be the case for assets held by Crédit Agricole CIB that are not very liquid at the outset. Assets that are not traded on stock exchanges or other public trading markets, such as derivatives contracts between banks, may have values that Crédit Agricole CIB calculates using models other than publicly-quoted prices. Monitoring the deterioration of prices of assets like these is difficult and could lead to losses that Crédit Agricole CIB has not anticipated.

During the first half of 2022, the volatility of short-term Euro rates, up to 2 years, was very much affected by a combination of triggering events (central banks announcements, sharply rising inflation figures, etc.) causing the markets to tip into an unexpected and therefore unanticipated hypothesis. Yield curves were distorted and flattened by uncorrelated movements between the short and long ends. Crédit Agricole CIB has also remained heavily involved in the deployment of the new benchmark indices intended to replace the BOR indices. This reform generates new types of market risks. Indeed, the abundance of replacement indices generates not only risks related to the valuation of these new indices and their correlation, but also uncertainty about their quality and durability. Finally, the uncertainties regarding the future rules for clearing Euro transactions, essentially around the maintenance of the equivalence granted to LCH, persist. In February 2022, the European Union extended the authorization for Eurozone banks to use LCH until 30 June 2025. In the absence of an agreement beyond this date, European banks would be obliged to clear all their transactions within the Eurozone, a very penalizing scenario. To date, LCH remains the only liquid market for Euro transactions, with the LCH/Eurex spread remaining very sensitive to the few flows processed.

Risk-weighted assets specific to market risk amounted to €10.0 billion as at 30 June 2022.

B – Crédit Agricole CIB is exposed to the risk of change in the value of its securities portfolio

This Risk factor has not been modified since 31 December 2021 (please refer to page 154 of Crédit Agricole CIB 2021 URD).

As at 31 December 2021, the gross outstanding debt securities held by Crédit Agricole CIB were close to €34 billion. Accumulated impairments and reserves and negative fair value adjustments due to credit risk were €37 million.

C – Crédit Agricole CIB is exposed to Foreign exchange risk

This Risk factor has not been modified since 31 December 2021 (please refer to page 154 of Crédit Agricole CIB 2021 URD).

D – Crédit Agricole CIB is exposed to liquidity availability and liquidity price risks

This Risk factor has not been modified since 31 December 2021 (please refer to page 155 of Crédit Agricole CIB 2021 URD).

As at 30 June 2022, Crédit Agricole CIB's had an average liquidity coverage ratio over 12 months (LCR), the prudential ratio to ensure the short-term resilience of the liquidity risk profile, was 123%, greater than the regulatory minimum of 100%.

The Group's ratings from Moody's, S&P Global Ratings and Fitch Ratings are Aa3 [stable perspective], A+ [stable perspective] and AA- [stable perspective], respectively, at 30 June 2022.

E – Any significant variation in the the value of equity investments could impact Crédit Agricole CIB results

This Risk factor has not been modified since 31 December 2021 (please refer to page 155 of Crédit Agricole CIB 2021 URD).

As at 31 December 2021, the carrying amount of securities owned by Crédit Agricole CIB was around €0.2 billion, principally in relation to Crédit Agricole Egypt.

F – Crédit Agricole CIB is exposed to variations in interest rates

The interest rate risk or interest rate risk in the banking book refers to the current or potential risk of a decrease in the bank's equity or revenues resulting from adverse interest rates changes that can affect the positions of its banking portfolio. Any significant change in interest rate could adversely affect Crédit Agricole CIB's consolidated revenues, equity or profitability.

Crédit Agricole CIB's exposure to overall interest rate risk on client transactions is limited given that the majority of loans and deposits are at variable rates, and given the interest rate matching rule for each customer financing with the Treasury. Interest rate risk is primarily derived from equity capital and equity investments, the modelling of non-interest-bearing liabilities and from maturities of less than one year from the Treasury activities of the banking book.

Crédit Agricole CIB is mainly exposed to changes in interest rates in the euro zone and, to a lesser extent the US Dollar.

Interest rates had been negative for several years, which led Crédit Agricole CIB to set up floors on both the assets and liabilities sides of the balance sheet: the floating rate contracts (with floor) in the banking book became fixed rate contracts at 0%. With the increase in interest rates, these same contracts, when their floor is exceeded, are again treated as floating rate contracts. The asynchronous nature of the change from fixed to floating rate on the assets and liabilities side creates interest rate risk. In addition, these contracts, which are now floating rate, may be indexed to different indices (e.g., BOR3 months for assets, overnight for liabilities), which again generates basis risk.

Crédit Agricole CIB could lose €228 million of revenues in case of a 200-basis-point decrease in interest rates, excluding TLTRO, i.e. a 3.85% sensitivity for a reference NBI of €5,913 million in 2021. Based on these same sensitivity calculations, the net present value of the loss incurred in the next ten years in the event of an adverse 200-basis-point movement in the yield curve equals 1.10%, i.e. €323 million of Crédit Agricole CIB equity.

4.3. OPERATIONAL RISKS

Risk-weighted assets specific to these risks amounted to €22.1 billion as at 30 June 2022.

◆ A – Crédit Agricole CIB is exposed to non-compliance risks and legal risks

Crédit Agricole CIB is exposed to the risk of fraud

This Risk factor has not been modified since 31 December 2021 (please refer to page 155 of Crédit Agricole CIB 2021 URD).

Crédit Agricole CIB is exposed to the risk of paying high damages or fines: risk arising from legal, arbitration or administrative proceedings which could be initiated against it

This Risk factor has not been modified since 31 December 2021 (please refer to page 156 of Crédit Agricole CIB 2021 URD).

◆ B – Crédit Agricole CIB is exposed to other operational risks including Information System Security risks

Other operational risks include risks of losses resulting from inadequate or defective processes, staff and internal systems or external events, excluding fraud which is covered in A. Over the period 2019 to 2021, Crédit Agricole CIB's operational risk incidents covered the following: the "Execution, delivery and process management" category represented 34% of operational losses, the "employment practices" category represented 10% of operational losses and the "clients and commercial practices" category represented 3%. Finally, "business disruptions and system failures" incidents accounted for 1% of operational losses. The remaining part of operational losses comes from events related to fraud which is covered in A.

The implementation of sanctions defined by Europe, the US and the UK in the context of the Russia / Ukraine conflict is a strong operational challenge, with an exceptional volume of sanctions.

Risks related to the security of information systems have become a priority, not because of the historical losses (in the "business disruptions and system failures" category referred to above), but due to the emergence of new forms of risk. Crédit Agricole CIB is subject to cyber risk, i.e., the risk of a virtually committed malicious and/or fraudulent act aimed at manipulating information (personal, banking/insurance, technical or strategic data), processes and users with a view to causing significant losses to companies, their employees, partners and clients.

Like most other banks, Crédit Agricole CIB relies heavily on communications and information systems throughout the Group to carry out its business. Any failure or interruption or breach of security of these systems could result in failures or interruptions in its client relationship management, general ledger, deposit, servicing and/or loan organisation systems and give rise to significant costs. **The increase in energy costs generated difficulties for some suppliers of outsourced services.**

Crédit Agricole CIB is also exposed to the risk of an operational failure or interruption of one of its clearing agents, foreign exchange markets, clearing houses, custodians or other financial intermediaries or external service providers that it uses to execute or facilitate its securities transactions. As its interconnectivity with its clients grows, Crédit Agricole CIB may also become increasingly exposed to the risk of operational failure of its clients' information systems.

The adoption by CACIB of an extended remote policy, and the consequent review of the business continuity plan, makes it possible to manage the persistence (in lesser and varying proportions according to the entities of the network) of the health crisis without proven operational fragility. Psycho-social risks are monitored with vigilance.

Finally, climate risk is a driver of operational risk. Its reputational impacts have long been controlled by sector policies. But other operational issues are appearing with the development of so-called "green" or "sustainable" transactions and the commitments made by Crédit Agricole CIB which, if not met, could generate a reputational risk (membership of the net zero banking alliance via the Crédit Agricole Group in particular).

4.4. BUSINESS RISK

◆ A - Potential negative impact of adverse economic and financial conditions could expose Crédit Agricole CIB to systemic risk which would impact its activities and financial situation

The businesses of Crédit Agricole CIB are specifically and significantly exposed to changes in financial markets and to the development of the economic conditions in France, Europe and the rest of the world. In the financial year ended 31 December 2021, 41% of Crédit Agricole CIB's net banking income were generated in France, 30% in the rest of Europe, 29% in the rest of the world. A deterioration in economic conditions in the markets where Crédit Agricole CIB operates could have one or more of the following impacts:

- adverse economic conditions would affect the business and operations of clients of Crédit Agricole CIB, which could decrease its revenues and increase the rate of default on loans and other receivables, generating additional provisions in cost of risk for Crédit Agricole CIB;
- a fall in bond, equity and commodity prices could impact a significant proportion of Crédit Agricole CIB's business activities;
- macro-economic policies adopted in response to actual or anticipated economic conditions could have unintended effects, and may impact market parameters such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates, which in turn could affect

the businesses of Crédit Agricole CIB that are most exposed to market risk;

- perceived favourable economic conditions generally or in specific business sectors could result in asset price bubbles which could in turn exacerbate the impact of corrections if conditions became less favourable;
- a significant economic disruption (such as the global financial crisis of 2008 or the European sovereign debt crisis of 2011) could have a severe impact on all of the activities of Crédit Agricole CIB, particularly if the disruption is characterised by an absence of market liquidity that makes it difficult to sell certain categories of assets at their estimated market value or at all;

On the other hand, uncertainties persist with regard to changes in the health situation in Europe, due to a certain difficulty in continuing to increase the rate of vaccination and vaccine boosters among the population, as well as the development of more contagious variants. In addition, the very uneven evolution of the epidemic and of vaccination throughout the world, in particular in certain emerging countries that are struggling to control the virus, is leading to the maintenance of restrictive government measures and continues to disrupt global trade and supply chains as well as international mobility.

Moreover, the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, as well as economic sanctions measures against Russia adopted in response by a number of countries (including France, the European Union, the United Kingdom and the United States) may have widespread economic and financial repercussions. The conflict has exacerbated the global markets instability with a negative impact on stock market indices, rising commodity prices (particularly oil, natural gas and agricultural products such as wheat), the worsening of supply chains disruption, the rising production costs and additional inflationary pressures beyond those already observed in the first half of 2022. These difficulties for the global economy and the financial markets could have significant negative impact for the Crédit Agricole CIB group and its clients, notably on the cost of risk. These conditions may continue or worsen progressively as the conflict evolves.

In this context, the European commission revised in July its growth forecasts downwards for the year 2022 to 2.6% for the Eurozone and to 2.4% for France and the probability of a full Russian gas supply cut scenario is high, it could then cost some growth points (despite, in the long term, the acceleration of public and private investments in defense and energy transition sectors, and the reduction of energy dependence to Russia). Despite the effect of economic support measures put in place in numerous countries, the pandemic and conflict impacts on economy and financial markets at international level have had and may still have a significant negative impact on Crédit Agricole CIB's business lines results and financial situation. This impact included and could include in the future:

- **A decline in revenues;**
- **A deterioration in the cost of risk resulting from a less favourable macroeconomic outlook and a decline in the repayment capacity of businesses and consumers;**
- **An increased risk of rating downgrades following sector reviews by certain rating agencies and internal reviews of Crédit Agricole CIB's models;**
- **Higher risk-weighted assets (RWA) due to the deterioration of risk parameters, which could in turn affect Crédit Agricole CIB's capital position (and in particular its solvency ratio);**
- **And deterioration in Crédit Agricole CIB Group's liquidity (affecting its short-term liquidity ratio (LCR)) due to various factors including an increase in drawdowns of corporate clients on credit lines.**

The diversification in Crédit Agricole CIB business lines and investments already initiated have limited these risks: the first half of 2022 shows that certain businesses or sectors are taking over when others are lagging behind. This was the case in the capital markets and investment banking activities, with solid momentum in the interest rate hedging and foreign exchange activities, which benefited from the high volatility of the markets over the period as well as the growth of the *Equity* activities, as well as for commercial banking activities, which benefited from the very good results of the International Trade Banking business line.

However, the economic sectors in which Crédit Agricole CIB operates have been affected in different ways by the health and economic context. Those that have seen the most marked deterioration in their risk profile include: the maritime sector (notably ports, bulkers, cruises, tankers), which represents 2.7% of Crédit Agricole CIB's exposures, aeronautics (in particular airlines), which represents 3.3% of exposures, real estate (and notably hotels), representing 4.4%, the Oil & Gas sector (Oil services, offshore), representing 8.9% of exposures, and the automotive sector (rental companies), representing 3.0% of Crédit Agricole CIB's exposures at 30 June 2022.

The deterioration in the risk profile in the various sectors mentioned above as well as the downgrading of Russian counterparties in the context of the Russia-Ukraine conflict resulted in an increase in the cost of risk for Crédit Agricole CIB and additional risk-weighted assets, reflecting a decrease in clients' internal credit ratings. These two factors combined reduce Crédit Agricole CIB's profitability. The year 2020, marked by the Covid crisis, was characterized by a very high cost of risk (€824 million for Corporate and Investment Banking over the year); 2021 had a much lower cost of risk (€49 million for Corporate and Investment Banking). In terms of risk-weighted assets, an increase of +€5.4 billion was recorded for 2020, generated by the deterioration of clients' internal ratings, this impact was of +€2.2 billion for the year 2021. In the first half of 2022, Crédit Agricole CIB's internal credit ratings were significantly affected by changes in the global health and macroeconomic situation, particularly by the consequences of the conflict in Ukraine. As such, Crédit Agricole CIB recorded a cost of risk of -€202 million in Corporate and Investment Banking, including -€376 million for Russian clients (of which -€304 million on performing loans, Stages 1&2), while risk-weighted assets increased by +€5.5 billion linked to the Russia-Ukraine conflict impacts and particularly rating downgrades of Russian counterparties and market risks.

Beyond the Covid-19 crisis and the Russia-Ukraine, Crédit Agricole CIB's operations could be disrupted and its activities, results and financial position could therefore be materially adversely impacted by other sources:

- The impacts related to the complex management of interest rates by the central banks in front of the different issues: the rising inflation, the risk to see it accelerating and staying on a level lastingly high, the Italian political crisis which contributed to a jump in spreads between German rates and Italian rates, the fight "anti-fragmentation" in order to succeed in preventing a new debt crisis in the euro zone etc. generated some uncertainties and could have an unfavorable impact on the activity level;
- The political and geopolitical context – more divisive and tense – is a source of greater uncertainty and increases the overall level of risk. This can lead, in the event of rising tensions or the materialisation of latent risks, to some major market movements and can weigh on economies: trade wars, tensions in the Middle East, in Eastern Europe, tensions with China on Taiwan, social and political crises around the world, etc.;
- In Italy, the started political crisis produced many questions about its possible economic consequences, notably on the pursuit or the ending of the important program of economic reforms initiated under the previous mandate, on a risk for the equilibrium of the European Union, Italy being the third economy in the EU. That could have some consequences on the whole European market;
- In France, there could also be a significant fall in confidence in the event of a more marked deterioration of the social context (disputes against some specific reforms, protection measures of purchasing power considered insufficient), which could lead households to consume less and save more as a precaution, and companies to delay investments, which could be harmful to growth and to the quality of credit.

It is difficult to predict the downturn in economic conditions or financial markets, and to determine which markets will be most affected. If economic conditions or market conditions in France or elsewhere in Europe, or the financial markets as a whole, deteriorate or become more volatile in a significant manner, Crédit Agricole CIB's operations could be disrupted and it could see a significant negative impact on its activities, results and financial position.

◆ B - Potential unfavourable impact of changes in laws and regulations could expose Crédit Agricole CIB to systemic risk which could affect its activities and results

This Risk factor has not been modified since 31 December 2021 (please refer to page 158 of Crédit Agricole CIB 2021 URD).

◆ C - Strategic risk: Crédit Agricole CIB could potentially fail to achieve the objectives set out in its medium-term plan

On 22 June 2022, Crédit Agricole S.A. announced its medium-term plan up to 2025 (the "2025 Medium-term Plan").

The 2025 Medium-term Plan includes a number of financial targets relating to revenues, expenses, and profitability. These financial targets were established primarily for purposes of internal planning and allocation of resources, and are based on a number of assumptions with regard to business and economic conditions. The financial targets do not constitute projections or forecasts of anticipated results. The actual results of Crédit Agricole CIB are likely to vary (and could vary significantly) from these targets for a number of reasons, including the materialisation of one or more of the risk factors described elsewhere in this section.

For example, at the end of 2025, the Large Customer Division, which includes the corporate and investment banking activities of Crédit Agricole CIB, targets to generate an annual growth rate of revenues of 4 to 5%, with profitability of more than 14%. The Corporate and investment banking activities of Crédit Agricole CIB also target to maintain a cost to income ratio below 55% (excluding contribution to the Single Resolution Fund).

The plan's success depends on a very large number of initiatives (some significant and other modest in scope) within Crédit Agricole CIB. The 2025 Medium-term Plan also provides for significant investments, but if the objectives of the plan are not met, the return on these investments will be less than expected.

If Crédit Agricole CIB fails to reach the objectives that were defined in its 2025 Medium-Term Plan, its financial situation and its results could be impacted significantly.

4.5. CLIMATE RISK

◆ Crédit Agricole CIB is exposed to the risks incurred by climate change.

This Risk factor has not been modified since 31 December 2021 (please refer to page 159 of Crédit Agricole CIB 2021 URD).

4.6. RISKS RELATING TO THE STRUCTURE OF THE CRÉDIT AGRICOLE GROUP

This Risk factor has not been modified since 31 December 2021 (please refer to page 160 of Crédit Agricole CIB 2021 URD).

5. RISK MANAGEMENT

Crédit Agricole CIB Group is predominantly exposed to the following risk categories:

- credit risks;
- financial risks;
- operational risks, including legal and non-compliance risk.

The organisation, principles, and management and supervision tools applied to these risks are described in detail in the 2021 Universal Registration Document, specifically in the chapter covering risk management (pages 162 to 202).

The description of these risks and the main changes observed in the first half of 2022 are presented below, with the exception of sovereign risk whose changes are presented in Note 3.2 to the financial statements.

5.1. CREDIT RISK

The credit risk management principles, methodologies and system are described in detail in pages 176 to 186 of the 2021 Universal Registration Document.

Concentrations

Breakdown of counterparty risk by geographic region (including bank counterparties)

At 30 June 2022, loans granted by Crédit Agricole CIB net of Export Credit Guarantees and excluding UBAF (i.e. €436 billion versus €418 billion at 31 December 2021) are broken down by geographic region as follows:

Breakdown as a %	30.06.2022	31.12.2021
Other Western European countries	29.59%	28.74%
France	23.04%	28.49%
North America	17.96%	16.72%
Asia (excluding Japan)	11.78%	11.81%
Japan	9.49%	5.80%
Africa and Middle East	4.60%	4.57%
Latin America	2.12%	2.09%
Other European countries	1.42%	1.76%
Other and supranational	0.00%	0.00%

Source: Risk data (excluding UBAF, commercial commitments on the balance sheet and off-balance sheet commitments of customers and banks, net of export credit guarantee).

Breakdown of risks by business sector (including bank counterparties)

At 30 June 2022, loans granted by the Crédit Agricole CIB Group, net of export credit guarantees (excluding UBAF), totalled €436 billion (€515 billion gross), compared to €418 billion at end 2021.

This can be broken down by economic sector as follows:

Breakdown as a %	30.06.2022	31.12.2021
Bank	21.09%	20.27%
Miscellaneous	16.70%	16.52%
O/w Securitisations	9.46%	9.05%
Oil & Gas	8.93%	8.81%
Other financial activities (non-banking)	6.52%	6.34%
Electricity	5.45%	4.71%
Real estate	4.35%	4.46%
Heavy industry	3.64%	3.33%
Telecom	3.36%	2.65%
Aerospace/Aeronautics	3.31%	3.56%
Automotive	3.01%	3.23%
Other industries	2.77%	2.78%
Maritime	2.66%	2.59%
IT/Technologies	2.44%	2.14%
Production & Distribution of Consumer Goods	2.33%	2.65%
Other transport	2.25%	2.21%
Insurance	2.24%	2.15%
Construction	2.11%	1.95%
Health/Pharmaceuticals	1.77%	1.67%
Agri-food	1.50%	1.43%
Non-commercial services/public sector/Local authorities	1.33%	1.47%
Tourism/Hotels/Restaurants	1.11%	1.40%
Utilities	0.40%	2.89%
Media/Publishing	0.40%	0.50%
Wood/Paper/Packaging	0.34%	0.29%
Total	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Source: Risk data (excluding UBAF, commercial commitments on the balance sheet and off-balance sheet commitments of customers and banks, net of export credit guarantee).

Cost of risk

Crédit Agricole CIB's cost of risk and its main changes are presented in Note 4.9 of the consolidated financial statements.

Application of IFRS 9

The principles used to calculate expected credit loss (ECL) are described in the accounting policies and principles (Credit Risk section) which include, in particular, the market inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used.

In order to calculate expected credit loss in the next 12 months and for the entire remaining life, and in order to determine whether the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly since their initial recognition, the Group draws mainly on data used as part of the regulatory calculation system (the internal rating system, evaluation of risk reduction factors and loss given defaults).

Two distinct types of forward-looking macroeconomic information are used when estimating expected loss: central forward-looking information, used to ensure the homogeneity of the macroeconomic vision for all group entities, and local forward-looking information, which can be used to adjust the parameters of the central scenario to take into account Crédit Agricole CIB's specific local characteristics.

To put together the central forward-looking information, the Group relies on four prospective macroeconomic scenarios drawn up by Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Economic Research Department (ECO), which are weighted based on their expected probability of occurrence. The baseline scenario, which is based on budget assumptions, is supplemented by three other scenarios (adverse, moderate adverse and favourable). Quantitative models for assessing the impact of macroeconomic data on the evolution of ECL are also used in internal and regulatory stress tests.

The economic variables are updated quarterly and contain the factors that affect the Group's main portfolios (for example: Change in French and euro zone countries' GDP, unemployment rate in France and Italy, household investment, oil prices, etc.).

The economic outlook and scenarios used to calculate ECL are reviewed each quarter by the IFRS 9 Coordination Committee which brings together the main Group entities as well as any departments of Crédit Agricole S.A. that are involved in the IFRS 9 process.

The central scenario used in the Group's and its entities' central *forward-looking* forecasting models can be summarized as follows:

The new 2022 Central Eco scenario presents both negative and positive signals. Under the negative outlooks, inflationary pressure continues mostly on energy prices. Inflation increases by +4.2% in France and +7.6% in the USA in 2022.

The inflationary shock is considered to be cyclical with a return to normal in 2023.

Despite this context, economic forecasts show a net improvement in the unemployment outlook in the euro zone, with an exceptionally low level for France, 7.5%. GDP in the euro zone and the USA have returned to its pre-crisis level due to sustained growth rates in 2022 (3% for the USA and the euro zone). Equity and Real Estate markets also increase sharply in the central scenario.

Change in ECLs

The change in the structure of exposures and ECLs over the course of the period is detailed in Note 3 to the financial statements at 30 June 2022.

5.2. FINANCIAL RISKS

MARKET RISKS

Market risks management systems and the methodology employed to measure and supervise market risks are detailed on pages 187 to 193 of the 2021 Universal Registration Document.

MARKET RISKS MEASUREMENT AND MANAGEMENT METHODOLOGY

VaR measure methodologies have not been subject to significant modification during the first semester 2022.

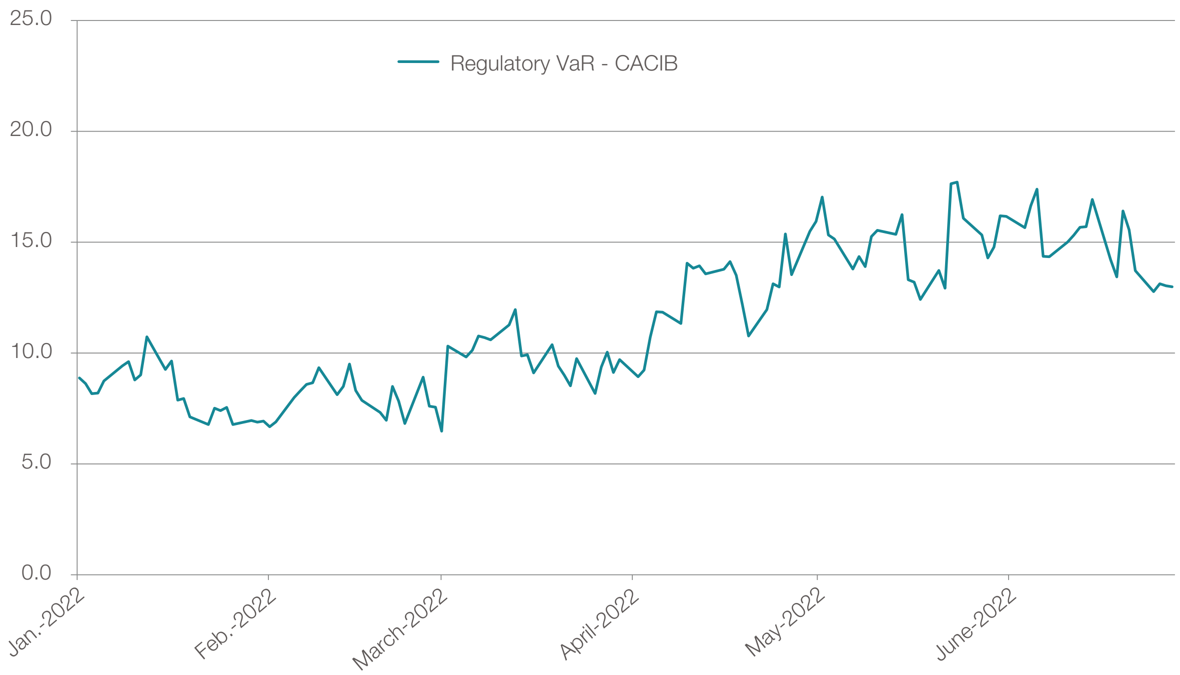
EXPOSURE (VALUE AT RISK (VAR) MEASURE)

▶ **Measure of regulatory VaR of Crédit Agricole CIB during the first semester 2022**

	First Semester 2022				31.12.2021
€ million	End of period	Minimum	Average	Maximum	
Total VaR	13	6	11	18	9
Netting Effect	(9)	(4)	(7)	(11)	(7)
Rates	10	5	8	13	6
Equity	2	1	2	5	2
Fx	3	1	2	4	4
Commodities	0	0	0	1	0
Credit	6	3	5	8	3

CRÉDIT AGRICOLE CIB'S DAILY CHANGE IN REGULATORY VAR

▶ **Crédit Agricole CIB’s regulatory VaR in first semester 2022 (in € million)**



Regulatory VaR amounted to €13 million at the end of the first half of 2022.

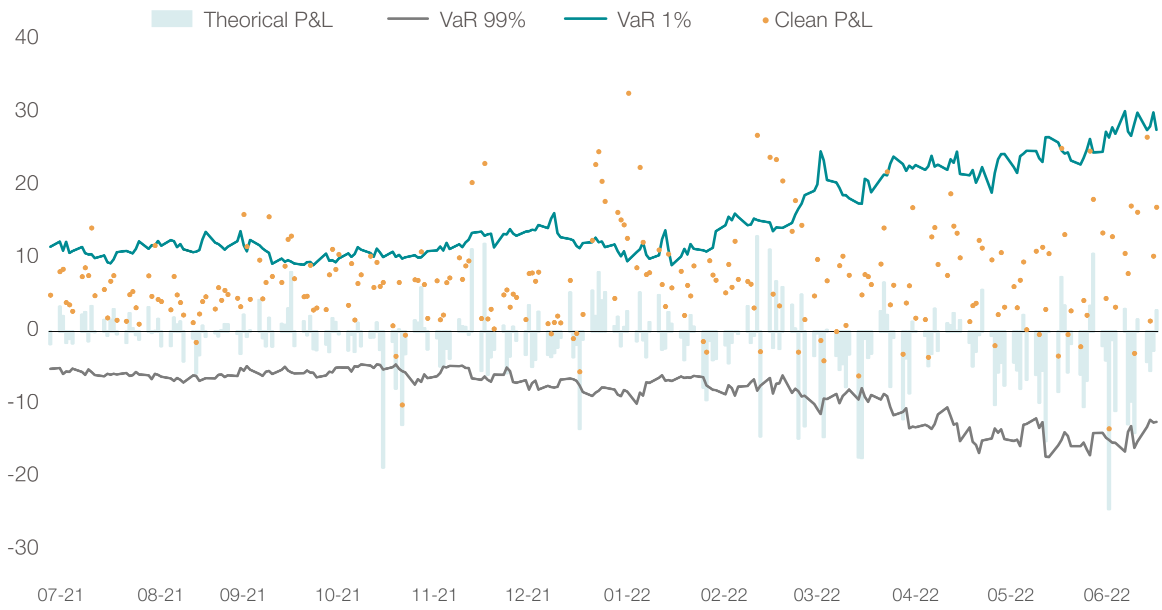
Crédit Agricole CIB’s regulatory VaR varied in a narrower range during the first half of 2022 than in 2021, reaching a maximum of €17.7 million on May 26th 2022.

The strong increase of the VaR, during the period, is mainly explained by the higher market volatility notably due to the war in Ukraine and the resulting economic sanctions, rising inflation and various measures taken by the Central Banks. The increase is mainly attributable to rates and credit perimeters as shown in the above table.

Regulatory VaR averaged €11.4 million for the first half of 2022, representing a sharp increase compared to 2021 average which was of €7.8 million.

VAR BACKTESTING

▶ **Backtesting of Crédit Agricole CIB's REG VaR at 30 June 2022 (in € million)**



At the end of June 2022, 15 Backtesting exceptions (considered in own funds amount determination) were recorded over a rolling one-year period, with theoretical P&L losses - theoretical P&L equivalent to the P&L due solely to market variations - exceeding VaR. 10 of them occurred on the first semester 2022.

These exceptions are essentially due to strong and various market data change which have been observed since the last quarter 2021 in association with the macro-economic environments / inflationist tensions and systemic crises with the war in Ukraine. These events have contributed significantly to the VaR increase since March 2022.

CHANGE IN STRESSED REGULATORY VAR IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE YEAR 2022

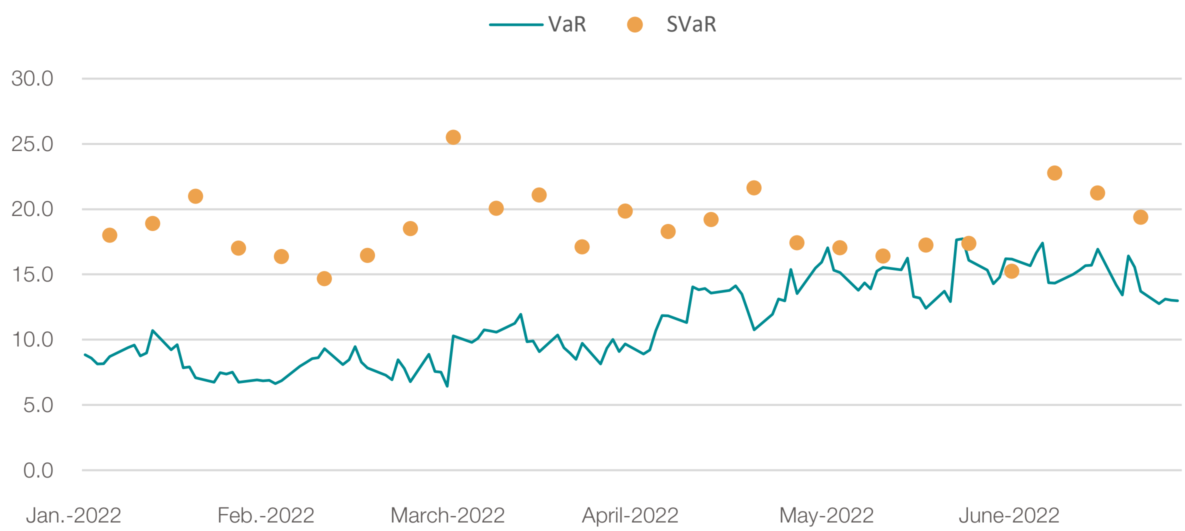
In accordance with the regulator's requirements, the Stressed Value at Risk (SVaR) is produced on a weekly basis. The stressed VaR has not been subject to significant modification in the first semester 2022.

The graph below shows the changes in Crédit Agricole CIB's regulatory VaR and stressed VaR over the first semester 2022.

The Stressed VaR in half-year 2022, on average, was €18.7 million, steady compared to 2021, with a tighter range of variation, as shown in the table of statistics below.

At the end of June, the SVaR/ VaR ratio is 1.4.

▶ **Stressed regulatory VaR S1-2022 (in M€)**



€ million	First semester 2022				31.12.2021
	End of period	Minimum	Average	Maximum	
Stressed regulatory VaR	19	15	19	25	17

OTHER INDICATORS

▶ Own funds requirement related to the IRC

€ million	30.06.2022	Minimum	Maximum	Average	31.12.2021
IRC	207	153	250	196	188

▶ Own funds requirement associated with CVA

€ million	30.06.2022	Minimum	Maximum	Average	31.12.2021
CVA	393	316	393	353	316

▶ Own funds requirement associated with prudent valuation

€ million	30.06.2022	Minimum	Maximum	Average	31.12.2021
Prudent Valuation	915	772	915	831	772
Of which Market Activities	701	538	701	617	538

OTHER FINANCIAL RISKS

The organisation and supervisory/oversight system applied to asset-liability management are described on pages 193 to 197 of the 2021 Universal Registration Document and did not undergo any significant changes.

GLOBAL INTEREST RATE RISK

Global interest rate risk or interest rate risk on the banking book refers to the current or potential risk of a decrease in capital or banking revenues as a result of adverse movements in interest rates affecting the positions of its banking book.

The objectives and policy, Risk Management, and the method for measuring overall interest rate risk are presented on pages 193 and 194 of the 2021 Universal Registration Document.

◆ Exposure

Crédit Agricole CIB's exposure to overall interest rate risk on client transactions is limited given the interest rate matching rule for each client financing with Treasury.

The interest rate risk mainly derives from capital, investments, modelling of non-interest-bearing liabilities and from maturities of less than one year from the Treasury activities of the banking book.

The Group is mainly exposed to euro zone and, to a lesser extent US Dollar, interest rate variations.

Crédit Agricole CIB manages its exposure to interest rate risk using gap exposure limits and based on the net present value of all currencies defined by Crédit Agricole S.A.

Interest rate gaps express the surplus or deficit on fixed-rate financial resources/borrowings. Conventionally, a positive gap represents an exposure subject to the risk that interest rates will fall over the period in question.

The results of these measures at 30 June 2022 therefore show that the Bank is exposed to a fall in interest rates beyond the first year.

€billion	0-1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years
Average US Dollar gap	(3.89)	(0.13)	0.00
Average Euro gap	9.03	1.46	(0.26)

To be noted that on the first and second year, the average Euro gap incorporates fixed-rate modeling of a share of TLTRO III drawdowns.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK

Foreign exchange risk is the financial risk associated with an unfavourable change in exchange rates on the foreign exchange market. It is primarily assessed by measuring net residual exposure, taking into account gross foreign exchange positions and hedging and differentially between structural and operational foreign exchange risk. Structural and operational foreign exchange risks are described on page 195 of the 2021 Universal Registration Document and have not changed significantly in the first half of 2022.

LIQUIDITY RISK

The Crédit Agricole CIB Group is, like all credit institutions, exposed to the risk that it will not have sufficient funds to honour its commitments. This risk is realised in the event, for example, of a massive withdrawal of deposits from customers or investors or during a crisis of confidence or general market liquidity (access to interbank, money and bond markets).

At end-June 2022, the LCR numerator (including the portfolio of HQLA securities, cash and central-bank deposits, excluding mandatory reserves), averaged over 12 months, came out at €155 billion for Crédit Agricole CIB. The LCR denominator (representing net cash outflows), averaged over 12 months, stood at €126 billion for Crédit Agricole CIB. As requested by the regulator, these items have been published quarterly since 31 March 2018.

Crédit Agricole CIB's LCR averaged 123% over 12 months at end-June 2022. Credit institutions have been subject to a LCR threshold of 100% since 1 January 2018.

GLOBAL INTEREST RATE AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK HEDGING

In managing its financial risks, Crédit Agricole CIB uses instruments (interest rate swaps and forex transactions) for which a hedging relationship is established based on the management intention pursued.

Note 3.4 to the Group's consolidated financial statements presents the market values and notional amounts of hedging derivatives. The three types of hedges used (fair-value hedge, cash-flow hedge and hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation) are described on pages 196 and 197 of the 2021 Universal Registration Document.

Regarding cash-flow hedges, in accordance with IFRS 7, the amounts of future interest payments associated with balance sheet items subject to cash-flow hedges are presented below by maturity.

	30.06.2022		
€ million	1 to 5 years	≥ 5 years	TOTAL
Cash flow hedged (to be paid)	0	0	0
Cash flow hedged (to be received)	1,077	587	1,888

5.3. OPERATIONAL RISKS

Operational risks were the subject of a taxonomy established at the Crédit Agricole Group level and adapted for Crédit Agricole CIB, which is presented in the preamble to the "Risk Factors" section.

Crédit Agricole CIB's operational losses remain very limited in the context of a geopolitical health crisis and economic uncertainty: the overall amount recorded at 30 June 2022 was €9.2 million (excluding border credit risk), of which €7.2 million for Corporate and Investment Bank.

No significant financial consequences related to Covid-19 or the Ukraine crisis over the half-year. Maintaining the crisis system over time remains a matter of vigilance and a strong point of attention.

The bank is continuing its efforts to maintain and adapt its close management of operational risks:

- establishment of the RCSA (Risk & Controls Self-Assessment) on an ongoing basis,
- deployment of an operational controls register,
- update of supervisory controls,
- work on new risks (climatic in particular),
- involvement in the management of intra-Group outsourcing and pooling in the light of EBA guidelines and to meet the bank's needs.

This operational risk management system and its evolution justify a net "acceptable" rating of CACIB's operational risk at 30 June 2022.

At 30 June 2022, the "quarterly operational cost of risk/quarterly Net banking income" risk appetite indicator came out at 0.26%, with a risk tolerance of 4%.

5.4. DEVELOPMENTS IN LEGAL RISKS

The main legal and tax proceedings outstanding at Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank and its fully consolidated subsidiaries are described in the 2021 management report.

With respect to the exceptional events and the litigations set out in this report, the new developments are mentioned :

- in the fifth, eighth and eleventh paragraphs of the part relating to "Euribor/Libor and other indexes",
- in the third and fourth paragraphs of the part relating to "Bonds SSA",
- in the two last paragraphs of the part relating to "Intercontinental Exchange, Inc. ("ICE")",

LITIGATION AND EXCEPTIONAL EVENTS

Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC)

In October 2015, Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiary Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank (Crédit Agricole CIB) reached agreements with the US and New York authorities that had been conducting investigations regarding US dollar transactions with countries subject to US economic sanctions. The events covered by this agreement took place between 2003 and 2008.

Crédit Agricole CIB and Crédit Agricole S.A., which cooperated with the US and New York authorities in connection with their investigations, have agreed to pay a total penalty amount of $787.3 million (i.e. €692.7 million). The payment of this penalty has been allocated to the pre-existing reserve that had already been taken and, therefore, has not affected the accounts for the second half of 2015.

The agreements with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Fed) and the New York State Department of Financial Services (NYDFS) are with CASA and Crédit Agricole CIB. The agreement with the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) of the US Department of the Treasury is with Crédit Agricole CIB. Crédit Agricole CIB also entered into separate deferred prosecution agreements (DPAs) with the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia (USAO) and the District Attorney of the County of New York (DANY), the terms of which are three years. On 19 October 2018, the two deferred prosecution agreements with USAO and DANY ended at the end of the three year period, CACIB having complied with all its obligations under the DPAs.

Crédit Agricole continues to strengthen its internal procedures and its compliance programs regarding laws on international sanctions and will continue to cooperate fully with the US and New York authorities as well as with the European Central Bank and the French Regulatory and Resolution Supervisory Authority (ACPR), and with the other regulators across its worldwide network.

Pursuant to the agreements with NYDFS and the US Federal Reserve, Crédit Agricole's compliance program is subject to regular reviews to evaluate its effectiveness, including a review by an independent consultant appointed by NYDFS for a term of one year and annual reviews by an independent consultant approved by the Federal Reserve.

Euribor/Libor and other indexes

Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiary Crédit Agricole CIB, in their capacity as contributors to a number of interbank rates, have received requests for information from a number of authorities as part of investigations into: (i) the calculation of the Libor (London Interbank Offered Rates) in a number of currencies, the Euribor (Euro Interbank Offered Rate) and certain other market indices; and (ii) transactions connected with these rates and indices. These demands covered several periods from 2005 to 2012.

As part of its cooperation with the authorities, Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiary Crédit Agricole CIB carried out investigations in order to gather the information requested by the various authorities and in particular the American authorities – the DOJ (Department of Justice) and CFTC (Commodity Future Trading Commission) – with which they are in discussions. It is currently not possible to know the outcome of these discussions, nor the date when they will be concluded.

Furthermore, Crédit Agricole CIB is currently under investigation opened by the Attorney General of the State of Florida on both the Libor and the Euribor.

Following its investigation and an unsuccessful settlement procedure, on 21 May 2014, the European Commission sent a statement of objection to Crédit Agricole S.A. and to Crédit Agricole CIB pertaining to agreements or concerted practices for the purpose and/or effect of preventing, restricting or distorting competition in derivatives related to the Euribor.

In a decision dated 7 December 2016, the European Commission jointly fined Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB €114,654,000 for participating in a cartel in euro interest rate derivatives. Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB are challenging this decision and have asked the General Court of the European Union to overturn it. The hearing before the Court was held on 17 March 2022 and the date of the decision is not known at this stage.

The Swiss competition authority, COMCO, has conducted an investigation into the market for interest rate derivatives, including the Euribor, with regard to Crédit Agricole S.A. and several Swiss and international banks. This investigation was closed following a settlement procedure under which Crédit Agricole S.A. agreed to pay a penalty of CHF 4,465,701 and proceedings costs amounting to CHF 187,012 without any admission of guilt.

Moreover, in June 2016 the South Korean competition authority (KFTC) decided to close the investigation launched in September 2015 into Crédit Agricole CIB and the Libor index on various currencies, Euribor and Tibor indices. The investigation into certain foreign exchange derivatives (ABS-NDF) has been closed by the KFTC according to a decision notified to Crédit Agricole CIB on 20 December 2018.

Concerning the two class actions in the United States of America in which Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB have been named since 2012 and 2013 along with other financial institutions, both as defendants in one ("Sullivan" for the Euribor) and only Crédit Agricole S.A. as defendant for the other ("Lieberman" for Libor), the "Lieberman" class action is at the preliminary stage that consists in the examination of its admissibility: after a stay of proceedings that lasted several years, the US District Court for the Southern District of New York reactivated the proceedings and granted the plaintiffs a delay to clarify their requests on 17 June 2019. Concerning the"Sullivan" class action, Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB had introduced a motion to dismiss the plaintiffs' claim, which was, in fist instance, granted by the US District Court of New York State. On 14 June 2019, the plaintiffs had appealed this decision. While awaiting the decision on this appeal, the U.S. Second District Court of Appeal handed down on 31 December 2021, in a separate case (known as GELBOIM), a decision modifying its jurisprudence on the personal jurisdiction of US courts over foreign defendants. In order to avoid possible negative consequences of this reversal of jurisprudence on the ongoing appeal, Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB negotiated with the plaintiffs a settlement to permanently end the proceedings. This settlement provides for the payment to the plaintiffs of $55 million, amount that will not affect the 2022 accounts as it is covered by provisions for litigation recorded in the consolidated accounts of the Crédit Agricole Group. It does not involve any admission of guilt from Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB. This settlement has yet to be definitively approved by the Court of New York, probably in the last quarter of 2022.

Since 1 July 2016, Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB, together with other banks, are also party to a new class action suit in the United States (“Frontpoint”) relating to the SIBOR (Singapore Interbank Offered Rate) and SOR (Singapore Swap Offer Rate) indices. After having granted a first motion to dismiss filed by Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB, the New York Federal District Court, ruling on a new request by the plaintiffs, excluded Crédit Agricole S.A. from the Frontpoint case, on the grounds that it had not contributed to the relevant indexes. The Court considered, however, taking into account recent developments in case law, that its jurisdiction could apply to Crédit Agricole CIB, as well as to all the banks that are members of the SIBOR index panel. The allegations contained in the complaint regarding the SIBOR/USD index and the SOR index were also rejected by the court, therefore the index SIBOR/Singapore dollar alone is still taken into account. On 26 December 2018, the plaintiffs filed a new complaint aimed at reintroducing into the scope of the Frontpoint case the alleged manipulations of the SIBOR and SOR indexes that affected the transactions in US dollars. Crédit Agricole CIB, alongside the other defendants, objected to this new complaint at the hearing held on 2 May 2019 before the New York Federal District Court. On 26 July 2019, the Federal Court granted the defendants’ motion to dismiss. The plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal on 26 August 2019.

On 17 March 2021, a three-judge panel of the Court of Appeal of the 2nd Circuit reversed the dismissal and returned the case to the District Court. The defendants, including Crédit Agricole CIB, requested the Second Circuit Court to rehear the case “*en banc*” (all the active judges of the Court). This motion was denied by the Second Circuit Court on 6 May 2021. Another motion was filed on 12 May 2021 by the defendants seeking a stay of this decision remanding the case to the District Court, which was rejected on 24 May 2021. On 1 October 2021, the defendants filed a petition for writ of certiorari with the US Supreme Court, which decided on 10 January 2022 not to consider the case. A new petition, currently under review, has been filed by the defendants before the District Court in an attempt to stop this action.

On 27 May 2022, the 13 defendants entered into a settlement agreement with the plaintiffs to definitely dismiss this action. This agreement provides for payment of a fixed sum to the plaintiffs, with distribution plan for each plaintiff. It therefore provides for payment by Crédit Agricole CIB of $7.3 million (8.03% of the total amount). This agreement includes no acknowledgement of culpability on the part of Credit Agricole CIB, and has yet to be definitely approved by the New York court, most likely in late 2022.

These class actions are civil actions in which the plaintiffs claim that they are victims of the methods used to set the Euribor, Libor, SIBOR and SOR indexes, and seek repayment of the sums they allege were unlawfully received, as well as damages and reimbursement of costs and fees paid.

Bonds SSA

Several regulators requested information to Crédit Agricole S.A. and to Crédit Agricole CIB for investigations relating to activities of different banks involved in the secondary trading of Bonds SSA (Supranational, Sub-Sovereign and Agencies) denominated in US dollars. Through the cooperation with these regulators, Crédit Agricole CIB proceeded to internal inquiries to gather the required information available. On 20 December 2018, the European Commission issued a Statement of Objections to a number of banks including Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB within its inquiry on a possible infringement of rules of European Competition law in the secondary trading of Bonds SSA denominated in American dollars. Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB became aware of these objections and issued a response on 29 March 2019, followed by an oral hearing on 10-11 July 2019.

In a decision dated 28 April 2021, the European Commission jointly fined Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB €3,993,000 for participating in a cartel in the secondary trading market of Bonds SSA denominated in American dollars. On 7 July 2021, Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB appealed this decision to the General Court of the European Union.

Crédit Agricole CIB was included with other banks in a putative consolidated class action before the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. That action was dismissed on 29 August 2018 on the basis that the plaintiffs failed to allege an injury sufficient to give them standing. However the plaintiffs were given an opportunity to attempt to remedy that defect. The plaintiffs filed an amended complaint on 7 November 2018. Crédit Agricole CIB as well as the other defendants filed motions to dismiss the amended complaint. An order issued on 30 September 2019 dismissed the class action against CACIB for lack of personal jurisdiction and, in a subsequent ruling, the Court held that the plaintiffs had in any event failed to state a claim for violation of US antitrust law. In June 2020, the plaintiffs took an appeal from both of the Court’s orders. On 19 July 2021, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the district court’s holding that plaintiffs had failed to state a claim for violation of US antitrust law. Plaintiffs’ deadline to seek further review of the district court’s decision from the US Supreme Court passed on 2 December 2021, without plaintiffs seeking review by that Court. Plaintiffs subsequently sought leave to file a motion to vacate the trial court’s judgment, on the basis that the trial court judge had not disclosed a conflict of interest at the outset of the action. The action was reassigned to a new judge for purposes of considering that request, and that new judge ordered the parties to brief the issue for her review. Plaintiffs’ application to vacate the judgement is now fully briefed and awaiting decision by the court.

On 7 February 2019, a second class action was filed against Crédit Agricole CIB and the other defendants named in the class action already pending before the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. In July 2020, the plaintiffs voluntarily discontinued the action but the claim could be revived.

On 11 July 2018, Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB were notified with other banks of a class action filed in Canada, before the Ontario Superior Court of Justice. Another class action has been filed before the Federal Court of Canada on the same day. The action before the Ontario Superior Court of Justice was dismissed on 19 February 2020.

O'Sullivan and Tavera

On 9 November 2017, a group of individuals, (or their families or estates), who claimed to have been injured or killed in attacks in Iraq filed a complaint ("O'Sullivan I") against several banks including Crédit Agricole S.A., and its subsidiary Crédit Agricole Corporate Investment Bank (Crédit Agricole CIB), in US Federal District Court in New York.

On 29 December 2018, the same group of individuals, together with 57 new plaintiffs, filed a separate action ("O'Sullivan II") against the same defendants.

On 21 December 2018, a different group of individuals filed a complaint ("Tavera") against the same defendants.

All three complaints allege that Crédit Agricole S.A., Crédit Agricole CIB, and other defendants conspired with Iran and its agents to violate US sanctions and engage in transactions with Iranian entities in violation of the US Anti-Terrorism Act and the Justice Against Sponsors of Terrorism Act. Specifically, the complaints allege that Crédit Agricole S.A., Crédit Agricole CIB, and other defendants processed US dollar transactions on behalf of Iran and Iranian entities in violation of sanctions administered by the US Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control, which allegedly enabled Iran to fund terrorist organizations that, as is alleged, attacked plaintiffs. The plaintiffs are seeking an unspecified amount of compensatory damages.

On 2 March 2018, Crédit Agricole CIB and other defendants filed a motion to dismiss the O' Sullivan I Complaint. On 28 March 2019, the Court granted defendants' motion to dismiss. On 22 April 2019, the plaintiffs filed a motion to amend their complaint. defendants submitted an opposition to that motion on 20 May 2019 and plaintiffs filed a reply on 10 June 2019. On 25 February 2020, the plaintiffs' motion to amend their complaint was denied and their original complaint dismissed with prejudice.

On 28 May 2020, plaintiffs filed a motion requesting that the court enter a final judgment against defendants to allow an appeal. On 11 June 2020, the defendants filed an opposition to plaintiffs' motion, and plaintiffs filed a reply brief on 18 June 2020. On 29 June 2021, the court denied plaintiffs' motion.

On 28 July 2021, the court stayed the O'Sullivan I action pending a decision in the appeal in a related case, Freeman v. HSBC Holdings, PLC, No. 19-3970 (2d. Cir.). (The O'Sullivan II and Tavera cases have been previously stayed pending that appeal.)

Intercontinental Exchange, Inc. (*"ICE"*)

On 15 January 2019 a class action ("Putnam Bank") was filed before a federal court in New York (US District Court Southern District of New York) against the Intercontinental Exchange, Inc. ("ICE") and a number of banks including Crédit Agricole S.A., Crédit Agricole CIB and Crédit Agricole Securities-USA. This action has been filed by plaintiffs who allege that they have invested in financial instruments indexed to the USD ICE LIBOR. They accuse the banks of having collusively set the index USD ICE LIBOR at artificially low levels since February 2014 and made thus illegal profits.

On 31 January 2019 a similar action ("Livonia") has been filed before the US District Court Southern District of New York, against a number of banks including Crédit Agricole S.A., Crédit Agricole CIB and Crédit Agricole Securities-USA. On 1 February 2019, these two class actions were consolidated for pre-trial purposes.

On 4 March 2019, a third class action ("Hawaï Sheet Metal Workers retirement funds") was filed against the same banks in the same courtand consolidated with the two previous actions on 26 April 2019.

On 1 July 2019, the plaintiffs filed a "Consolidated Class Action Complaint".

On 30 August 2019, the defendants filed a motion to dismiss against this consolidated complaint.

On 26 March 2020, a judgment granted the defendants motion to dismiss. On 24 April 2020, the plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal.

On 30 November 2020, during briefing of the appeal, plaintiffs' lawyers informed defendants that all of the named plaintiffs wished to withdraw from the case and, on 1 December 2020, plaintiffs' counsel filed the motion to stay the appeal, which defendants opposed. The court denied the motion on 7 December 2020 and Plaintiffs filed their reply brief on 15 December 2020.

On 28 December 2020, DYJ Holdings Inc. filed a motion for leave to intervene to replace the currents named plaintiffs. On 7 January 2021, defendants filed a brief in opposition to DYJ Holdings' motion and also filed a motion to dismiss the appeal.

On 6 April 2021, the court granted DYJ Holdings Inc.'s motion for leave to intervene and denied defendants' motion to dismiss the appeal.

On 10 June 2021, defendants submitted a supplemental brief addressing merits issues unique to DJY Holdings.

On 14 February 2022, the Second Circuit dismissed the appeal.

DYJ Holdings did not appeal the dismissal of its complaint to the Supreme Court by the statutory deadline, and thus the matter has concluded.

Binding agreements

Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank does not depend on any industrial, commercial or financial patent, license or contract.

5.5. NON COMPLIANCE RISKS

The following main changes were made in terms of non-compliance risk management compared to the Universal Registration Document as at 31 December 2021:

- Adaptation of the set-up in order to manage the consequences of the Russia/Ukraine crisis, including the emergence of substantial international sanction programmes against Russia.
  One of the major features of the reaction of the international community to Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 was the very rapid implementation of exceptional sanctions against individuals, companies, financial institutions, economic sectors and the Russian state. The sudden emergence of these new sanctions programmes, their very broad scope and their immediate (or within a very short period of time) application were appropriately managed by the Bank by making significant adjustments to the Compliance function set-up:
  - an increased allocation of resources of the Compliance teams to manage the Russia/Ukraine crisis with the objective to analyze, in real time, the impacts of the new sanctions programmes on the Bank's activities, to respond to the numerous requests related to this new situation and to identify immediately the Bank's clients who may be affected by these new sanctions, directly or through contamination;
  - meetings, from the outset, of a daily crisis unit involving members of the Management team and the Bank's main functions;
  - a reinforced exchange with the French Treasury Department or other authorities, consulted systematically in order to validate the status of certain clients which may be open to interpretation;
  - particular attention is paid to the implementation of the freezing or blocking of flows or accounts, in accordance with the new sanctions programmes and confirmations received from the French Treasury Department.
- The creation within Compliance of a Sustainable Finance/ESG Compliance team, responsible for:
  - advising and communicating internally with the Bank's business lines and other departments on regulatory issues associated with ESG issues;
  - assisting to issue recommendations on "sensitive" transactions/clients;
  - carrying out ESG regulatory monitoring and assisting to implement and roll out training on ESG issues.
- At CA Indosuez level, the Asset Management Compliance Business Line has been created to support the strong growth of the Asset Management business. Its role is to supervise Compliance at all four asset management entities: CA Indosuez Gestion, CA Indosuez Wealth Asset Management, CFM Gestion and CA Indosuez Finanziaria.

6. BASEL III PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES

A summary of key Pillar 3 indicators is presented below in the present Amendment to the Universal Registration Document 2021 of Crédit Agricole CIB. The full Pillar 3 will be presented in a dedicated document which will be disclosed in September 2022.

As of 30 June 2022, Crédit Agricole CIB's phased-in Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio stood at 10.86%, down -0.82 percentage point compared with 31 December 2021. This decline in the first half of 2022 can be mainly explained by the impacts of the Russia-Ukraine conflict (around -40 basis points) on downgrading of Russian counterparties and on market risks.

Crédit Agricole CIB has a buffer of 2.96 percentage points between its CET1 ratio and the SREP requirement, set at 7.90%. The fully-loaded CET 1 ratio reached 10.65%.

The phased-in Tier 1 ratio as of 30 June 2022 was 17.25%, down -0.73 percentage point compared with 31 December 2021. The fully-loaded Tier 1 ratio was down -0.43 percentage points compared to 31 December 2021, at 17.04%.

The phased-in Total Capital ratio reached 20.38% at 30 June 2022, down -0.58 percentage points compared with 31 December 2021.

Risk-weighted assets amounted to €143.7 billion as of 30 June 2022 (versus €133.5 billion at 31 December 2021), of which €111.5 billion in credit and counterparty risks (€102.2 billion at 31 December 2021), €10.1 billion in market risks (€9.1 billion at 31 December 2021) and €22.1 billion in operational risks (€22.2 billion at 31 December 2021).

The phased-in leverage ratio stood at 3.57% at end-June 2022 compared to a requirement of 3.00%.

Crédit Agricole CIB's LCR averaged 123% over 12 months at end-June 2022. Credit institutions have been subject to a LCR threshold of 100% since 1 January 2018.

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CONTENTS

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 30 JUNE 2022

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements consist of the general framework, the interim consolidated financial statements and the notes to the interim consolidated financial statements.

1. GENERAL FRAMEWORK

1.1. LEGAL PRESENTATION OF CRÉDIT AGRICOLE CORPORATE AND INVESTMENT BANK

CORPORATE NAME

Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank

TRADING NAMES

Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank - Crédit Agricole CIB - CACIB

ADDRESS OF THE REGISTERED OFFICE

12, place des États-Unis
CS 70052
92547 Montrouge Cedex
France

REGISTRATION NUMBER

Registered with the Nanterre Trade and Company Registry under number 304 187 701

NAF CODE

6419 Z (APE)

LEI CODE

1VUV7VQFKUOQSJ21A208

LEGAL FORM

Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank is a public limited company (société anonyme) under French law (with a Board of Directors) governed by the laws and regulations applicable to credit institutions and French public limited companies, and by its Articles of Association.

As of December 2011, Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank is affiliated with Crédit Agricole, within the meaning of the French Monetary and Financial Code (CMF).

SHARE CAPITAL

EUR 7,851,636,342

CORPORATE PURPOSE (ART. 3 OF THE COMPANY'S ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION)

The Company's purpose, in France and abroad, is:

- to carry out all banking and financial operations, including in particular:
  - receiving funds, granting loans, advances, credit, financing, guarantees, and implementing deposits, payments, collections;
  - providing financial advice and particularly regarding financing, debt, subscription, issue, investment, acquisition, disposal, merger, restructuring;
  - custody, management, purchase, sale, exchange, brokerage and arbitrage of all securities, company rights, financial products, derivatives, currencies, commodities, precious metals and other securities of any kind;
- providing any investment services and related services, within the meaning of the French Monetary and Financial Code and any subsequent text;
- creating and participating in any businesses, groups and companies via contributions, subscriptions, purchases of shares or company rights, mergers, or by any other means;
- carrying out any commercial, industrial, securities or real estate transactions connected directly or indirectly to any or all of the above purposes or all similar or related purposes;
- all on its own behalf, for third parties or as a participating member, and in any form whatsoever.

2. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1. INCOME STATEMENT

€ million	Notes	30.06.2022	31.12.2021	30.06.2021
Interest and similar income	4.1	3,103	4,933	2,431
Interest and similar expenses	4.1	(1,209)	(1,556)	(800)
Fee and commission income	4.2	855	1,662	813
Fee and commission expenses	4.2	(383)	(721)	(389)
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	4.3	1,091	1,501	903
Net gains (losses) on held for trading assets/liabilities		(2,687)	480	405
Net gains (losses) on other financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		3,778	1,021	498
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	4.4	19	32	24
Net gains (losses) on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		2	17	12
Remuneration of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (dividends)		17	15	12
Net gains (losses) arising from the derecognition of financial assets at amortised cost	4.5	5	8	4
Net gains (losses) arising from the reclassification of financial assets at amortised cost to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		-	-	-
Net gains (losses) arising from the reclassification of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		-	-	-
Income on other activities	4.6	76	117	62
Expenses on other activities	4.6	(46)	(63)	(29)
Revenues		**3,511**	**5,913**	**3,019**
Operating expenses	4.7	(2,084)	(3,474)	(1,866)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	4.8	(117)	(221)	(109)
Gross operating income		**1,310**	**2,218**	**1,044**
Cost of risk	4.9	(200)	(54)	(38)
Operating income		**1,110**	**2,164**	**1,006**
Share of net income of equity-accounted entities		-	-	-
Net gains (losses) on other assets	4.10	(2)	(39)	(37)
Change in value of goodwill	6.5	-	-	-
Pre-tax income		**1,108**	**2,125**	**969**
Income tax charge	4.11	(239)	(432)	(181)
Net income from discontinued operations		1	7	5
Net income		**870**	**1,700**	**793**
Non-controlling interests		4	9	4
NET INCOME GROUP SHARE		**866**	**1,691**	**789**
Earnings per share (in euros) [1]	6.8	2.30	4.75	2.26
Diluted earnings per share (in euros) [1]	6.8	2.30	4.75	2.26

[1] Corresponds to income per share including net income from discontinued operations.

2.2. NET INCOME AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

€ million	Notes	30.06.2022	31.12.2021	30.06.2021
Net income		**870**	**1,700**	**793**
Actuarial gains and losses on post-employment benefits	4.12	155	126	34
Other comprehensive income on financial liabilities attributable to changes in own credit risk [1]	4.12	777	(18)	(38)
Other comprehensive income on equity instruments that will not be reclassified to profit or loss [1]	4.12	(15)	30	9
Pre-tax other comprehensive income on items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss excluding equity-accounted entities	**4.12**	**917**	**138**	**5**
Pre-tax other comprehensive income on items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss on equity-accounted entities	**4.12**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss excluding equity-accounted entities	**4.12**	**(233)**	**(23)**	**4**
Income tax related to items accounted that will not be reclassified to profit or loss on equity-accounted entities	**4.12**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other comprehensive income on items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss on entities from discontinued operations	**4.12**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other comprehensive income on items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss net of income tax	**4.12**	**684**	**115**	**9**
Gains and losses on translation adjustments	4.12	481	570	240
Other comprehensive income on debt instruments that may be reclassified to profit or loss	4.12	(8)	(7)	(19)
Gains and losses on hedging derivative instruments	4.12	(1,769)	(549)	(265)
Pre-tax other comprehensive income on items that may be reclassified to profit or loss excluding equity-accounted entities	**4.12**	**(1,296)**	**14**	**(44)**
Pre-tax other comprehensive income on items that may be reclassified to profit or loss on equity-accounted entities, Group Share	**4.12**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Income tax related to items that may be reclassified to profit or loss excluding equity-accounted entities	**4.12**	**458**	**144**	**73**
Income tax related to items that may be reclassified to profit or loss on equity-accounted entities	**4.12**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other comprehensive income on items that may be reclassified to profit or loss on entities from discontinued operations	**4.12**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other comprehensive income on items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss net of income tax	**4.12**	**(838)**	**158**	**29**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME NET OF INCOME TAX	**4.12**	**(154)**	**273**	**38**
NET INCOME AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		**716**	**1,973**	**831**
Of which Group share		709	1,962	828
Of which non-controlling interests		7	12	3

[1] Amount of items that will not be reclassified in profit and loss transferred to reserves (cf Note 4.12).

2.3. BALANCE SHEET - ASSETS

€ million	Notes	30.06.2022	31.12.2021
Cash, central banks		73,119	65,067
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6.1	290,999	250,740
Financial assets held for trading		290,622	250,376
Other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		377	364
Hedging derivative Instruments		2,598	1,323
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3-6.2	11,738	13,428
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss		11,388	13,081
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		350	347
Financial assets at amortised cost	3-6.3	244,099	239,071
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions		36,987	43,600
Loans and receivables due from customers		174,661	165,830
Debt securities		32,451	29,641
Revaluation adjustment on interest rate hedged portfolios		132	7
Current and deferred tax assets		1,283	1,102
Accruals, prepayments and sundry assets		55,120	26,660
Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations		13	10
Investments in equity-accounted entities		-	-
Investment property		1	1
Property, plant and equipment		919	829
Intangible assets		446	420
Goodwill	6.5	1,079	1,063
TOTAL ASSETS		**681,546**	**599,721**

2.4. BALANCE SHEET - LIABILITIES

€ million	Notes	30.06.2022	31.12.2021
Central banks		219	1,224
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6.1	290,303	247,587
Held for trading financial liabilities		264,910	221,904
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		25,393	25,683
Hedging derivative Instruments		2,710	1,202
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	6.4	304,334	289,788
Due to credit institutions		70,004	78,442
Due to customers		169,435	159,578
Debt securities		64,895	51,768
Revaluation adjustment on interest rate hedged portfolios		(111)	9
Current and deferred tax liabilities		2,147	2,106
Accruals, prepayments and sundry liabilities		49,063	25,851
Liabilities associated with non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations		11	9
Insurance compagny technical reserves		9	9
Provisions	6.6	1,121	1,337
Subordinated debt	6.7	4,156	4,079
Total Liabilities		**653,962**	**573,201**
Equity		**27,584**	**26,520**
Equity - Group share		**27,467**	**26,400**
Share capital and reserves		18,433	17,333
Consolidated reserves		8,187	7,238
Other comprehensive income		(19)	138
Other comprehensive income on discontinued operations		-	-
Net income (loss) for the year		866	1,691
Non-controlling interests		**117**	**120**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**681,546**	**599,721**

2.5. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Group share									
	Share and capital reserves					Other comprehensive income				
€ million	Share capital	Share premium and consolidated reserves 1	Elimination of treasury shares	Other equity instruments	Total capital and consolidated reserves	Other comprehensive income on items that may be reclassified to profit and loss	Other comprehensive income on items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss	Total other comprehensive income	Net income	Total equity
Equity at 1st January 2021 Published	**7,852**	**11,155**	**-**	**3,610**	**22,617**	**547**	**(680)**	**(133)**	**-**	**22,484**
Impacts of new accounting standards, IFRIC decisions/ interpretations [1]	-	30	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	30
Equity at 1st January 2021	**7,852**	**11,185**	**-**	**3,610**	**22,647**	**547**	**(680)**	**(133)**	**-**	**22,514**
Capital increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in treasury shares held	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Issuance / Repayment of equity instruments	-	-	-	3,260	3,260	-	-	-	-	3,260
Remuneration of undated deeply subordinated notes at 1st semester 2021	-	-	-	(131)	(131)	-	-	-	-	(131)
Dividends paid in 1st semester 2021	-	(1,024)	-	-	(1,024)	-	-	-	-	(1,024)
Impact of acquisitions/disposals on non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes due to share-based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes due to transactions with shareholders	**-**	**(1,024)**	**-**	**3,129**	**2,105**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,105**
Changes in other comprehensive income	**-**	**(9)**	**-**	**-**	**(9)**	**29**	**10**	**39**	**-**	**30**
Of which other comprehensive income on equity instruments that will not be reclassified to profit or loss reclassified to consolidated reserves	-	(9)	-	-	(9)	-	9	9	-	-
Of which other comprehensive income attributable to changes in own credit risk reclassified to consolidated reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share of changes in equity-accounted entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income for 1st semester 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	789	789
Other variations	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Equity at 30 June 2021	**7,852**	**10,156**	**-**	**6,739**	**24,747**	**576**	**(670)**	**(94)**	**789**	**25,442**
Capital increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in treasury shares held	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance / Repayment of equity instruments	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)
Remuneration of undated deeply subordinated notes at 2nd semester 2021	-	-	-	(177)	(177)	-	-	-	-	(177)
Dividends paid in 2nd semester 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact of acquisitions/disposals on non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes due to share-based payments	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Changes due to transactions with shareholders	**-**	**2**	**-**	**(178)**	**(176)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(176)**
Changes in other comprehensive income	**-**	**10**	**-**	**-**	**10**	**129**	**103**	**232**	**-**	**242**
Of which other comprehensive income on equity instruments that will not be reclassified to profit or loss reclassified to consolidated reserves	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	(9)	-	-
Of which other comprehensive income attributable to changes in own credit risk reclassified to consolidated reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share of changes in equity-accounted entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income for 2nd semester 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	902	902
Other variations	-	(10)	-	-	(10)	-	-	-	-	(10)
Equity at 31 December 2021	**7,852**	**10,158**	**-**	**6,561**	**24,571**	**705**	**(567)**	**138**	**1,691**	**26,400**
Appropriation of 2021 net income	-	1,691	-	-	1,691	-	-	-	(1,691)	-
Equity at 1st January 2022	**7,852**	**11,849**	**-**	**6,561**	**26,262**	**705**	**(567)**	**138**	**-**	**26,400**
Impacts of new accounting standards, IFRIC decisions/ interpretations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity at 1st January 2022 Restated	**7,852**	**11,849**	**-**	**6,561**	**26,262**	**705**	**(567)**	**138**	**-**	**26,400**
Capital increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in treasury shares held	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance / Repayment of equity instruments	-	-	-	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	1,100
Remuneration of undated deeply subordinated notes at 1st semester 2022	-	-	-	(196)	(196)	-	-	-	-	(196)
Dividends paid in 1st semester 2022	-	(553)	-	-	(553)	-	-	-	-	(553)
Impact of acquisitions/disposals on non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes due to share-based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes due to transactions with shareholders	**-**	**(553)**	**-**	**904**	**351**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**351**
Changes in other comprehensive income	**-**	**(3)**	**-**	**-**	**(3)**	**(836)**	**679**	**(157)**	**-**	**(160)**
Of which other comprehensive income on equity instruments that will not be reclassified to profit or loss reclassified to consolidated reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which other comprehensive income attributable to changes in own credit risk reclassified to consolidated reserves	-	(2)	-	-	(2)	-	2	2	-	-
Share of changes in equity-accounted entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income for 1st semester 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	866	866
Other variations	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	10
EQUITY AT 30 JUNE 2022	**7,852**	**11,303**	**-**	**7,465**	**26,620**	**(131)**	**112**	**(19)**	**866**	**27,467**

[1] Estimated impact of the first application of the IFRS IC decision of 21 April 2021 on the computation of commitments relating to certain defined benefit plans.

€ million	Non-controlling interests					Total consolidated equity
		Other comprehensive income				
	Capital, associated reserves and income	Other comprehensive income on items that may be reclassified to profit and loss	Other comprehensive income on items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss	Total other comprehensive income	Total equity	
Equity at 1st January 2021 Published	**126**	**1**	**(5)**	**(4)**	**122**	**22,606**
Impacts of new accounting standards, IFRIC decisions/ interpretations [1]	-	-	-	-	-	30
Equity at 1st January 2021	**126**	**1**	**(5)**	**(4)**	**122**	**22,636**
Capital increase	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in treasury shares held	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Issuance / Repayment of equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	3,260
Remuneration of undated deeply subordinated notes at 1st semester 2021	-	-	-	-	-	(131)
Dividends paid in 1st semester 2021	(3)	-	-	-	(3)	(1,027)
Impact of acquisitions/disposals on non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes due to share-based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes due to transactions with shareholders	**(3)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(3)**	**2,102**
Changes in other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**(1)**	**(1)**	**(1)**	**29**
Of which other comprehensive income on equity instruments that will not be reclassified to profit or loss reclassified to consolidated reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which other comprehensive income attributable to changes in own credit risk reclassified to consolidated reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share of changes in equity-accounted entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income for 1st semester 2021	4	-	-	-	4	793
Other variations	-	-	-	-	-	4
Equity at 30 June 2021	**127**	**1**	**(6)**	**(5)**	**122**	**25,564**
Capital increase	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in treasury shares held	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance / Repayment of equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
Remuneration of undated deeply subordinated notes at 2nd semester 2021	-	-	-	-	-	(177)
Dividends paid in 2nd semester 2021	(6)	-	-	-	(6)	(6)
Impact of acquisitions/disposals on non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes due to share-based payments	-	-	-	-	-	2
Changes due to transactions with shareholders	**(6)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(6)**	**(182)**
Changes in other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**245**
Of which other comprehensive income on equity instruments that will not be reclassified to profit or loss reclassified to consolidated reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which other comprehensive income attributable to changes in own credit risk reclassified to consolidated reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share of changes in equity-accounted entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income for 2nd semester 2021	5	-	-	-	5	907
Other variations	(4)	-	-	-	(4)	(14)
Equity at 31 December 2021	**122**	**1**	**(3)**	**(2)**	**120**	**26,520**
Appropriation of 2021 net income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity at 1st January 2022	**122**	**1**	**(3)**	**(2)**	**120**	**26,520**
Impacts of new accounting standards, IFRIC decisions/ interpretations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity at 1st January 2022 Restated	**122**	**1**	**(3)**	**(2)**	**120**	**26,520**
Capital increase	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in treasury shares held	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance / Repayment of equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	1,100
Remuneration of undated deeply subordinated notes at 1st semester 2022	-	-	-	-	-	(196)
Dividends paid in 1st semester 2022	(8)	-	-	-	(8)	(561)
Impact of acquisitions/disposals on non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes due to share-based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes due to transactions with shareholders	**(8)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(8)**	**343**
Changes in other comprehensive income	**-**	**(2)**	**5**	**3**	**3**	**(157)**
Of which other comprehensive income on equity instruments that will not be reclassified to profit or loss reclassified to consolidated reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which other comprehensive income attributable to changes in own credit risk reclassified to consolidated reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share of changes in equity-accounted entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income for 1st semester 2022	4	-	-	-	4	870
Other variations	(2)	-	-	-	(2)	8
EQUITY AT 30 JUNE 2022	**116**	**(1)**	**2**	**1**	**117**	**27,584**

[1] Estimated impact of the first application of the IFRS IC decision of 21 April 2021 on the computation of commitments relating to certain defined benefit plans.

2.6. CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The cash flow statement is presented using the indirect method.

Operating activities are the Crédit Agricole CIB Group's revenue generating activities.

Tax inflows and outflows are presented in full within operating activities.

Investment activities represent the cash flows involved in purchases and sales of investments in consolidated and non-consolidated companies, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. This heading includes the strategic equity investments recognised in "fair value through profit or loss" or "fair value through other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified to profit or loss".

Financing activities show the changes linked to financial structure-related transactions involving shareholders' equity and long-term financing.

Net cash flows attributable to the operating, investment and financing activities **of discontinued operations** are presented under separate headings in the cash flow statement.

Net cash and cash equivalents include cash, amounts due to and from central banks, and demand accounts (assets and liabilities) and loans held with credit institutions.

€ million	Notes	30.06.2022	31.12.2021	30.06.2021
Pre-tax income		**1,108**	**2,125**	**969**
Net depreciation and impairment of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets		117	223	110
Impairment of goodwill and other fixed assets	6.5	-	-	-
Net addition to provisions		229	138	132
Share of net income of equity-accounted entities		-	-	-
Net income (loss) from investment activities		4	39	38
Net income (loss) from financing activities		49	99	53
Other movements		(2,103)	(1,396)	(1,325)
Total non-cash and other adjustment items included in pre-tax income		**(1,704)**	**(897)**	**(992)**
Change in interbank items		2,250	(2,103)	10,464
Change in customer items		5,747	(5,809)	(908)
Change in financial assets and liabilities		12,458	14,336	(288)
Change in non-financial assets and liabilities		(4,335)	(247)	2,385
Dividends received from equity-accounted entities		-	-	-
Tax paid		(150)	(454)	(137)
Net change in assets and liabilities used in operating activities		15,970	5,723	11,516
Cash provided (used) by discontinued operations		-	11	(29)
Total net cash flows from (used by) operating activities (A)		**15,374**	**6,962**	**11,464**
Change in equity investments [1]		(5)	(88)	(85)
Change in property, plant & equipment and intangible assets		(91)	(129)	(66)
Cash provided (used) by discontinued operations		-	-	-
Total net cash flows from (used by) investment activities (B)		**(96)**	**(217)**	**(151)**
Cash received from (paid to) shareholders [2]		341	1,917	2,101
Other cash provided (used) by financing activities [3]		(788)	(390)	(284)
Cash provided (used) by discontinued operations		-	-	(1)
Total net cash flows from (used by) financing activities (C)		**(447)**	**1,527**	**1,816**
Impact of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalent (D)		**(1,710)**	**72**	**(551)**
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT (A + B + C + D)		**13,121**	**8,344**	**12,578**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		**62,013**	**53,669**	**53,669**
Net cash accounts and accounts with central banks *		63,840	53,594	53,594
Net demand loans and deposits with credit institutions **		(1,827)	75	75
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		**75,134**	**62,013**	**66,247**
Net cash accounts and accounts with central banks *		72,901	63,840	64,494
Net demand loans and deposits with credit institutions **		2,233	(1,827)	1,753
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**13,121**	**8,344**	**12,578**

** Consisting of the net balance of the Cash and central banks item, excluding accrued interest and including cash of entities reclassified as held-for-sale operations.*

*** Consisting of the balance of Performing current accounts in debit and Performing overnight accounts and advances as detailed in Note 6.3 and Current accounts in credit and overnight accounts and advances as detailed in Note 6.4 (excluding accrued interest).*

[1] Flows related to equity investments: This line includes net impacts of acquisitions and disposals of consolidated equity investments on cash. These external operations are described in Note 2 "Major structural transactions and material events during the period".

[2] Cashflows from or for shareholders: For the first semester 2022, this amount includes the payment of Crédit Agricole CIB dividends to Crédit Agricole S.A. for € -553 million, an AT1 subscribed by Crédit Agricole S.A. for € +1 100 million and a payment of interest under the AT1 issue of € -196 million.

[3] Other cash provided (used) by financing activities: This line mainly consists of the early redemption of SNP for -€650 million, the exercising of a deeply subordinated note call for -€533 million and net AT2 issues for +€500 million.

3. NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1: GROUP ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND PRINCIPLES, ASSESSMENTS AND ESTIMATES APPLIED

Crédit Agricole CIB's condensed interim consolidated financial statements at 30 June 2022 have been prepared and are presented in accordance with IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting".

The standards and interpretations used to prepare the interim condensed consolidated financial statements are the same as those used by the Crédit Agricole CIB Group to prepare the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021. Under EC Regulation No. 1606/2002, these statements were prepared in accordance with IAS/IFRS and IFRIC interpretations as adopted by the European Union ("carve-out" version), and therefore make use of certain exemptions in the application of IAS 39 for macro hedge accounting.

These have been supplemented by IFRS provisions as adopted by the European Union at 30 June 2022 that must be applied for the first time to the financial statements for financial year 2022.

They cover the following:

Standards, amendments or interpretations	Date of first-time application: financial years beginning on or after	Material impact in the Group
Amendment to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use	1 January 2022	No
Annual Improvements to IFRS, 2018-2020 Cycle - **IFRS 1** Subsidiary as a first-time adopter, - **IFRS 9** Fees in the "10 per cent" test for derecognition of financial liabilities, - **IAS 41** Taxation in fair value measurement, - **IFRS 16** Lease incentives	1 January 2022	No
Amendment to IFRS 3 Reference to the Conceptual Framework	1 January 2022	No
Amendment to IAS 37 Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract	1 January 2022	No

Standards and interpretations adopted by the European Union not yet applied by the Group as at 30 June 2022

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts, published in May 2017, will replace IFRS 4 and will be applicable to financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

IFRS 17 defines new principles for the measurement and recognition of insurance contract liabilities and the assessment of their profitability, as well as for disclosure. The analytical work and preparations for implementation are continuing in 2022.

Because Crédit Agricole CIB has no insurance activity, IFRS 17 will not have an expected impact on Crédit Agricole CIB's consolidated financial statements at 1 January 2023.

IFRS IC decisions liable to affect the Group

- Specifically regarding the IFRS IC decision on IFRS 9/IAS 20 - Recognition of TLTRO III Transactions.

The ECB set out a third series of long-term refinancing operations in March 2019, the terms and conditions of which were reviewed in September 2019 and again in March, April and December 2020, in connection with the Covid-19 crisis.

The TLTRO III mechanism aims to provide long-term refinancing with a government grant to institutions that achieve a lending target, based on growth of lending to firms and households, which is applied over the three-year maturity of the TLTRO. An additional government grant, awarding an additional temporary incentive, is applied over the one-year period between June 2020 and June 2021, and a second additional temporary incentive over the one-year period between June 2021 and June 2022.

Note: the accounting treatment applied by the Group since 2020 consists in recognising these grants as soon as the Group deems it has a reasonable assurance that the level of eligible outstandings will make it possible to meet the conditions necessary to obtain the grants when they are due to the ECB, i.e. at the end of TLTRO III, and to assign the grant to the relevant period on a pro rata temporis basis. This treatment was maintained for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

As the Group met the performance conditions necessary for the grant and additional grant under the TLTRO, it will receive all grants and additional grants at the term of the operation.

The Group measured its accrued interest at the Deposit Facility Rate -50 bp floored at -100 bp over the special interest rate period (1 January 2021 - 23 June 2021 for the period relating to the 2021 financial year), given that thresholds specific to the first incentive were reached during the special reference period. Over the special additional interest rate period (24 June 2021 - 23 June 2022) for the period relating to the 2021 financial year), the interest rate applied is also the Deposit Facility Rate -50 bp floored at -100 bp, given that the criteria for the level of eligible loans specific to the second incentive were met during the additional special reference period.

As of 30 June 2022, the Crédit Agricole Group took out TLTRO III loans for €162 billion from the ECB. Given the internal refinancing mechanisms, the Crédit Agricole CIB Group can benefit from Crédit Agricole S.A. drawdowns or refinance directly with the ECB.

NOTE 2: MAJOR STRUCTURAL TRANSACTIONS AND MATERIAL EVENTS DURING THE PERIOD

2.1 Major structural transactions

DISPOSAL OF CRÉDIT AGRICOLE CIB (MIAMI) BUSINESS TO SANTANDER

Crédit Agricole CIB (Miami) is a branch of Crédit Agricole CIB, which is in turn 97.8%-controlled by Crédit Agricole S.A.

In 2020, the executive management of Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB began the process of selling the business associated with outstanding loans to customers of the Crédit Agricole CIB (Miami) branch of Crédit Agricole CIB (CACIB).

The assets and liabilities of Crédit Agricole CIB (Miami) were thus reclassified as non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations in accordance with IFRS 5 in the consolidated financial statements of Crédit Agricole CIB as of 31 December 2020.

Negotiations with Santander Bank, in progress since January 2021, resulted in the conclusion of a disposal agreement on 17 May 2021 for a portion of the commercial activity conducted by the Crédit Agricole CIB (Miami) branch of Crédit Agricole CIB for a total amount of €27 million. On 14 June 2022, an additional consideration of +€4.5 million was received and booked to "Net income from discontinued or held-for-sale operations" less a tax charge of €1.06 million.

Crédit Agricole CIB (Miami) returned its license to the regulatory authority on 27 April 2022 and was liquidated.

CA INDOSUEZ WEALTH (BRAZIL) S.A. DTVM

CA Indosuez Wealth (Brazil) S.A. DTVM is a 97.8%-controlled subsidiary of Crédit Agricole S.A. The company's shares are wholly-owned by Crédit Agricole CIB, which in turn is 97.8%-controlled by Crédit Agricole S.A.

In 2020, the executive management of Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole CIB began the process of selling CA Indosuez Wealth (Brazil) S.A. DTVM.

The assets and liabilities of CA Indosuez Wealth (Brazil) were reclassified as non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations in accordance with IFRS 5 in the consolidated financial statements of Crédit Agricole CIB at 31 December 2020.

Negotiations with SAFRA bank resulted in the conclusion of a disposal agreement for CA Indosuez Wealth (Brazil) on 23 April 2021. The completion of this transaction is subject to regulatory agreements and standard checks.

In accordance with IFRS 5, CA Indosuez Wealth (Brazil) thus continued to be recognised in Crédit Agricole CIB's consolidated financial statements at 30 June 2022 for €13 million under "Non-current assets held for sale" and for €10 million under "Liabilities related to non-current assets held for sale." Net income was classified under "Net income from discontinued or held-for-sale operations" in the amount of -€2.1 million.

2.2 Information on the scope of consolidation at 30 June 2022

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Crédit Agricole CIB and those of all companies over which, in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IAS 28, Crédit Agricole CIB has control, joint control or significant influence, except for those that are not material in relation to all companies included in the consolidation scope.

Crédit Agricole CIB's scope of consolidation was not significantly changed compared to the scope of consolidation at 31 December 2021, with the exception of the following items:

▶ Change in scope that led to a modification of the consolidation scope or method:

Scope of consolidation - Crédit Agricole CIB Group	(a)	Location	Registered office if different from location	Type of entity and nature of control (b)	Consolidation method at 30 June 2022	% of control 30.06.2022	% of control 31.12.2021	% interest 30.06.2022	% interest 31.12.2021
Branches									
Crédit Agricole CIB (Miami)	S1	United States	France	Branch	full consolidation	-	100	-	100
Crédit Agricole CIB (Australia)	E2	Australia	France	Branch	full consolidation	100	-	100	-
Others									
CLIFAP	S3	France		Subsidiary	full consolidation	-	100	-	100
L&E Services	E1	France		Controlled structured entity	full consolidation	100	100	100	100
CA MIDCAP ADVISORS (FORMERLY SODICA)	E3	France		Subsidiary	full consolidation	100	-	100	-

(a) Modification of scope

Inclusion (E) into the scope of consolidation

E1: Breach of threshold
E2: Creation
E3: Acquisition (including controlling interests)

Removal (S) from the scope:
S1: Discontinuation of business (including dissolution and liquidation)
S2: Sale to non-Group companies or deconsolidation following loss of control
S3: Deconsolidated due to non-materiality
S4: Merger or takeover

S5: Transfer of all assets and liabilities

Other (D):
D1: Change of company name
D2: Change of consolidation method
D3: Entity newly included in the Note on the scope of consolidation
D4: Entity classified under Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations
D5: Inclusion in scope of consolidation in accordance with IFRS 10
D6: Change in consolidation method in application of IFRS 11

(b) Entity type and nature of control
F: Subsidiary
S: Branch
ESC: Controlled structured entity
Co-E: Joint venture
Co-ES: Exclusions (S) from the scope of consolidation
OC: Structured joint venture
EA: Joint operation Associate

EAS: Structured associate

2.3 Other significant events during the period

IMPACTS OF MILITARY OPERATIONS IN UKRAINE

At the end of February 2022, tensions between Russia and Ukraine led to a military conflict, the magnitude and duration of which, as well as its economic and financial impacts, are highly uncertain. In Russia, the Crédit Agricole CIB Group has stopped all new financing to Russian and all commercial activities in the country since the start of the conflict. However, the Group is exposed directly and indirectly in Russia and has booked provisions on performing loans in the first quarter of 2022, in accordance with IFRS.

The exposures recognised in the subsidiary CACIB AO (on-shore exposures) represented the equivalent of €0.7 billion at 30 June 2022 compared with €0.5 billion at 31 December 2021, with their growth partly due to the increase in deposits with the Central Bank of Russia, reflecting the increase in customer deposits and a foreign exchange impact linked to the appreciation of the Russian currency between 31 December 2021 and 30 June 2022. The subsidiary's equity amounted to approximately €195 million, of which approximately €120 million in equity and €75 million in subordinated debt at 30 June 2022 (up since 31 December 2021 due to the appreciation of the local currency).

Exposures[1] recognised outside CACIB AO (offshore exposures) represented the equivalent of €3.3 billion at 30 June 2022 (including €3.0 billion recorded on the balance sheet[2]). They decreased by -€1.1 billion compared with 31 December 2021 and -€1.4 billion since the start of the conflict at the end of February. The off-balance sheet portion of offshore exposures (documentary loans, financial guarantees and, to a lesser extent, undrawn confirmed credit facilities) amounted to €0.3 billion at 30 June 2022, down by a significant decrease of -€1.2 billion since 31 December 2021 and -€1.3 billion since the outbreak of the conflict.

Due to the conflict and the subsequent international sanctions, the quality of the portfolio (rated at 96% Investment Grade as at 31 December 2021 and composed mainly of large Russian companies, particularly commodity producers and exporters) was downgraded from 31 March 2022 on the Group's internal rating scale. Thus, provisions for performing exposures (Stages 1&2) amounted to €304 million, while specific provisions for incurred risks (Stage 3) amounted to €73 million.

Indosuez Wealth Management's Russian exposure represented the equivalent of €231 million at 30 June 2022, down slightly since 31 December 2021 (equivalent to €250 million).

Variation risk[3] related to derivatives transactions remained limited and amounted to €25 million at 30 June 2022 (versus €60 million at 31 December 2021).

In total, these exposures, of limited size (0.9% of Crédit Agricole CIB total exposures as of 30 June 2022), continue to be closely monitored and almost all maturities have been honoured since the start of the conflict.

(1) On- and off-balance sheet trade commitments of customers and banks, net of export credit agency guarantees, excluding variation risk.
(2) Used part of the credit facilities.
(3) Variation risk corresponds to the amount at risk "Amount at risk", immediate loss in the event of default, including any margin calls.

NOTE 3: CREDIT RISK

3.1 Value adjustments for losses during the period

(See Chapter "Risk factors – Credit risk")

ASSESSMENT OF THE CREDIT RISK

In order to take into account the impacts of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict and the continuing Covid-19 crisis on the economic context, the Group updated its forward-looking macroeconomic projections for determination of the credit risk estimate for the second quarter of 2022 period.

Information about macroeconomic scenarios at second quarter of 2022

The Group used four scenarios for calculating IFRS 9 provisioning parameters in production on June 2022 with the following projections for 2023.

These four scenarios integrate assumptions differentiated both on the impacts of the Covid-19 crisis and on the impacts of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict and its repercussions on the economic context (inflation up, downward revision of GDP).

As a reminder, the macroeconomic projections are based on an end-2021 that recorded strong GDP growth in the euro zone and the United States, but also the beginning of an inflation shock (core inflation at 5.5% year-on-year at December in the United States and 5% for the euro zone).

First scenario: "Central" scenario

This provides a "median" geopolitical scenario, with the continuation of the conflict in Ukraine, sanctions maintained in 2022-2023 and a form of agreement to end the crisis in the medium term.

Sharp acceleration of inflation in the euro zone:

Average inflation in the euro zone rises very sharply in 2022 to then drop gradually (it would reach an average 6.5% in the zone in 2022, after 2.6% in 2021). This is related to the post-Covid-19 recovery and to the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, with a shock to energy prices and a hike in the price of inputs (metals, agricultural products and others). More generally, we find an increase in intermediate costs, supply chain problems, a disturbance in value chains and risks of shortages.

These shocks lead to a downward revision of growth in the euro zone. Production in certain sectors is impacted by higher intermediate costs and the disturbances in the value chains. Business profitability is degraded, resulting in a brake on investment. Household purchasing power is lowered by the inflationary shock. Salary increases remain fairly moderate and confidence deteriorates. This creates a reservoir of savings that may mitigate these negative impacts, but slow consumption.

These negative impacts are partially mitigated by budget support measures. In total, 2022 growth is revised from 4.1% to 3.3% in France and from 3.9% to 2.9% in the euro zone.

This inflationary shock leads to a tightening of monetary policies.

In the United States, the Fed continues to raise its interests faster until early in 2023 before stabilising them. The "Quantitative Tightening" is earlier and faster than projected. However, the hikes in long rates are more measured, with even a gradual drop in mid-2022 (slowdown of growth and gradual slowing of inflation).

In the euro zone, the monetary tightening is more prudent and less rapid as inflation had increased later. After stabilising its balance sheet, the European Central Bank (ECB) begins to raise its key interest rates in the second half of 2022 and will continue to raise them in 2023.

Long rates rise in the euro zone, but the rate curve flattens as the ECB progresses in its monetary adjustments. The spreads widen, particularly in Italy, at the approach to political elections, but the ECB will work to correct unjustified widening of the spreads.

Second scenario: "Moderate adverse" scenario

Geopolitical scenario: persistence and impact of the conflict more intense than in the central scenario.

More pronounced shock to energy prices: China decides not to make massive purchases of Russian oil and not to offset the drop in European purchases; the sanctions are maintained on Iran and Venezuela and Saudi Arabia's response is insufficient. As a result, the oil supply is reduced, demand is then concentrated on oil from the Middle East and the North Sea, and there is strong pressure on oil prices in 2022-2023, which approach $180/barrel. **The inflation shock is greater than in the first scenario in 2022-2023.**

The budget and monetary response remains measured. European governments do not massively react to this inflationary shock: budgetary support measures are limited. The Fed and the ECB raise their rates a little more rapidly than in the central scenario in the face of higher and more lasting inflation. This affects growth and has little effect on inflation. The Bund remains very low (refuge security), but the France and Italy spreads widen (fragmentation phenomenon, concerns about the sustainability of the debt).

"Stagflation" in the euro zone. In this scenario, the euro zone enters a phase of decline in purchasing power, a new slowing of consumption, sharp deterioration of corporate profits, a rise in unemployment as well as bankruptcies. However, there is not an annual decline in GDP in 2022-2023, but growth clearly slows. A downturn in the stock markets and a measured correction in real estate are projected for the euro zone in this scenario.

Third scenario: "Favourable" scenario

In this favourable scenario, it is assumed that China intervenes in the negotiations related to the Russian-Ukrainian conflict and that the conflict is settled more rapidly than in the "central" scenario. In this case, sanctions on Russia are extended, but lightened. Energy prices drop fairly rapidly. We see progressive calming on the prices of metals and grains, but some production chains remain disturbed for a long period.

In the euro zone, this scenario leads to a sharp decline in inflation and an upswing in the confidence and expectations of customer types. We see a recovery of consumption related to the improved in purchasing power, restored confidence and the use of a portion of the accumulated savings surplus. The improvement in expectations and the partial reabsorption of supply pressures lead to a recovery in investment expenditures in 2022-2023.

Financial changes

The Fed's tightening is more measured than in the central scenario, and American long rates are slightly lower. Likewise, the Bund remains low, slightly below the level used in the central scenario, linked to the change in American long rates and the policy of the ECB. The French and Italian spreads are similar to those in the central scenario. The stock market and real estate markets trend upward.

Fourth scenario: “Severe adverse” scenario

The shock on oil prices and inflation in the second scenario is intensified.

In this scenario, the sanctions are strengthened and even greater supply problems appear. We see a continuation of the conflict, leading to a sharp reduction in imports of Russian oil by the European countries. China doesn’t purchase enough oil from Russia to free up the oil supply from the Gulf. Sanctions on Iran and Venezuela are maintained and Saudi Arabia’s response proves to be insufficient. As a result, we see a very significant increase in oil prices: oil prices are close to $200/barrel in 2022-2023. The inflationary shock is very strong.

Monetary policy errors

The main difference from the second scenario is the result of monetary policies. Faced with very high inflation numbers, the Fed sharply raises the rate of the Fed Funds in the second half of 2022 and 2023, without, however, controlling inflation: strong concerns from investors and a sharp rise in American long rates.

Likewise, the ECB raises its rates more sharply and more rapidly than in the moderate adverse scenario (Bund rises). This results in a much sharper increase in French Treasury bonds (OAT) and Italian BTPs: there is a fragmentation phenomenon coupled with serious investor uncertainties.

Slight recession in the euro zone

We see a sharp increase in inflation and a significant rise in financing costs. This drives a decline in purchasing power and a very sharp slowdown in consumption. The euro zone then sees a serious deterioration in the business climate and a slight drop in investment expenditures, coupled with specific risks in certain countries, notably in France (substantial social conflicts). As a result, there is a slight recession in the euro zone in 2023, as well as a net decline in the stock markets and a significant correction in the real estate sector.

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

	Ref.	Central scenario				Moderate adverse				Favourable scenario				Severe adverse			
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2022	2023	2024	2025	2022	2023	2024	2025	2022	2023	2024	2025
GDP - Eurozone	5.2	2.9	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.8	0.6	1.1	1.2	3.9	2.9	1.7	1.3	1.0	-0.8	0.3	0.9
Unemployment rate – euro zone	7.8	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.7	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.3	6.7	6.1	5.9	5.8	7.5	8.0	8.2	8.2
Inflation rate – euro zone	2.6	6.5	3.0	2.5	2.0	7.9	4.8	1.3	0.7	5.3	2.3	1.5	1.2	8.6	4.5	0.8	0.6
GDP - France	7.0	3.3	2.1	1.8	1.5	2.4	0.9	2.0	1.6	4.0	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.9	-0.3	1.2	1.2
Unemployment rate - France	7.9	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.0	7.8	8.3	8.0	7.9	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.6	8.2	9.0	8.7	8.5
Inflation rate - France	1.6	4.2	2.5	2.3	1.8	5.5	3.9	0.9	0.5	3.6	2	1.7	1.4	6.1	4.6	0.6	0
10-year OAT	0.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.9	1	1.35	1.5	1.5	2.6	3.3	2.8	2.8

At the end of June 2022, including local forward-looking scenarios, the share of Stage 1/Stage 2 provisions on the one hand (provisions for performing customer loans) and Stage 3 provisions on the other hand (provisions for proven risks) represented 34% and 66% of hedging inventories for Crédit Agricole CIB scope.

At the end of June 2022, net additions to Stage 1/Stage 2 provisions represented 56% of Crédit Agricole CIB’s biannual cost of risk compared to 44% for the Stage 3 share of proven risks and other provisions.

Sensitivity analysis of the macroeconomic scenarios in the calculation of IFRS 9 provisions (ECL Stage 1 and 2) on the basis of the central parameters:

The central scenario is currently weighted at 55 % for the calculation of the central IFRS ECL of Q2-2022.

Scope: Group Crédit Agricole CIB:

Impact in ECL of passage to 100% of the scenario (scope is Crédit Agricole CIB)			
Central scenario	Moderate adverse	Favourable scenario	Severe adverse
-0.39%	+0.60%	-1.36%	+1.31%

This sensitivity on the ECLs defined under the central parameters may be subject to adjustments for local forward-looking projects which, as applicable, could reduce it or increase it.

VALUE ADJUSTMENTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE PERIOD

Value adjustments for losses correspond to the impairment of assets and provisions for off-balance sheet commitments recognised in net income ("Cost of risk") relating to credit risk.

The following tables present the closing balances of value adjustments for losses recognised under "Cost of risk and related carrying values", by accounting category and type of instrument.

▶ Financial assets at amortised cost: Debt instruments

	Performing assets				Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)		Total		
	Assets subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)		Assets subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)						
€ million	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Gross carrying amount (a)	Loss allowance (b)	Net carrying amount (a) + (b)
Balance at 31 December 2021	**29,597**	**(3)**	**48**	**(1)**	**24**	**(24)**	**29,669**	**(28)**	**29,641**
Transfer between Stages during the period	**(1)**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(1)	-	1	-			-	-	
Return from Stage 2 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-			-	-	
Transfer to Stage 3 [1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Return from Stage 3 to Stage 2 / Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total after transfer	**29,596**	**(3)**	**49**	**(1)**	**24**	**(24)**	**29,669**	**(28)**	**29,641**
Changes in gross carrying amounts and loss allowances	**3,516**	**(2)**	**(6)**	**-**	**(1)**	**1**	**3,509**	**(1)**	
New production: purchase, granting, origination,… [2]	15,162	(4)	28	-			15,190	(4)	
Derecognition: disposal, repayment, maturity...	(12,870)	2	(37)	-	-	-	(12,907)	2	
Write-off					-	-	-	-	
Changes of cash flows resulting in restructuring due to financial difficulties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Changes in models' credit risk parameters during the period		-		-		-		-	
Changes in model / methodology		-		-		-		-	
Changes in scope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other	1,224	-	3	-	(1)	1	1,226	1	
Total	**33,112**	**(5)**	**43**	**(1)**	**23**	**(23)**	**33,178**	**(29)**	**33,149**
Changes in carrying amount due to specific accounting assessment methods (with no significant impact on loss allowance) [3]	(698)		-		-		(698)		
Balance at 30 June 2022	**32,414**	**(5)**	**43**	**(1)**	**23**	**(23)**	**32,480**	**(29)**	**32,451**
Contractual amount outstanding of financial assets written off during the period, that are still subject to enforcement measures	-		-		-		-		

[1] Transfers to Stage 3 correspond to stocks initially classified in Stage 1, which were directly declassified to Stage 3, or to Stage 2 then Stage 3, over the course of the year. The Stages provisioning principles are pesented in "Accounting policies and principles" of Crédit Agricole CIB in the chapter "Risk factor - credit risk".

[2] Originations in Stage 2 could include some originated loans in Stage 1 reclassified in Stage 2 during the period.

[3] Includes the variations of fair value adjustments of micro-hedged instruments, the variations relating to the use of the EIR method (notably the amortisation of premiums/discounts), the variations of the accretion of discounts on restructured loans (recovered as revenue over the remaining term of the asset).

▶ Financial assets at amortised cost: Loans and receivables due from credit institutions

	Performing assets				Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)		Total		
	Assets subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)		Assets subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)						
€ million	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Gross carrying amount (a)	Loss allowance (b)	Net carrying amount (a) + (b)
Balance at 31 December 2021	**43,521**	**(6)**	**34**	**-**	**431**	**(380)**	**43,986**	**(386)**	**43,600**
Transfer between Stages during the period	**(30)**	**-**	**30**	**(1)**	**-**	**-**	**0**	**(1)**	
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(30)	-	30	(1)			-	(1)	
Return from Stage 2 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-				-	
Transfer to Stage 3 [1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Return from Stage 3 to Stage 2 / Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total after transfer	**43,491**	**(6)**	**64**	**(1)**	**431**	**(380)**	**43,986**	**(387)**	**43,599**
Changes in gross carrying amounts and loss allowances	**(6,550)**	**(1)**	**30**	**(3)**	**27**	**(11)**	**(6,493)**	**(15)**	
New production: purchase, granting, origination,… [2]	36,698	(6)	22	(2)			36,720	(8)	
Derecognition: disposal, repayment, maturity...	(43,755)	13	(3)	-	(1)	1	(43,759)	14	
Write-off					-	-	-	-	
Changes of cash flows resulting in restructuring due to financial difficulties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Changes in models' credit risk parameters during the period		(8)		-		10		2	
Changes in model / methodology		-		-		-		-	
Changes in scope	21	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	
Other	486	-	11	(1)	28	(22)	525	(23)	
Total	**36,941**	**(7)**	**94**	**(4)**	**458**	**(391)**	**37,493**	**(402)**	**37,091**
Changes in carrying amount due to specific accounting assessment methods (with no significant impact on loss allowance) [3]	(143)		-		39		(104)		
Balance at 30 June 2022	**36,798**	**(7)**	**94**	**(4)**	**497**	**(391)**	**37,389**	**(402)**	**36,987**
Contractual amount outstanding of financial assets written off during the period, that are still subject to enforcement measures	-		-		-		-		

[1] Transfers to Stage 3 correspond to stocks initially classified in Stage 1, which were directly declassified to Stage 3, or to Stage 2 then Stage 3, over the course of the year. The Stages provisioning principles are pesented in "Accounting policies and principles" of Crédit Agricole CIB in the chapter "Risk factor - credit risk".

[2] Originations in Stage 2 could include some originated loans in Stage 1 reclassified in Stage 2 during the period.

[3] Includes the variations of fair value adjustments of micro-hedged instruments, the variations relating to the use of the EIR method (notably the amortisation of premiums/ discounts), the variations of the accretion of discounts on restructured loans (recovered as revenue over the remaining term of the asset), and the variations of changes in related receivables.

▶ Financial assets at amortised cost: loans and receivables due from customers

€ million	Performing commitments				Provisioned commitments (Stage 3)		Total		
	Commitments subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)		Commitments subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)						
	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Gross carrying amount (a)	Loss allowance (b)	Net carrying amount (a) + (b)
Balance at 31 December 2021	**144,880**	**(193)**	**19,678**	**(525)**	**3,826**	**(1,836)**	**168,384**	**(2,554)**	**165,830**
Transfer between Stages during the period	**(4,159)**	**23**	**3,213**	**(82)**	**946**	**(137)**	**-**	**(196)**	
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(5,349)	33	5,349	(158)			-	(125)	
Return from Stage 2 to Stage 1	1,316	(10)	(1,316)	18			-	8	
Transfer to Stage 3 [1]	(133)	-	(820)	58	953	(139)	-	(81)	
Return from Stage 3 to Stage 2 / Stage 1	7	-	-	-	(7)	2	-	2	
Total after transfer	**140,721**	**(170)**	**22,891**	**(607)**	**4,772**	**(1,973)**	**168,384**	**(2,750)**	**165,634**
Changes in gross carrying amounts and loss allowances	**11,203**	**(8)**	**(1,306)**	**(156)**	**(354)**	**(1)**	**9,543**	**(165)**	
New production: purchase, granting, origination, renegociation… [2]	72,336	(162)	2,728	(604)			75,064	(766)	
Derecognition: disposal, repayment, maturity...	(65,327)	152	(4,970)	601	(458)	79	(70,755)	832	
Write-off					(84)	85	(84)	85	
Changes of cash flows resulting in restructuring due to financial difficulties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Changes in models' credit risk parameters during the period		1		(132)		(88)		(219)	
Changes in model / methodology		-		-		-		-	
Changes in scope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other	4,194	1	936	(21)	188	(77)	5,318	(97)	
Total	**151,924**	**(178)**	**21,585**	**(763)**	**4,418**	**(1,974)**	**177,927**	**(2,915)**	**175,012**
Changes in carrying amount due to specific accounting assessment methods (with no significant impact on loss allowance) [3]	(467)		(27)		143		(351)		
Balance at 30 June 2022 [4]	**151,457**	**(178)**	**21,558**	**(763)**	**4,561**	**(1,974)**	**177,576**	**(2,915)**	**174,661**
Contractual amount outstanding of financial assets written off during the period, that are still subject to enforcement measures	-		-		-		-		

[1] Transfers to Stage 3 correspond to stocks initially classified in Stage 1, which were directly declassified to Stage 3, or to Stage 2 then Stage 3, over the course of the year. The Stages provisioning principles are pesented in "Accounting policies and principles" of Crédit Agricole CIB in the chapter "Risk factor - credit risk".

[2] Originations in Stage 2 could include some originated loans in Stage 1 reclassified in Stage 2 during the period.

[3] Includes the variations of fair value adjustments of micro-hedged instruments, the variations relating to the use of the EIR method (notably the amortisation of premiums/ discounts), the variations of the accretion of discounts on restructured loans (recovered as revenue over the remaining term of the asset), and the variations of changes in related receivables.

[4] As of 30 June 2022, the government-backed loans granted to the customers of Crédit Agricole CIB as part of the measures to support the economy in the health crisis linked to Covid-19 amounted to €1.432 billion.

▶ Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income: Debt instruments

	Performing assets				Credit-impaired assets (Stage 3)		Total	
	Assets subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)		Assets subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)					
€ million	Carrying amount	Loss allowance	Carrying amount	Loss allowance	Carrying amount	Loss allowance	Carrying amount	Loss allowance
Balance at 31 December 2021	**13,081**	**(6)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(3)**	**13,081**	**(9)**
Transfer between Stages during the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-			-	-
Return from Stage 2 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-			-	-
Transfer to Stage 3 [1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Return from Stage 3 to Stage 2 / Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total after transfer	**13,081**	**(6)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(3)**	**13,081**	**(9)**
Changes in gross carrying amounts and loss allowances	**(1,692)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,692)**	**-**
Fair value revaluation during the period	(356)		-		-		(356)	
New production: purchase, granting, origination,… [2]	1,809	(2)	-	-			1,809	(2)
Derecognition: disposal, repayment, maturity...	(3,784)	2	-	-	-	-	(3,784)	2
Write-off					-	-	-	-
Changes of cash flows resulting in restructuring due to financial difficulties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in models' credit risk parameters during the period		-		-		-		-
Changes in model / methodology		-		-		-		-
Changes in scope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	639	-	-	-	-	-	639	-
Total	**11,389**	**(6)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(3)**	**11,389**	**(9)**
Changes in carrying amount due to specific accounting assessment methods (with no significant impact on loss allowance) [3]	(1)		-		-		(1)	
Balance at 30 June 2022	**11,388**	**(6)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(3)**	**11,388**	**(9)**
Contractual amount outstanding of financial assets written off during the period, that are still subject to enforcement measures	-		-		-		-	

[1] Transfers to Stage 3 correspond to commitments initially classified in Stage 1,which were directly declassified to Stage 3, or to Stage 2 then Stage 3, over the course of the year. The Stages provisioning principles are pesented in "Accounting policies and principles" of Crédit Agricole CIB in the chapter "Risk factor - credit risk".
[2] Originations in Stage 2 could include some originated loans in Stage 1 reclassified in Stage 2 during the period.
[3] Includes impacts related to the use of the EIR method (notably the amortisation of premiums/ discounts).

▶ Financing commitments

€ million	Performing commitments				Provisioned commitments (Stage 3)		Total		
	Commitments subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)		Commitments subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)						
	Amount of commitment	Loss allowance	Amount of commitment	Loss allowance	Amount of commitment	Loss allowance	Amount of commitment (a)	Loss allowance (b)	Net amount of commitment (a) + (b)
Balance at 31 December 2021	**112,603**	**(124)**	**8,074**	**(231)**	**181**	**(31)**	**120,858**	**(386)**	**120,472**
Transfer between Stages during the period	**(848)**	**(3)**	**848**	**(6)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(9)**	
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(1,518)	6	1,518	(21)			-	(15)	
Return from Stage 2 to Stage 1	670	(9)	(670)	15			-	6	
Transfer to Stage 3 [1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Return from Stage 3 to Stage 2 / Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total after transfer	**111,755**	**(127)**	**8,922**	**(237)**	**181**	**(31)**	**120,858**	**(395)**	**120,463**
Changes in commitments and loss allowances	**3,439**	**23**	**(1,690)**	**25**	**(39)**	**9**	**1,710**	**57**	
New commitments given [2]	56,417	(51)	820	(151)			57,237	(202)	
End of commitments	(56,579)	82	(2,828)	131	(42)	14	(59,449)	227	
Write-off	-	-	-	-	(2)	2	(2)	2	
Changes of cash flows resulting in restructuring due to financial difficulties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Changes in models' credit risk parameters during the period		(1)		69		(6)		62	
Changes in model / methodology		-		-		-		-	
Changes in scope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other	3,601	(7)	318	(24)	5	(1)	3,924	(32)	
Balance at 30 June 2022	**115,194**	**(104)**	**7,232**	**(212)**	**142**	**(22)**	**122,568**	**(338)**	**122,230**

[1] Transfers to Stage 3 correspond to commitments initially classified in Stage 1,which were directly declassified to Stage 3, or to Stage 2 then Stage 3, over the course of the year. The Stages provisioning principles are pesented in "Accounting policies and principles" of Crédit Agricole CIB in the chapter "Risk factor - credit risk".

[2] New commitments in Stage 2 could include some originated commitments in Stage 1 reclassified in Stage 2 during the period.

▶ Guarantee commitments

	Performing commitments				Provisioned commitments (Stage 3)		Total		
	Commitments subject to 12-month ECL (Stage 1)		Commitments subject to lifetime ECL (Stage 2)						
€ million	Amount of commitment	Loss allowance	Amount of commitment	Loss allowance	Amount of commitment	Loss allowance	Amount of commitment (a)	Loss allowance (b)	Net amount of commitment (a) + (b)
Balance at 31 December 2021	**73,776**	**(14)**	**2,391**	**(24)**	**514**	**(87)**	**76,681**	**(125)**	**76,556**
Transfer between Stages during the period	**(931)**	**(4)**	**855**	**9**	**76**	**(3)**	**-**	**2**	
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(1,494)	1	1,494	(2)	-	-	-	(1)	
Return from Stage 2 to Stage 1	639	(5)	(639)	11	-	-	-	6	
Transfer to Stage 3 [1]	(76)	-	-	-	76	(3)	-	(3)	
Return from Stage 3 to Stage 2 / Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total after transfer	**72,845**	**(18)**	**3,246**	**(15)**	**590**	**(90)**	**76,681**	**(123)**	**76,558**
Changes in commitments and loss allowances	**(5,394)**	**(1)**	**116**	**(3)**	**(7)**	**(10)**	**(5,285)**	**(14)**	
New commitments given [2]	39,469	(27)	1,112	(17)			40,581	(44)	
End of commitments	(47,496)	22	(1,085)	18	(87)	8	(48,668)	48	
Write-off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Changes of cash flows resulting in restructuring due to financial difficulties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Changes in models' credit risk parameters during the period		5		(3)		(10)		(8)	
Changes in model / methodology		-		-		-		-	
Changes in scope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other	2,633	(1)	89	(1)	80	(8)	2,802	(10)	
Balance at 30 June 2022	**67,451**	**(19)**	**3,362**	**(18)**	**583**	**(100)**	**71,396**	**(137)**	**71,259**

[1] Transfers to Stage 3 correspond to commitments initially classified in Stage 1,which were directly declassified to Stage 3, or to Stage 2 then Stage 3, over the course of the year. The Stages provisioning principles are pesented in "Accounting policies and principles" of Crédit Agricole CIB in the chapter "Risk factor - credit risk".

[2] New commitments in Stage 2 could include some originated commitments in Stage 1 reclassified in Stage 2 during the period.

3.2 Exposure to sovereign risk

The scope of the sovereign exposures recorded includes exposures to government debt, but not local authority debt. Tax debt is excluded from the scope.

The sovereign debt exposure is equal to the exposure net of impairment (carrying amount) presented both gross and net of hedging.

Crédit Agricole CIB's sovereign risk exposure is as follows:

BANKING ACTIVITY

▶ Exposures Banking activity net of impairment

	30.06.2022						
	Other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss						
€ million	Held-for-trading financial assets	Other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	Financial assets at amortised cost	Total banking activity before hedging	Hedging	Total banking activity after hedging
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	1,383	1,383	-	1,383
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	120	120	-	120
Brazil	9	-	210	104	323	-	323
China	95	-	29	330	454	-	454
Egypt	-	-	-	267	267	-	267
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	1,608	-	45	574	2,227	-	2,227
France	-	-	71	1,384	1,455	-	1,455
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	57	-	-	1,473	1,530	-	1,530
Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	84	-	-	-	84	-	84
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	335	-	784	982	2,101	-	2,101
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	30	-	-	-	30	-	30
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	-	-	-	99	99	-	99
Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sovereign countries	1,122	-	606	5,134	6,862	-	6,862
TOTAL	**3,340**	**-**	**1,745**	**11,850**	**16,935**	**-**	**16,935**

	31.12.2021						
	Other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss						
€ million	Held-for-trading financial assets	Other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	Financial assets at amortised cost	Total banking activity before hedging	Hedging	Total banking activity after hedging
Saudi Arabia	5	-	-	1,300	1,305	-	1,305
Austria	9	-	-	15	24	-	24
Belgium	-	-	-	293	293	-	293
Brazil	12	-	214	122	348	-	348
China	212	-	66	262	540	(1)	539
Egypt	-	-	-	328	328	-	328
Spain	-	-	101	-	101	-	101
United States	2,780	-	45	365	3,190	(1)	3,189
France	-	-	320	1,628	1,948	(14)	1,934
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	91	-	-	1,274	1,365	-	1,365
Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	182	-	440	1,430	2,052	-	2,052
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	28	-	-	-	28	-	28
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	-	-	-	95	95	-	95
Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sovereign countries	917	-	677	4,920	6,514	-	6,514
TOTAL	**4,236**	**-**	**1,863**	**12,032**	**18,131**	**(16)**	**18,115**

NOTE 4: NOTES ON NET INCOME AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

4.1 Interest income and expenses

€ million	30.06.2022	31.12.2021	30.06.2021
On financial assets at amortised cost	**2,834**	**4,569**	**2,248**
Interbank transactions	536	696	328
Customer transactions	2,160	3,702	1,784
Debt securities	138	171	136
On financial assets recognised at fair value through other comprehensive income	**59**	**126**	**63**
Interbank transactions	-	-	-
Customer transactions	-	-	-
Debt securities	59	126	63
Accrued interest receivable on hedging instruments	**202**	**224**	**113**
Other interest income	**8**	**14**	**7**
INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME [1]	**3,103**	**4,933**	**2,431**
On financial liabilities at amortised cost	**(1,056)**	**(1,283)**	**(625)**
Interbank transactions	(473)	(816)	(417)
Customer transactions	(381)	(348)	(172)
Debt securities	(170)	(49)	2
Subordinated debt	(32)	(70)	(38)
Accrued interest receivable on hedging instruments	**(136)**	**(246)**	**(162)**
Other interest expenses	**(17)**	**(27)**	**(13)**
INTEREST AND SIMILAR EXPENSES	**(1,209)**	**(1,556)**	**(800)**

[1] including €20.6 million on receivables impared individually (Stage 3) at 30 June 2022 compared with €40.4 million on receivables impared individually (Stage 3) at 31 December 2021 compared with €21 million at 30 June 2021.

Negative interest amounts recognised as interest income for financial liabilities and as interest expenses for financial assets amounted to €201 million and €130 million, respectively.

4.2 Net fees and commissions

	30.06.2022			31.12.2021			30.06.2021		
€ million	Gains	Losses	Net	Gains	Losses	Net	Gains	Losses	Net
Interbank transactions	25	(21)	4	31	(40)	(9)	14	(21)	(7)
Customer transactions	338	(72)	266	604	(119)	485	278	(58)	220
Securities transactions	36	(69)	(33)	28	(124)	(96)	19	(64)	(45)
Foreign exchange transactions	5	(21)	(16)	11	(37)	(26)	6	(20)	(14)
Derivative instruments and other off-balance sheet items	131	(104)	27	355	(214)	141	194	(136)	58
Payment instruments and other banking and financial services	155	(71)	84	308	(144)	164	153	(68)	85
Mutual funds management, fiduciary and similar operations	165	(25)	140	325	(43)	282	149	(22)	127
TOTAL INCOME AND EXPENSES OF COMMISSIONS	**855**	**(383)**	**472**	**1,662**	**(721)**	**941**	**813**	**(389)**	**424**

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

€ million	30.06.2022	31.12.2021	30.06.2021
Dividends received	107	274	206
Unrealised or realised gains (losses) on assets/liabilities held for trading	(3,291)	350	73
Unrealised or realised gains (losses) on equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(2)	28	5
Unrealised or realised gains (losses) on debt instruments that do not meet the conditions of the "SPPI" test	-	12	6
Net gains (losses) on assets backing unit-linked contracts	-	-	-
Unrealised or realised gains (losses) on assets/liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss [1]	2,901	102	87
Net gains (losses) on Foreign exchange transactions and similar financial instruments (excluding gains or losses on hedges of net investments in foreign operations)	1,376	734	524
Gains (losses) from hedge accounting	-	1	2
NET GAINS (LOSSES) ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	**1,091**	**1,501**	**903**

[1] *Excluding spread of issuer credit for liabilities recognised at fair value through profit and loss on option concerned.*

Analysis of net gains (losses) from hedge accounting:

	30.06.2022			31.12.2021			30.06.2021		
€ million	Gains	Losses	Net	Gains	Losses	Net	Profits	Pertes	Net
Fair value hedges	**2,865**	**(2,865)**	**-**	**1,264**	**(1,263)**	**1**	**808**	**(806)**	**2**
Changes in fair value of hedged items attributable to hedged risks	779	(2,085)	(1,306)	224	(1,039)	(815)	86	(719)	(632)
Changes in fair value of hedging derivatives (including termination of hedges)	2,086	(780)	1,306	1,040	(224)	816	722	(87)	634
Cash flow hedges	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Changes in fair value of hedging derivatives - ineffective portion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hedges of net investments in foreign operations	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Changes in fair value of hedging derivatives - ineffective portion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fair value hedges of the interest rate exposure of a portfolio of financial instruments	**248**	**(248)**	**-**	**120**	**(120)**	**-**	**46**	**(46)**	**-**
Changes in fair value of hedged items	245	(1)	244	106	(13)	93	45	(1)	44
Changes in fair value of hedging derivatives	3	(247)	(244)	14	(107)	(93)	1	(45)	(44)
Cash flow hedges of the interest rate exposure of a portfolio of financial instruments	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Changes in fair value of hedging instrument - ineffective portion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL GAINS (LOSSES) FROM HEDGE ACCOUNTING	**3,113**	**(3,113)**	**-**	**1,384**	**(1,383)**	**1**	**854**	**(852)**	**2**

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

€ million	30.06.2022	31.12.2021	30.06.2021
Net gains (losses) on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss [1]	2	17	12
Remuneration of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (dividends)	17	15	12
NET GAINS (LOSSES) ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME [2]	**19**	**32**	**24**

[1] *Excluding the gains or losses on the disposal on impaired debt instruments (Stage 3) mentioned in note 4.9 "Cost of risk".*
[2] *No dividend on equity instruments at fair value through non recyclable equity derecognised in 2022 and in 2021.*

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

€ million	30.06.2022	31.12.2021	30.06.2021
Debt securities	11	15	5
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	-	-	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	-	-	-
Gains arising from the derecognition of financial assets at amortised cost	**11**	**15**	**5**
Debt securities	(2)	(3)	-
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	-	-	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	(4)	(4)	(1)
Losses arising from the derecognition of financial assets at amortised cost	**(6)**	**(7)**	**(1)**
NET GAINS (LOSSES) ARISING FROM THE DERECOGNITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST [1]	**5**	**8**	**4**

[1] *Excl. net gains (losses) from derecognition of credit-impaired instruments (Stage 3) referred to in Note 4.9 "Cost of risk".*

4.6 Net income (expenses) on other activities

€ million	30.06.2022	31.12.2021	30.06.2021
Gains (losses) on fixed assets not used in operations	-	-	-
Other net income from insurance activities	-	-	-
Change in insurance technical reserves	-	-	-
Other net income (expense)	30	54	33
INCOME (EXPENSE) RELATED TO OTHER ACTIVITIES	**30**	**54**	**33**

4.7 Operating expenses

€ million	30.06.2022	31.12.2021	30.06.2021
Employee expenses	(1,203)	(2,247)	(1,120)
Taxes other than on income or payroll-related and regulatory contributions [1]	(414)	(370)	(346)
External services and other operating expenses	(467)	(857)	(400)
OPERATING EXPENSES	**(2,084)**	**(3,474)**	**(1,866)**

[1] *Including €386 million entered under the Single Resolution Fund (SRF) at 30 June 2022 against €298 million in 2021.*

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

€ million	30.06.2022	31.12.2021	30.06.2021
Depreciation and amortisation	**(117)**	**(221)**	**(109)**
Property, plant and equipment [1]	(81)	(155)	(77)
Intangible assets	(36)	(66)	(32)
Impairment losses (reversals)	**-**	**-**	**-**
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-	-
DEPRECIATION, AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT OF PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS	**(117)**	**(221)**	**(109)**

[1] *Of which €60 million recognised for depreciation on the right-of-use asset (IFRS 16) at 30 June 2022 compared with €113 million at 31 December 2021 and 56.4 million at 30 June 2021.*

4.9 Cost of risk

€ million	30.06.2022	31.12.2021	30.06.2021
Charges net of reversals to impairments on performing assets (Stage 1 or Stage 2) (A)	**(134)**	**(33)**	**(35)**
Stage 1: Loss allowance measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit loss	**35**	**(40)**	**(30)**
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-
Debt instruments at amortised cost	13	(18)	(16)
Commitments by signature	22	(22)	(14)
Stage 2: Loss allowance measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss	**(169)**	**7**	**(5)**
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-
Debt instruments at amortised cost	(220)	74	55
Commitments by signature	51	(67)	(60)
Charges net of reversals to impairments on credit-impaired assets (Stage 3) (B)	**(106)**	**(105)**	**(43)**
Stage 3: Credit-impaired assets	**(106)**	**(105)**	**(43)**
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-
Debt instruments at amortised cost	(108)	(89)	(18)
Commitments by signature	2	(16)	(25)
Other assets (C)	**(1)**	**3**	**7**
Risks and expenses (D)	**(17)**	**3**	**(30)**
Charges net of reversals to impairment losses and provisions (E) = (A) + (B) + (C) + (D)	**(258)**	**(133)**	**(101)**
Realised gains (losses) on disposal of impaired debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-
Losses on non-impaired loans and bad debt	(11)	(17)	(17)
Recoveries on loans and receivables written off	68	102	83
recognised at amortised cost	68	102	83
recognised in other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-
Discounts on restructured loans	-	(1)	-
Losses on commitments by signature	-	-	-
Other losses	(3)	(12)	(3)
Other gains	4	7	-
COST OF RISK	**(200)**	**(54)**	**(38)**

4.10 Net gains (losses) on other assets

€ million	30.06.2022	31.12.2021	30.06.2021
Property, plant & equipment and intangible assets used in operations	**2**	**1**	**-**
Gains on disposals	4	1	-
Losses on disposals	(2)	-	-
Consolidated equity investments [1]	**(4)**	**(40)**	**(37)**
Gains on disposals	-	-	-
Losses on disposals	(4)	(40)	(37)
Net income (expense) on combinations	**-**	**-**	**-**
NET GAINS (LOSSES) ON OTHER ASSETS	**(2)**	**(39)**	**(37)**

[1] *In 2021, impact of the deconsolidation of Crédit Agricole CIB Algeria Bank Spa.*

4.11 Income tax charge

TAX EXPENSE

€ million	30.06.2022	31.12.2021	30.06.2021
Current tax charge	(233)	(441)	(168)
Deferred tax charge	(6)	9	(13)
TOTAL TAX CHARGE	**(239)**	**(432)**	**(181)**

RECONCILIATION OF THE THEORETICAL TAX RATE WITH THE RECORDED TAX RATE

	30.06.2022		
€ million	Base	Tax rate	Tax
Pre-tax income, goodwill impairment, discontinued operations and share of net income of equity-accounted entities	1,108	25.83%	(286)
Impact of permanent differences		(0.56)%	6
Impact of different tax rates on foreign subsidiaries		0.22%	(2)
Impact of losses for the year, utilisation of tax loss carryforwards and temporary differences		(0.02)%	-
Impact of reduced tax rate		(0.06)%	1
Impact of tax rate change		0.32%	(4)
Impact of other items		(4.12)%	46
EFFECTIVE TAX RATE AND TAX CHARGE		**21.62%**	**(239)**

The theoretical tax rate is the tax rate under ordinary law (including the additional social contribution) of taxable profits in France at 30 June 2022.

	31.12.2021		
€ million	Base	Tax rate	Tax
Pre-tax income, goodwill impairment, discontinued operations and share of net income of equity-accounted entities	2,125	28.41%	(604)
Impact of permanent differences		(1.65)%	35
Impact of different tax rates on foreign subsidiaries		(2.07)%	44
Impact of losses for the year, utilisation of tax loss carryforwards and temporary differences		0.29%	(6)
Impact of reduced tax rate		(0.18)%	4
Impact of tax rate change		(0.94)%	20
Impact of other items		(3.53)%	75
EFFECTIVE TAX RATE AND TAX CHARGE		**20.33%**	**(432)**

The theoretical tax rate is the tax rate under ordinary law (including the additional social contribution) of taxable profits in France at 31 December 2021.

	30.06.2021		
€ million	Base	Tax rate	Tax
Pre-tax income, goodwill impairment, discontinued operations and share of net income of equity-accounted entities	969	28.41%	(275)
Impact of permanent differences		1.15%	(11)
Impact of different tax rates on foreign subsidiaries		(1.48)%	14
Impact of losses for the year, utilisation of tax loss carryforwards and temporary differences		0.15%	(1)
Impact of reduced tax rate		(0.42)%	4
Impact of tax rate change		(0.39)%	4
Impact of other items		(8.73)%	84
EFFECTIVE TAX RATE AND TAX CHARGE		**18.68%**	**(181)**

The theoretical tax rate is the tax rate under ordinary law (including the additional social contribution) of taxable profits in France at 30 June 2021.

4.12 Changes in other comprehensive income

The income and expenses recorded during the period are presented in detail below.

Breakdown of other comprehensive income

€ million	30.06.2022	31.12.2021	30.06.2021
Other comprehensive income on items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss net of income tax			
Gains and losses on translation adjustments	**481**	**570**	**240**
Revaluation adjustment of the period	-	-	-
Reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	37
Other variations	481	570	203
Other comprehensive income on debt instruments that may be reclassified to profit or loss	**(8)**	**(7)**	**(19)**
Revaluation adjustment of the period	(7)	9	(8)
Reclassified to profit or loss	(2)	(17)	(11)
Other variations	1	1	-
Gains and losses on hedging derivative instruments	**(1,769)**	**(549)**	**(265)**
Revaluation adjustment of the period	(1,769)	(548)	(263)
Reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	(1)
Other variations	-	(1)	(1)
Pre-tax other comprehensive income on items that may be reclassified to profit or loss on equity-accounted entities	**-**	**-**	**-**
Income tax related to items that may be reclassified to profit or loss excluding equity-accounted entities	**458**	**144**	**73**
Income tax related to items that may be reclassified to profit or loss on equity-accounted entities	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other comprehensive income on items that may be reclassified to profit or loss on entities from discontinued operations	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other comprehensive income on items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss net of income tax	**(838)**	**158**	**29**
Other comprehensive income on items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss net of income tax			
Actuarial gains and losses on post-employment benefits	**155**	**126**	**34**
Other comprehensive income on financial liabilities attributable to changes in own credit risk	**777**	**(18)**	**(38)**
Revaluation adjustment of the period	774	(18)	(38)
Reclassified to reserves	3	-	-
Other variations	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income on equity instruments that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	**(15)**	**30**	**9**
Revaluation adjustment of the period	(7)	24	2
Reclassified to reserves	-	-	9
Other variations	(8)	6	(2)
Other comprehensive income on items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss on equity-accounted entities	**-**	**-**	**-**
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified excluding equity-accounted entities	**(233)**	**(23)**	**4**
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified on equity-accounted entities	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other comprehensive income on items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss net of income tax	**684**	**115**	**9**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME NET OF INCOME TAX	**(154)**	**273**	**38**
Of which Group share	(157)	271	39
Of which non-controlling interests	3	2	(1)

NOTE 5: SEGMENT REPORTING

INFORMATION BY OPERATING SEGMENT

Crédit Agricole CIB's business lines are defined in accordance with the definitions applied within the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group.

PRESENTATION OF THE DIVISIONS

The portfolio of activities breaks down into four divisions.

- Financing activities includes the commercial banking business lines in France and abroad (International Trade & Transaction Banking and loan origination, structuring and arrangement activities), and structured finance activities, namely project finance, aircraft finance, shipping finance, acquisition finance and real estate finance;
- Capital Markets and Investment Banking combines capital-market activities (treasury management, foreign exchange, interest-rate derivatives, debt and treasury markets) with investment banking (mergers and acquisitions and primary equity advisory);
- These two business lines make up almost the whole of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Corporate and Investment Banking business (CIB) within the Major Clients Division of Crédit Agricole S.A.;
- Wealth Management, a segment in which Crédit Agricole CIB is also active, through its subsidiary Crédit Agricole Indosuez and its operations in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Monaco, Spain, Italy and, more recently, Asia, in Singapore and Hong Kong. This activity is presented within the Savings Management division of Crédit Agricole S.A.;
- The Corporate Centre activities consist of the various impacts not attributable to the other divisions.

Transactions between operating segments are carried out at arm's length.

Segment assets are determined based on the items on each operating segment's balance sheet.

	30.06.2022					
€ million	Financing activities	Capital markets and Investment banking	Total Corporate and Investment Banking	Wealth Management	Corporate Center	CACIB
Revenues	**1,580**	**1,492**	**3,072**	**445**	**(6)**	**3,511**
Operating expenses	(737)	(1,086)	(1,823)	(373)	(5)	(2,201)
Gross operating income	**843**	**406**	**1,249**	**72**	**(11)**	**1,310**
Cost of risk	(210)	7	(203)	3	-	(200)
Share of net income of equity-accounted entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net gains (losses) on other assets	(1)	-	(1)	(1)	-	(2)
Change in value of goodwill	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-tax income	**632**	**413**	**1,045**	**74**	**(11)**	**1,108**
Income tax charge	(145)	(112)	(257)	(15)	33	(239)
Net income from discontinued operations	-	-	-	1	-	1
Net income	**487**	**301**	**788**	**60**	**22**	**870**
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	4	-	4
NET INCOME GROUP SHARE	**487**	**301**	**788**	**56**	**22**	**866**

	31.12.2021					
€ million	Financing activities	Capital markets and Investment banking	Total Corporate and Investment Banking	Wealth Management	Corporate Center	CACIB
Revenues	**2,758**	**2,340**	**5,098**	**840**	**(25)**	**5,913**
Operating expenses	(1,197)	(1,800)	(2,997)	(694)	(4)	(3,695)
Gross operating income	**1,561**	**540**	**2,101**	**146**	**(29)**	**2,218**
Cost of risk	(76)	27	(49)	(5)	-	(54)
Share of net income of equity-accounted entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net gains (losses) on other assets	(40)	-	(40)	1	-	(39)
Change in value of goodwill	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-tax income	**1,445**	**567**	**2,012**	**142**	**(29)**	**2,125**
Income tax charge	(312)	(158)	(470)	(18)	56	(432)
Net income from discontinued operations	-	-	-	7	-	7
Net income	**1,133**	**409**	**1,542**	**131**	**27**	**1,700**
Non-controlling interests	(2)	(1)	(3)	12	-	9
NET INCOME GROUP SHARE	**1,135**	**410**	**1,545**	**119**	**27**	**1,691**

	30.06.2021					
€ million	Financing activities	Capital markets and Investment banking	Total Corporate and Investment Banking	Wealth Management	Corporate Center	CACIB
Revenues	**1,321**	**1,298**	**2,619**	**409**	**(9)**	**3,019**
Operating expenses	(659)	(973)	(1,632)	(341)	(2)	(1,975)
Gross operating income	**662**	**325**	**987**	**68**	**(11)**	**1,044**
Cost of risk	(51)	18	(33)	(5)	-	(38)
Share of net income of equity-accounted entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net gains (losses) on other assets	(37)	-	(37)	-	-	(37)
Change in value of goodwill	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-tax income	**574**	**343**	**917**	**63**	**(11)**	**969**
Income tax charge	(69)	(126)	(195)	(6)	20	(181)
Net income from discontinued operations	-	-	-	5	-	5
Net income	**505**	**217**	**722**	**62**	**9**	**793**
Non-controlling interests	(1)	(1)	(2)	6	-	4
NET INCOME GROUP SHARE	**506**	**218**	**724**	**56**	**9**	**789**

NOTE 6: NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

6.1 Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

OTHER FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

€ million	30.06.2022	31.12.2021
Financial assets held for trading	290,622	250,376
Other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	377	364
Equity instruments	327	300
Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions of the "SPPI" test [1]	50	64
Assets backing unit-linked contracts	-	-
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
CARRYING AMOUNT	**290,999**	**250,740**
Of which lent securities	3	1

[1] Of which €36 million in UCITS as of June 2022 against €49 million as of December 2021.

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

€ million	30.06.2022	31.12.2021
Held for trading financial liabilities	264,910	221,904
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss [1]	25,393	25,683
CARRYING AMOUNT [2]	**290,303**	**247,587**

[1] Of which € -407 million related to the issuer spread whose variations are recognized in non-recyclable equity as of June 2022 (the level of issuer spread was € +370 million as of December 2021).

[2] Of which €16 million of securities borrowed as of June 2022 compared to €11 million as of December 2021.

In line with IFRS 9, Crédit Agricole CIB calculates changes in fair value attributable to changes in own credit risk using a methodology that allows these changes to be separated from changes in value attributable to changes in market conditions.

◆ Basis for calculating own credit risk

The source taken into account when calculating own credit risk may vary from one issuer to another. At Crédit Agricole CIB, it takes the form of the change in its market refinancing cost according to the type of issue.

◆ Calculation of unrealised gains/losses due to own credit risk (recognised in other comprehensive income)

Crédit Agricole CIB's preferred approach is based on the liquidity component of issues. It involves replicating all of the issues through a basket of vanilla loans/borrowings. The changes in fair value attributable to changes in own credit risk for all the issues is the same as for the loans/borrowings. They are equal to the changes in the fair value of the loan/borrowing portfolio caused by changes in the cost of refinancing.

◆ Calculation of realised gains/losses due to own credit risk (recognised in consolidated reserves)

Crédit Agricole CIB has opted to transfer the change in fair value attributable to changes in own credit risk on settlement to consolidated reserves. A sensitivity-based calculation is carried out in the event of a complete or partial early redemption. This consists of measuring the change in fair value attributable to changes in own credit risk for a given issue as the sum of the credit spread sensitivities multiplied by the change in this spread between the issue date and the redemption date.

6.2 Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income

	30.06.2022			31.12.2021		
€ million	Carrying amount	Unrealised gains	Unrealised losses	Carrying amount	Unrealised gains	Unrealised losses
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	11,388	45	(5)	13,081	74	(26)
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	350	60	(93)	347	74	(92)
TOTAL	**11,738**	**105**	**(98)**	**13,428**	**148**	**(118)**

DEBT INSTRUMENTS RECOGNISED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT CAN BE RECLASSIFIED

	30.06.2022			31.12.2021		
€ million	Carrying amount	Unrealised gains	Unrealised losses	Carrying amount	Unrealised gains	Unrealised losses
Treasury bills and similar securities	1,745	7	(2)	1,862	11	-
Bonds and other fixed income securities	9,643	38	(3)	11,219	63	(26)
Total Debt securities	**11,388**	**45**	**(5)**	**13,081**	**74**	**(26)**
Total Loans and receivables	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	**11,388**	**45**	**(5)**	**13,081**	**74**	**(26)**
Income tax charge		(12)	1		(12)	-
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ON EQUITY INSTRUMENTS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS (NET OF INCOME TAX)		**33**	**(4)**		**62**	**(26)**

EQUITY INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT AND LOSS

▶ Other comprehensive income on equity instruments that cannot be reclassified

	30.06.2022			31.12.2021		
€ million	Carrying amount	Unrealised gains	Unrealised losses	Carrying amount	Unrealised gains	Unrealised losses
Equities and other variable income securities	39	14	(23)	39	14	(22)
Non-consolidated equity investments	311	46	(70)	308	60	(70)
Total Investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	**350**	**60**	**(93)**	**347**	**74**	**(92)**
Income tax charge		(6)	9		(6)	8
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ON EQUITY INSTRUMENTS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS (NET OF INCOME TAX)		**54**	**(84)**		**68**	**(84)**

EQUITY INSTRUMENTS DERECOGNISED DURING THE PERIOD

	30.06.2022			31.12.2021		
€ million	Fair value at the date of derecognition	Cumulative gains realised[1]	Cumulative losses realised[1]	Fair value at the date of derecognition	Cumulative gains realised[1]	Cumulative losses realised[1]
Equities and other variable income securities	-	-	-	1	-	-
Non-consolidated equity investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Investments in equity instruments	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**
Income tax charge		-	-		-	-
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ON EQUITY INSTRUMENTS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS (NET OF INCOME TAX)		**-**	**-**		**-**	**-**

[1] *Realised gains and losses are transferred to consolidated reserves at the moment of the derecognition of the instrument concerned.*

6.3 Financial assets at amortised cost

€ million	30.06.2022	31.12.2021
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	36,987	43,600
Loans and receivables due from customers	174,661	165,830
Debt securities	32,451	29,641
CARRYING AMOUNT	**244,099**	**239,071**

LOANS AND RECEIVABLES DUE FROM CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

€ million	30.06.2022	31.12.2021
Credit institutions		
Loans and receivables	34,670	42,144
of which non doubtful current accounts in debit [1]	7,211	3,764
of which non doubtful overnight accounts and advances [1]	1,573	1,266
Pledged securities	-	-
Securities bought under repurchase agreements	2,717	1,842
Subordinated loans	2	-
Other loans and receivables	-	-
Gross amount	**37,389**	**43,986**
Impairment	(402)	(386)
Net value of loans and receivables due from credit institutions	**36,987**	**43,600**
Total Crédit Agricole internal transactions	**-**	**-**
CARRYING AMOUNT	**36,987**	**43,600**

[1] *These transactions are partly comprised of "Net demand loans and deposits with banks" in the Cash Flow Statement.*

LOANS AND RECEIVABLES DUE FROM CUSTOMERS

€ million	30.06.2022	31.12.2021
Loans and receivables due from customers		
Trade receivables	30,665	26,392
Other customer loans	141,412	136,664
Pledged securities	-	-
Securities bought under repurchase agreements	1,077	751
Subordinated loans	49	46
Insurance receivables	-	-
Reinsurance receivables	-	-
Advances in associates current accounts	57	70
Current accounts in debit	4,316	4,461
Gross amount	**177,576**	**168,384**
Impairment	(2,915)	(2,554)
Net value of loans and receivables due from customers	**174,661**	**165,830**
Finance leases		
Property leasing	-	-
Equipment leases, operating leases and similar transactions	-	-
Gross amount	**-**	**-**
Impairment	-	-
Net value of lease financing operations	**-**	**-**
CARRYING AMOUNT	**174,661**	**165,830**

DEBT INSTRUMENTS

€ million	30.06.2022	31.12.2021
Treasury bills and similar securities	7,299	7,524
Bonds and other fixed income securities	25,181	22,145
Total	**32,480**	**29,669**
Impairment	(29)	(28)
CARRYING AMOUNT	**32,451**	**29,641**

6.4 Financial liabilities at amortised cost

€ million	30.06.2022	31.12.2021
Due to credit institutions	70,004	78,442
Due to customers	169,435	159,578
Debt securities	64,895	51,768
CARRYING AMOUNT	304,334	289,788

DUE TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

€ million	30.06.2022	31.12.2021
Accounts and borrowings	69,508	78,318
of which current accounts in credit [1]	5,854	4,848
of which overnight accounts and deposits [1]	713	2,021
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	496	124
CARRYING AMOUNT	70,004	78,442

[1] These transactions are partly comprised of the item “Net demand loans and deposits with credit institutions” on the Cash Flow Statement.

DUE TO CUSTOMERS

€ million	30.06.2022	31.12.2021
Current accounts in credit	67,778	74,803
Special savings accounts	139	151
Other amounts due to customers	100,789	83,793
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	729	831
Insurance liabilities	-	-
Reinsurance liabilities	-	-
Cash deposits received from cedants and retrocessionaires against technical insurance commitments	-	-
CARRYING AMOUNT	169,435	159,578

DEBTS REPRESENTED BY A SECURITY

€ million	30.06.2022	31.12.2021
Interest bearing notes	-	-
Money-market securities	-	-
Negotiable debt securities	61,283	47,557
Bonds	3,612	4,211
Other debt securities	-	-
CARRYING AMOUNT	64,895	51,768

6.5 Goodwill

€ million	31.12.2021 GROSS	31.12.2021 NET	Increases (acquisitions)	Decreases (Divest-ments)	Impairment losses during the period	Translation adjustments	Other movements	30.06.2022 GROSS	30.06.2022 NET
Corporate and Investment banking	654	484	-	-	-	1	-	655	485
Wealth Management	579	579	-	-	-	15	-	594	594
Total	1,233	1,063	-	-	-	16	-	1,249	1,079

Goodwill is tested for impairment whenever there is objective evidence of a loss of value and at least once a year. Even if the increase in rates and the uncertainties generated by the Russian-Ukrainian conflict alone are not indexes of impairment, the consequences impact all economic sectors, including the financial sector. The impact of these factors generating uncertainty is reflected in the financial trajectories of the different business lines updated within the Medium-Term Plan.

During the second quarter of 2022, Crédit Agricole CIB verified the absence of any major deviation from the trajectories used for the work done at 31 December 2021. For the two CGUs, the positive difference between the value in use and the consolidated value at 31 December 2021 was comfortable enough for the Group to believe that updating the valuation tests at 30 June 2022 would not lead to impairment charges.

6.6 Provisions

€ million	31.12.2021	Changes in scope	Depreciation charges	Reversals, amounts used	Reversals, amounts not used	Translation adjustments	Other movements	30.06.2022
Home purchase schemes risks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Execution risks of commitments by signature	511	-	206	(3)	(279)	40	-	475
Operational risks	52	-	12	(44)	(1)	2	-	21
Employee retirement and similar benefits	411	1	19	(17)	(2)	5	(139)	278
Litigation	325	-	6	(11)	(1)	1	-	320
Equity investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restructuring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other risks	38	1	7	(4)	(16)	1	-	27
TOTAL	**1,337**	**2**	**250**	**(79)**	**(299)**	**49**	**(139)**	**1,121**

€ million	31.12.2020	01.01.2021[1]	Changes in scope	Depreciation charges	Reversals, amounts used	Reversals, amounts not used	Translation adjustments	Other movements	31.12.2021
Home purchase schemes risks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Execution risks of commitments by signature	422	-	-	573	(46)	(468)	30	-	511
Operational risks	28	-	-	28	(7)	-	3	-	52
Employee retirement and similar benefits	561	(40)	-	40	(17)	(6)	10	(137)	411
Litigation	364	-	-	15	(16)	(40)	2	-	325
Equity investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restructuring	2	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-
Other risks	49	-	-	9	(4)	(16)	-	-	38
TOTAL	**1,426**	**(40)**	**-**	**665**	**(90)**	**(532)**	**45**	**(137)**	**1,337**

[1] *Estimated impact of the first application of the IFRS IC decision of 21 April 2021 on the computation of commitments relating to certain defined benefit plans.*

6.7 Subordinated debt

€ million	30.06.2022	31.12.2021
Dated subordinated debt	4,156	3,546
Undated subordinated debt	-	533
CARRYING AMOUNT	**4,156**	**4,079**

2

6.8 Total equity

OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE AT 30 JUNE 2022

At 30 June 2022, share and voting right ownership broke down as follows:

Crédit Agricole CIB's shareholders	Number of shares at 30.06.2022	% of the share capital	% of voting rights
Crédit Agricole S.A.	283,037,792	97.33%	97.33%
SACAM développement [1]	6,485,666	2.23%	2.23%
Delfinances [2]	1,277,888	0.44%	0.44%
TOTAL	290,801,346	100%	100%

[1] *Owned by Crédit Agricole Group.*
[2] *Owned by Crédit Agricole S.A. Group.*

At 30 June 2022, Crédit Agricole CIB's share capital stood at €7,851,636,342, composed of 290,801,346 fully paid up ordinary shares each with a par value of €27.

To the best of the company's knowledge, there are no other shareholders holding directly, indirectly or jointly, 5% or more of the capital or voting rights.

EARNINGS PER SHARE

		30.06.2022	31.12.2021
Net income Group share during the period	*(€ million)*	866	1,691
Net income attributable to undated deeply subordinated securities	*(€ million)*	(196)	(308)
Net income attributable to holders of ordinary shares	*(€ million)*	**670**	**1,383**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in circulation during the period		290,801,346	290,801,346
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for calculation of diluted earnings per share		290,801,346	290,801,346
BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE	*(in euros)*	2.30	4.75
Basic earnings per share from ongoing activities	*(in euros)*	**2.30**	**4.73**
Basic earnings per share from discontinued operations	*(in euros)*	**0.01**	**0.02**
DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE (IN EUROS)	*(in euros)*	2.30	4.75
Diluted earnings per share from ongoing activities	*(in euros)*	**2.30**	**4.73**
Diluted earnings per share from discontinued operations	*(in euros)*	**0.01**	**0.02**

The net income attributable to subordinated and deeply subordinated securities is equal to the issue costs and the interest accrued on subordinated and deeply subordinated Additional Tier 1 bond issues. It totalled -€196 million in the first half of 2022.

DIVIDENDS

Dividend paid in respect of year	Net amount in € million
2017	1,236
2018	489
2019	512
2020	1,023
2021	553

For the 2021 financial year the Crédit Agricole CIB General Meeting of 3 May 2022 approved the payment of a gross dividend per share of €1.90.

UNDATED FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Main issues of undated deeply subordinated notes classified in other comprehensive income:

					30.06.2022			
		Amount in currency at 31 December 2021	Partial repurchases and redemptions	Amount in currency at 30 June 2022	Amount in euros at inception rate	Interests paid Group share	Issuance costs net of taxes	Shareholders' equity Group share
Issue date	Currency	In millions of units	In millions of units	In millions of units	In millions of euros	In millions of euros	In millions of euros	In millions of euros
11/16/2015	EUR	1,200		1,200	1,200	716	-	484
6/9/2016	USD	720	-	720	635	315	-	320
6/27/2018	EUR	500	-	500	500	100	-	400
9/19/2018	EUR	500	-	500	500	84	-	416
2/26/2019	USD	470	-	470	414	81	-	333
6/18/2019	EUR	300	-	300	300	41	-	259
1/27/2020	EUR	500	-	500	500	39	-	461
2/4/2021	USD	730	-	730	609	37	-	572
3/23/2021	EUR	200	-	200	200	8	-	192
3/23/2021	EUR	400	-	400	400	17	-	383
6/23/2021	EUR	220	-	220	220	8	-	212
6/23/2021	EUR	930	-	930	930	32	-	898
6/25/2021	EUR	1,500	-	1,500	1,500	53	-	1,447
3/24/2022	EUR	-	-	450	450	6	-	444
3/25/2022	EUR	-	-	500	500	6	-	494
6/28/2022	EUR	-	-	150	150	-	-	150
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9,008**	**1,543**	**-**	**7,465**

At 31 December 2021, issues amounted to €7,908 million in progress and -€1,347 million in aggregate remuneration Group share.

The undated subordinated and deeply subordinated debt issues classified in Group share of shareholders' equity break down as follows:

€ million	30.06.2022	31.12.2021
Undated deeply subordinated notes		
Interests paid accounted as reserves	(196)	(308)
Income tax savings related to interest paid to security holders recognised in net income	51	88

NOTE 7: COMMITMENTS GIVEN AND RECEIVED AND OTHER GUARANTEES

The commitments given and received and other guarantees include discontinued operations.

COMMITMENTS GIVEN AND RECEIVED

€ million	30.06.2022	31.12.2021
Commitments given	**209,878**	**202,911**
Financing commitments	**122,568**	**120,858**
Commitments given to credit institutions	2,997	6,224
Commitments given to customers	119,571	114,634
Confirmed credit lines	106,097	100,479
Documentary credits	4,378	4,887
Other confirmed credit lines	101,719	95,592
Other commitments given to customers	13,474	14,155
Guarantee commitments	**71,695**	**77,051**
Credit institutions	8,292	9,420
Confirmed documentary credit lines	3,536	4,119
Other	4,756	5,301
Customers	63,403	67,631
Property guarantees	1,579	2,154
Other customer guarantees	61,824	65,477
Securities commitments	**15,615**	**5,002**
Securities to be delivered	15,615	5,002
Commitments received	**211,542**	**188,505**
Financing commitments	**1,057**	**763**
Commitments received from credit institutions	628	644
Commitments received from customers	429	119
Guarantee commitments	**193,492**	**184,042**
Commitments received from credit institutions	8,262	16,531
Commitments received from customers	185,230	167,511
Guarantees received from government bodies or similar institutions	29,206	29,236
Other guarantees received	156,024	138,275
Securities commitments	**16,993**	**3,700**
Securities to be received	16,993	3,700

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS GIVEN AND RECEIVED AS COLLATERAL

€ million	30.06.2022	31.12.2021
Carrying amount of financial assets provided as collateral (including transferred assets)		
Securities and receivables provided as collateral for the refinancing structures (Banque de France, CRH, etc.)	70,321	59,881
Securities lent	3	1
Security deposits on market transactions	39,726	19,678
Other security deposits	-	-
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	90,299	80,453
TOTAL CARRYING AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS PROVIDED AS COLLATERAL	**200,349**	**160,013**
Carrying amount of financial assets received in garantee		
Other security deposits	-	-
Fair value of instruments received as reusable and reused collateral		
Securities borrowed	17	11
Secutities bought under repurchase agreements	153,598	136,665
Securities sold short	38,490	41,922
TOTAL FAIR VALUE OF INSTRUMENTS RECEIVED AS REUSABLE AND REUSED COLLATERAL	**192,105**	**178,598**

RECEIVABLES PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL

In the first half of 2022, Crédit Agricole CIB deposited €7.55 billion in receivables as collateral either directly or as part of the Crédit Agricole Group’s contribution to various refinancing mechanisms, compared with €5.93 billion in 2021. Crédit Agricole CIB retains all the risks and rewards associated with these receivables.

Moreover, Crédit Agricole CIB contributed €2.56 billion in receivables with the United States Federal Reserve (FED) versus €2.49 billion in 2021.

NOTE 8: RECLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Principles applied by Crédit Agricole CIB

Instruments are only reclassified under exceptional circumstances following a decision by Crédit Agricole CIB's Executive Management as a result of internal or external changes that are material to Crédit Agricole CIB's activity.

Reclassifications by Crédit Agricole CIB

In 2022, the Crédit Agricole CIB Group did not carry out any reclassifications within the meaning of paragraph 4.4.1 of IFRS 9.

NOTE 9: FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS DISCLOSURES

Fair value is the price that would be received for the sale of an asset or paid for the transfer of a liability in an arm's length transaction between market participants on the valuation date.

Fair value is defined based on the exit price.

The fair values given below are estimates made on the reporting date using observable market data wherever possible. They are liable to change in the future due to changes in market conditions or other factors.

The calculations are best estimates. They are based on a number of assumptions. Market participants are assumed to act in their best economic interests.

As these models contain uncertainties, the fair values used may not be realised when the financial instruments in question are actually sold or if they are immediately settled.

The fair value hierarchy for financial assets and liabilities is broken down according to the observability of the inputs used for their valuation in line with the principles defined by IFRS 13.

Fair value hierarchy Level 1 applies to the fair value of financial assets and liabilities listed on active market.

Fair value hierarchy Level 2 applies to the fair value of financial assets and liabilities with observable inputs. This includes market data relating to interest rate risk or credit risk where they can be measured from observable Credit Default Swap (CDS) spread quotes. Repurchase agreements listed on an active market, based on the underlying and the maturity of the transaction, may also be included in level 2 of the hierarchy, as are financial assets and liabilities with a demand component whose fair value is equal to the unadjusted amortised cost.

Level 3 of the hierarchy indicates the fair value of financial assets and liabilities for which there is no observable data or for which some inputs can be remeasured with internal models using historical data.

In some cases, market values may be close to the carrying amounts. This applies primarily to:

- floating-rate assets or liabilities whose fair value is not significantly affected by changes in interest rates, as their rates are frequently adjusted to market rates;
- short-term assets or liabilities whose redemption value is considered to be close to market value;
- instruments traded on a regulated market (e.g. regulated savings) whose prices are set by the public authorities;
- demand assets or liabilities;
- transactions for which there are no reliable observable data.

9.1 Information about financial instruments measured at fair value

VALUATION METHODS

Market transactions are valued by management information systems and checked by a team that reports to the Risk Division and is independent from market operators.

Valuations are made using:

- prices or inputs obtained from independent sources and/or controlled by the Market Risk Department using all the sources available, such as pricing service vendors, market consensus data and brokers;
- models validated by the Market Risk Department's quantitative teams.

The valuation produced for each instrument is a mid-market valuation, which does not take into account the direction of the trade, the bank's aggregate exposure, market liquidity or counterparty quality. Adjustments are then made to the market valuations to incorporate these factors, and the potential uncertainties inherent in the models or inputs used.

The main types of valuation adjustments are as follows:

Mark-to-market adjustments: these adjustments aim to adjust for the potential variance between the mid-market valuation of an instrument arrived at using internal valuation models and the associated inputs and the valuation determined from external sources or market consensus data. These adjustments may be positive or negative;

Bid/ask adjustments: these adjustments aim to incorporate the bid/ask spread in the valuation of a given instrument to reflect the price at which the position could be reversed. These adjustments are always negative;

Adjustments for uncertainty: these adjustments account for a risk premium as considered by any market participant. These adjustments are always negative:

- adjustments for input uncertainty aim to incorporate any uncertainties that may exist in relation to one or more of the inputs used in the valuation of an instrument;
- adjustments for model uncertainty aim to incorporate any uncertainties that may exist in relation to one or more of the inputs used in the valuation of an instrument.

Furthermore, and in accordance with IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement", Crédit Agricole CIB (CACIB) includes in the fair value calculation of its OTC derivatives (over-the-counter) various adjustments relating to:

- default risk or credit quality (Credit Valuation Adjustment/ Debit Valuation Adjustment)
- future financing costs and gains (Funding Valuation Adjustment)
- liquidity risk associated with collateral (Liquidity Valuation Adjustment).

CVA ADJUSTMENT

The Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) is a mark-to-market adjustment that aims to price the market value of our counterparties' default risk (risk that amounts due to us will not be repaid if counterparties default or their creditworthiness deteriorates) into the value of OTC derivatives. This adjustment is calculated for each counterparty based on the trading portfolio's positive future exposure profiles (taking into account any netting or collateral agreements, where applicable) weighted by the probability of default and the losses incurred in the event of default.

The methodology used maximises the use of inputs/market price (the probability of default is preferably directly deduced from listed CDS, listed CDS proxies, or other credit instruments if they are deemed to be sufficiently liquid). This adjustment is always negative and reduces the fair value of the OTC derivative assets held in the portfolio.

DVA ADJUSTMENT

The Debit Valuation Adjustment (DVA) is a mark-to-market adjustment that aims to price the market value of our own default risk (potential losses to which CACIB may expose its counterparties if it defaults or its creditworthiness deteriorates) into the value of fully collateralised OTC derivatives. This adjustment is calculated for each type of collateral contract based on the trading portfolio's negative future exposure profiles weighted by the probability of default (of CASA) and the losses incurred in the event of default.

The methodology used maximises the use of inputs/market price (use of CASA CDS to determine the probability of default). This adjustment is always positive and reduces the fair value of the OTC derivative liabilities held in the portfolio.

FVA ADJUSTMENT

The Funding Valuation Adjustment (FVA) is a mark-to-market adjustment that aims to price the additional future funding costs and benefits based on the cost of Asset & Liability Management (ALM) funding into the fair value of OTC derivatives that are not collateralised, or not fully collateralised. This adjustment is calculated for each counterparty based on the trading portfolio's positive future exposure profiles (taking into account any netting or collateral agreements, where applicable) weighted by ALM funding spreads.

For "cleared" derivatives, an FVA adjustment known as an IMVA (Initial Margin Value Adjustment) is calculated to take into account the future funding costs and benefits for the initial margins to be posted with the main derivative clearing houses until the portfolio matures.

LVA ADJUSTMENT

The LVA (Liquidity Valuation Adjustment) is a positive or negative valuation adjustment aimed at pricing in both the potential absence of collateral payment for counterparties with a CSA (Credit Support Annex), and the non-standard remuneration from CSAs.

The LVA therefore factors in the gain or loss resulting from the additional liquidity costs. It is calculated for OTC derivatives with a CSA.

BREAKDOWN OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE BY VALUATION MODEL

The amounts presented below include accruals and prepayments and are net of impairment.

▶ Financial assets measured at fair value

€ million	30.06.2022	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments: Level 1	Valuation based on observable data: Level 2	Valuation based on unobservable data: Level 3
Financial assets held for trading	**290,622**	**30,576**	**251,227**	**8,819**
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	667	-	-	667
Securities bought under repurchase agreements	117,753	-	114,325	3,428
Pledged securities	-	-	-	-
Held for trading securities	33,715	30,533	2,993	189
Derivative instruments	138,487	43	133,909	4,535
Other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**377**	**153**	**21**	**203**
Equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**327**	**122**	**16**	**189**
Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions of the "SPPI" test	**50**	**31**	**5**	**14**
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	50	31	5	14
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**11,738**	**10,777**	**702**	**259**
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	**350**	**91**	**-**	**259**
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit and loss	**11,388**	**10,686**	**702**	**-**
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	11,388	10,686	702	-
Hedging derivative Instruments	**2,598**	**-**	**2,598**	**-**
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE	**305,335**	**41,506**	**254,548**	**9,281**
Transfers from Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments	482		479	3
Transfers from Level 2: Valuation based on observable data	1,131	945		186
Transfers from Level 3: Valuation based on unobservable data	328	-	328	
TOTAL TRANSFERS TO EACH LEVEL	**1,941**	**945**	**807**	**189**

Transfers from Level 1 to Level 3 mainly concern trading securities.

Transfers from Level 2 to Level 3 mainly concern trading derivatives.

Transfers from Level 3 to Level 2 mainly concern the securities of customers and credit institutions received under repurchase agreements and trading derivatives.

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 mainly concern treasury bills and bonds and other fixed-income securities.

€ million	31.12.2021	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments: Level 1	Valuation based on observable data: Level 2	Valuation based on unobservable data: Level 3
Financial assets held for trading	**250,376**	**27,412**	**215,732**	**7,232**
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	820	-	1	819
Securities bought under repurchase agreements	114,891	-	112,364	2,527
Pledged securities	-	-	-	-
Held for trading securities	29,852	27,307	2,159	386
Derivative instruments	104,813	105	101,208	3,500
Other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**364**	**140**	**35**	**189**
Equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**300**	**110**	**16**	**174**
Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions of the "SPPI" test	**64**	**30**	**19**	**15**
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	64	30	19	15
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**13,428**	**11,522**	**1,660**	**246**
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	**347**	**101**	**-**	**246**
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit and loss	**13,081**	**11,421**	**1,660**	**-**
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables due from customers	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	13,081	11,421	1,660	-
Hedging derivative Instruments	**1,323**	**-**	**1,323**	**-**
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE	**265,491**	**39,074**	**218,750**	**7,667**
Transfers from Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments	988		988	-
Transfers from Level 2: Valuation based on observable data	1,130	1,094		36
Transfers from Level 3: Valuation based on unobservable data	718	-	718	
TOTAL TRANSFERS TO EACH LEVEL	**2,836**	**1,094**	**1,706**	**36**

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 mainly concern treasury bills and bonds and other fixed-income securities for €1,094m and €988m.

Transfers from Level 3 to Level 2 are mainly the securities of credit institutions and clients received under repurchase agreements, debt securities and trading derivatives for €718m.

Transfers from Level 2 to Level 3 mainly concern trading derivatives for €36m.

▶ Financial liabilities measured at fair value

€ million	30.06.2022	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments: Level 1	Valuation based on observable data: Level 2	Valuation based on unobservable data: Level 3
Held for trading financial liabilities	**264,910**	**38,435**	**223,306**	**3,169**
Securities sold short	38,507	38,402	95	10
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	89,075	-	87,934	1,141
Debt securities	-	-	-	-
Due to credit institutions	-	-	-	-
Due to customers	-	-	-	-
Derivative instruments	137,328	33	135,277	2,018
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	**25,393**	**-**	**17,996**	**7,397**
Hedging derivative Instruments	**2,710**	**-**	**2,710**	**-**
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE	**293,013**	**38,435**	**244,012**	**10,566**
Transfers from Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments	1		1	-
Transfers from Level 2: Valuation based on observable data	402	6		396
Transfers from Level 3: Valuation based on unobservable data	611	-	611	
TOTAL TRANSFERS TO EACH LEVEL	**1,014**	**6**	**612**	**396**

Transfers to and outside of Level 3 mainly concern securities sold under repurchase agreements with credit institutions, trading derivatives and financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss.

Transfers between Levels 1 and 2 are mainly short sales.

€ million	31.12.2021	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments: Level 1	Valuation based on observable data: Level 2	Valuation based on unobservable data: Level 3
Held for trading financial liabilities	**221,904**	**41,744**	**178,117**	**2,043**
Securities sold short	41,934	41,621	292	20
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	79,498	-	78,799	699
Debt securities	-	-	-	-
Due to credit institutions	-	-	-	-
Due to customers	-	-	-	-
Derivative instruments	100,472	123	99,026	1,324
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	**25,683**	**-**	**18,039**	**7,644**
Hedging derivative Instruments	**1,202**	**-**	**1,202**	**-**
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE	**248,789**	**41,744**	**197,358**	**9,687**
Transfers from Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments	12		1	11
Transfers from Level 2: Valuation based on observable data	378	5		373
Transfers from Level 3: Valuation based on unobservable data	1,065	-	1,065	
TOTAL TRANSFERS TO EACH LEVEL	**1,455**	**5**	**1,066**	**384**

Transfers to and outside of Level 3 mainly concern securities sold under repurchase agreements with credit institutions, trading derivatives and financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial instruments classified as Level 1

Level 1 is the classification applied to derivatives traded on an active organised market (options, futures, etc.), regardless of the underlying (interest rate, exchange rate, precious metals or main equity indices), and equities and bonds listed on an active market.

A market is regarded as being active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from exchanges, brokers, dealers, pricing services or regulatory agencies, and these prices represent actual transactions regularly occurring in the market at arm's length.

Corporate, government and agency bonds that are valued based on prices obtained from independent sources that are considered to be executable and are regularly updated are classified as Level 1. This applies to the bulk of the sovereign, agency and corporate bonds held. Issuers whose bonds are not listed are classified as Level 3.

Financial instruments classified as Level 2

The main financial instruments classified as Level 2 are:

- Liabilities designated at fair value

Debts issued and designated at fair value are classified as Level 2 if their embedded derivative is considered to fall under Level 2;

- Over-the-counter derivatives

The main OTC derivatives classified as Level 2 are those valued using inputs considered to be observable and a valuation technique that does not generate significant exposure to model risk.

The following are therefore classified as Level 2:

- linear derivative products such as interest-rate swaps, currency swaps and forward FX. These are valued using simple models widely used by the market, based on inputs that are directly observable (foreign exchange rates and interest rates) or can be deduced from the market prices of observable products (foreign exchange swaps);
- non-linear vanilla instruments such as caps, floors, swaptions, currency options, equity options and credit default swaps, including digital options. These are valued using simple models widely used by the market, based on inputs that are directly observable (foreign exchange rates, interest rates and share prices) or can be deduced from observable market prices (volatilities);
- simple exotic single-underlying instruments such as cancellable swaps or baskets of major currencies;

These are valued using models that are sometimes slightly more complex but are still widely used by the market. The significant inputs are observable. Prices are observable in the market, notably through broker prices. Market consensus, where applicable, supports internal valuations;

- Securities, equity options, and future equity options listed on a market deemed to be inactive and for which independent valuation data is available.

Financial instruments classified as Level 3

Financial instruments classified as Level 3 are those that do not meet the conditions for classification as Level 1 or 2. They are therefore mainly financial instruments with a high model risk or products whose valuation requires the use of significant non-observable inputs.

A reserve is recognised on the initial recognition date for the initial margin for all new transactions classified as Level 3. The margin is reincluded in profit or loss either spread over the period during which the inputs are considered to be non-observable or in its entirety on the date when the inputs become observable.

The following are therefore classified as Level 3:

- Securities

Level-3 securities mainly consist of:

- unlisted shares or bonds for which no independent valuation is available;
- ABSs for which there are indicative independent valuations but these are not necessarily executable;
- ABSs and super senior and mezzanine CDO tranches, the active nature of whose market cannot be demonstrated.

- Liabilities designated at fair value

Debts issued and designated at fair value are classified as Level 3 if their embedded derivative is considered to fall under Level 3.

- Over-the-counter derivatives

Non-observable products are financial instruments that are complex, significantly exposed to model risk or require the use of inputs considered to be non-observable.

All of these principles are subject to an observability mapping by risk factor/product, underlying (currencies, index, etc.), and maturity indicating the classification used.

The following are most commonly classified as Level 3:

- linear interest rate or currency products with very long maturities for major currencies, or shorter maturities for emerging currencies; this may include repos depending on the maturity of the transactions involved and their underlying assets;
- non-linear interest rate or currency products with very long maturities for major currencies, or shorter maturities for emerging currencies;
- the following complex derivatives:
  - some equity derivatives: options on shallow markets or very long-dated options or products whose valuation depends on non-observable correlations between various underlying shares;
  - some exotic interest rate products whose underlying is the difference two interest rates (structured products based on interest-rate differences or products whose correlations are not observable);
  - some products whose underlying is the forward volatility of an index. These products are deemed to be non-observable because of their significant model risk and thin liquidity, which prevent regular and accurate estimates of inputs;
  - securitisation swaps generating exposure to the prepayment rate. The prepayment rate is determined based on historical data for similar portfolios;
  - long-term interest rate/foreign exchange hybrid products of the power reverse dual currency type, or products whose underlying is a basket of foreign currencies. The inputs for the correlation between the interest rates and currencies and between the two interest rates are determined using an internal methodology based on historical data. Results are cross-checked against market consensus data to ensure that the overall method is consistent;
  - multiple-underlying products generating exposure to correlations between several risk classes (interest-rate, credit, FX, inflation and equity);
  - the parts of CDOs exposed to baskets of corporate credit. These are now immaterial.

9.2 Net changes in financial instruments measured at fair value according to Level 3

▶ Financial assets measured at fair value according to Level 3

		Financial assets held for trading				Other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss				Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	
						Equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss		Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions of the "SPPI" test			Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss
€ million	**Financial assets measured at fair value according to Level 3**	Loans and receivables due from customers	Securities bought under repurchase agreements	Held-for-trading securities	Derivative instruments	Equity and other variable income securities	Non-consolidated equity investments	Loans and receivables due from customers	Debt securities	Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit and loss	Debt securities
Closing balance (31.12.2021)	**7,667**	**819**	**2,527**	**387**	**3,500**	**15**	**159**	**-**	**14**	**246**	**-**
Gains or losses during the period [1]	419	(12)	(54)	(38)	502	-	11	-	-	10	-
Recognised in profit or loss	426	(9)	(34)	(38)	502	-	5	-	-	-	-
Recognised in other comprehensive income	(7)	(3)	(20)	-	-	-	6	-	-	10	-
Purchases	2,329	551	1,316	41	414	4	-	-	-	3	-
Sales	(715)	(510)	-	(205)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issues	45	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Settlements	(325)	(181)	(116)	-	(28)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes associated with scope during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	(139)	-	(245)	4	102	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Level 3	189	-	-	4	185	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers from Level 3	(328)	-	(245)	-	(83)	-	-	-	-	-	-
CLOSING BALANCE (30.06.2022)	**9,281**	**667**	**3,428**	**189**	**4,535**	**19**	**170**	**-**	**14**	**259**	**-**

[1] This balance includes the gains and losses of the period made on assets reported on the balance sheet at the reporting date, for the following amounts:

Gains / losses for the period from level 3 assets held at the end of the period	**419**
Recognised in profit or loss	426
Recognised in other comprehensive income	(7)

Financial liabilities measured at fair value according to Level 3

		Financial liabilities held for trading							
€ million	**Total**	Securities sold short	Securities sold under repurchase agreements	Debt securities	Due to credit institutions	Due to customers	Derivative Instruments	Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	Hedging derivative instruments
Closing balance (31.12.2021)	**9,687**	**20**	**699**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,324**	**7,644**	**-**
Gains or losses during the period [1]	(836)	(2)	(249)	-	-	-	379	(964)	-
Recognised in profit or loss	(840)	(2)	(249)	-	-	-	375	(964)	-
Recognised in other comprehensive income	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Purchases	1,353	-	940	-	-	-	394	19	-
Sales	(8)	(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issues	1,463	-	-	-	-	-	22	1,441	-
Settlements	(878)	-	-	-	-	-	(67)	(811)	-
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes associated with scope during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	(215)	-	(249)	-	-	-	(34)	68	-
Transfers to Level 3	396	-	-	-	-	-	37	359	-
Transfers from Level 3	(611)	-	(249)	-	-	-	(71)	(291)	-
CLOSING BALANCE (30.06.2022)	**10,566**	**10**	**1,141**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,018**	**7,397**	**-**

[1] This balance includes the gains and losses of the period made on liabilities reported on the balance sheet at the closing date, for the following amounts:

Gains / losses for the period from level 3 assets held at the end of the period	**(836)**
Recognised in profit or loss	(840)
Recognised in other comprehensive income	4

The gains and losses recognised in profit or loss linked to financial instruments held for trading and designated at fair value through profit or loss and derivatives are recorded in “Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss”; the gains and losses recognised in profit or loss linked to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recorded in “Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income”.

9.3 Estimated impact of the inclusion of the margin at inception

€ million	30.06.2022	31.12.2021
Deferred margin at 1st January	**185**	**138**
Margin generated by new transactions during the period	101	124
Margin recognised in net income during the period	(56)	(77)
DEFERRED MARGIN AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	**230**	**185**

A reserve is recognised on the balance sheet for the first-day margin for market transactions classified as fair value Level 3 and the margin is recognised in profit or loss over time or when the non-observable inputs become observable again.

9.4 Benchmark reforms

In early 2019, the Crédit Agricole CIB Group implemented a programme to prepare and manage the transition of benchmarks for all its activities, with a breakdown into dedicated projects in each affected entity. This programme is part of the timetables and standards defined by market work - some of which the Crédit Agricole CIB Group actively participated in - and the European regulatory framework (BMR).

In accordance with the recommendations of the national working groups and the authorities, the Group has focused as much as possible on switching to RFR (Risk Free Rate) indices in anticipation of the disappearance of benchmarks while aiming to meet the deadlines set by the marketplace or imposed by the authorities and, as far as possible, incentive milestones. Significant investments and a strong mobilisation of the support teams and business lines were implemented to adapt the tools and absorb the workload caused by these transitions, including the modification of contracts. It should be noted that IT developments have been highly dependent on the timing of the disappearance of BOR rates, the adaptation of clearing houses and the evolution of market consensus.

REVIEW OF TRANSITIONS AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AT 30/06/2022:

The orderly and controlled completion of these transitions has been ensured by all the actions taken since 2019. The work carried out has also enabled the Group's entities to manage new product offerings referencing RFRs.

At the Crédit Agricole CIB Group level, few contracts referencing the EONIA or LIBOR CHF, EUR, GBP and JPY could not be subject to a contractual renegotiation before 31 December 2021 or be switched to an RFR index through activation of the fallback clause. The number of contracts still being renegotiated to replace the benchmark index is now insignificant with regard to the entities concerned, especially at the level of the Crédit Agricole CIB Group. Synthetic LIBOR is also used by the Group for only a very few contracts.

RISK MANAGEMENT:

In addition to preparing and implementing the replacement of benchmarks that will disappear or become non-representative at 31 December 2021 and ensuring compliance with BMR regulations, the project initiatives also aim to manage and control the risks inherent in the benchmark transitions, particularly with regard to financial, operational, legal and compliance aspects and in particular as regards client protection (prevention of conduct risk).

LIBOR USD:

In 2022, the transition programme continued, notably to prepare for the cessation of the publication of the LIBOR USD or its non-representative effect in June 2023. At this Stage, contract inventory transitions have not begun. It is anticipated that transitions will occur from H1 2023 for derivatives and end-June 2023 for non-cleared derivatives covered by ISDA. The implementation of a legislative framework may be confirmed at a later date by the European and/or UK authorities, bearing in mind that the US authorities have already approved the designation of statutory replacement rates with respect to USD LIBOR for contracts governed by US law.

So that the hedging relationships affected by this interest rate benchmark reform can be maintained despite the uncertainties about the timetable and the arrangements for the transition between the current and future benchmarks, the IASB has published amendments to IAS 39, IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 in September 2019 that were adopted by the European Union on 15 January 2020. The Group applies these amendments as long as uncertainties about the future of the benchmarks have an impact on the amounts and payment dates of interest flows and, as such, considers that all of its hedging contracts on the concerned indices are eligible for the relief afforded by the amendments.

Other amendments, published by the IASB in August 2020, complement those published in 2019 and focus on the accounting consequences of replacing old benchmark interest rates with other benchmark rates following reforms. These "Phase 2" modifications mainly concern changes in contractual cash flows. They allow entities not to derecognise or adjust the carrying value of financial instruments in order to take account of the changes required by the reform, but rather to update the effective interest rate to reflect the change in the reference rate.

For hedge accounting, entities will not have to dequalify their hedging relationships when making the changes required by the reform and subject to economic equivalence.

At 30 June 2022, the breakdown by significant benchmark index of instruments based on the old benchmark rates, and which must transition to the new rates before their maturity, is as follows:

€ million	LIBOR USD	Other LIBOR: GBP, JPY et CHF	Other index
Total non-derivative assets	30,475	24	-
Total non-derivative liabilities	6,922	-	-
Total notional amount of derivatives	2,623,351	24	-

Outstandings in USD LIBOR are those with a maturity date subsequent to 30/06/2023, the date of disappearance or non-representativeness of tenors DD, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months and 12 months.

For non-derivative financial instruments, exposures correspond to the nominal value of the securities and the outstanding principal of depreciable instruments.

NOTE 10: RELATED PARTIES

The Crédit Agricole CIB Group's related parties are the Crédit Agricole Group companies, the Crédit Agricole CIB Group companies that are fully consolidated or consolidated using the equity method, and the Group's senior executives.

Relations with the Crédit Agricole Group

The on-and off-balance sheet amounts representing transactions between the Crédit Agricole CIB Group and the rest of the Crédit Agricole Group are summarised in the following table:

Outstandings (€ million)	30.06.2022
Assets	
Loans and advances	23,485
Derivatives financial instruments held for trading	28,879
Current and deferred tax assets	42
Liabilities	
Accounts and deposits	47,212
Derivatives financial instruments held for trading	31,736
Subordinated debts	4,157
Preferred shares	-
Current and deferred tax liabilities	75
Financing and guarantee commitments	
Other guarantees given	825
Counter-guarantees received	4,084
Other guarantees received	-
Refinancing agreements received	-

Outstandings on loans and unsettled accounts represent the cash flow between Crédit Agricole CIB and the Crédit Agricole Group.

The held-for-trading derivative outstandings mainly represent Crédit Agricole Group interest rate hedging transactions arranged in the market by Crédit Agricole CIB.

Crédit Agricole CIB, owned by the Crédit Agricole Group since 27 December 1996, and some of its subsidiaries are part of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s tax consolidation group.

Accordingly, Crédit Agricole S.A. compensates the Crédit Agricole CIB sub-group for any potential tax losses, which are charged against the Credit Agricole Group's taxable income.

Relations between the Crédit Agricole CIB Group's consolidated companies

Transactions realised between two fully consolidated entities are fully eliminated.

Outstandings at year-end between fully consolidated companies and equity-consolidated companies are not eliminated in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

At 30 June 2022, the non-netted on-and off-balance sheet outstandings reported by the entities of Crédit Agricole CIB Group and its affiliate UBAF were:

Outstandings (€ million)	30.06.2022
Assets	
Loans and advances	11
Derivatives financial instruments held for trading	19
Liabilities	
Accounts and deposits	-
Derivatives financial instruments held for trading	2
Financing and guarantee commitments	
Other guarantees given	44
Counter-guarantees received	-

NOTE 11: EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO 30 JUNE 2022

No significant events have occurred since the end of the reporting period.

4. STATUTORY AUDITORS' REVIEW REPORT ON THE HALF-YEARLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION FROM 1 JANUARY TO 30 JUNE 2022

This is a free translation into English of the statutory auditors' review report on the half-yearly financial information issued in French and is provided solely for the convenience of English-speaking users. This report includes information relating to the specific verification of information given in the Group's half-yearly management report. This report should be read in conjunction with, and construed in accordance with, French law and professional standards applicable in France.

Statutory auditors - Members of the *compagnie régionale de Versailles et du Centre*.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit

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ERNST & YOUNG et Autres

Tour First - TSA 14444 - 92037 Paris-La Défense cedex - S.A.S. à capital variable - 438 476 913 R.C.S. Nanterre

Statutory auditors' review report on the half-yearly financial information

To the Shareholders,

In compliance with the assignment entrusted to us by your Annual General Meeting, and in accordance with the requirements of Article L. 451-1-2 III of the French Monetary and Financial Code (*Code monétaire et financier*), we hereby report to you on:

- the review of the accompanying condensed half-yearly consolidated financial statements of Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2022;
- 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.

1. 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.

2. SPECIFIC VERIFICATION

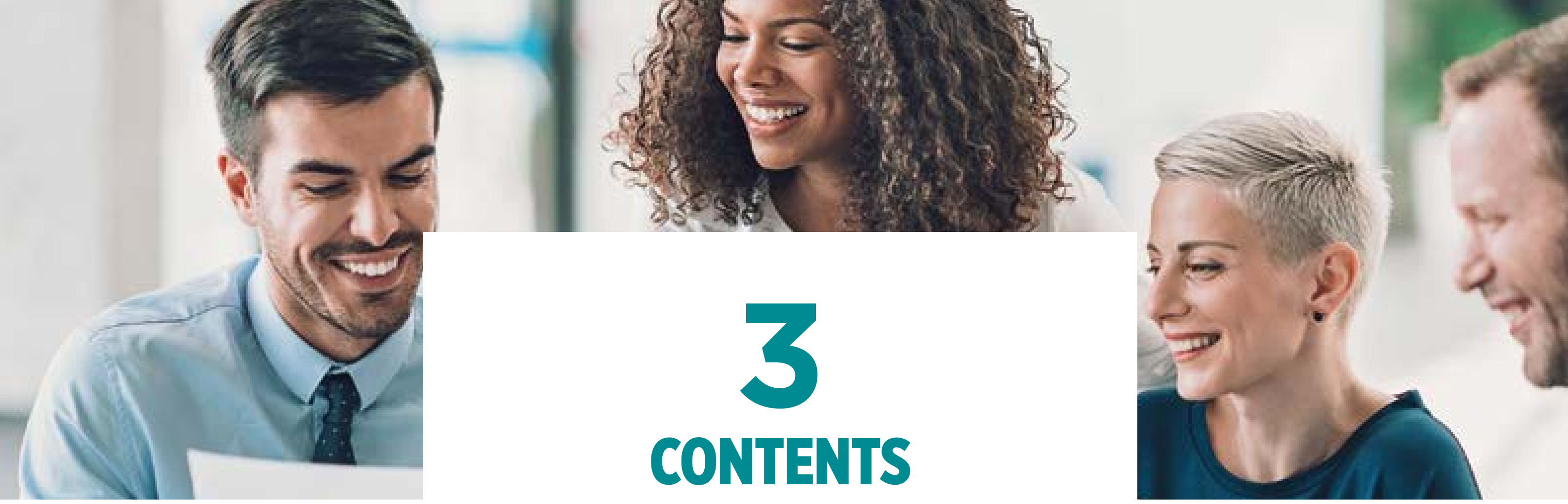
We have also verified the information presented in the half-yearly management report on the condensed half-yearly consolidated financial statements subject to our review.

We have no matters to report as to its fair presentation and consistency with the condensed half-yearly consolidated financial statements.

Neuilly-sur-Seine and Paris-La Défense, 4 August 2022

Les Commissaires aux Comptes

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit		ERNST & YOUNG et Autres	
Agnès Hussherr	**Laurent Tavernier**	**Matthieu Préchoux**	**Olivier Durand**



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COMPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

1. RATINGS FROM RATING AGENCIES

As of 11 August 2022, Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank's (Crédit Agricole CIB) credit ratings from rating agencies were as follows:

Ratings	Standard & Poor's	Moody's	FitchRatings
Long-term/short-term counterparty	AA-/A-1+ (RCR)	Aa2/P-1(CRR)	AA- (DCR)
LT preferred senior debt	A+	Aa3	AA-
Outlook	Stable	Stable	Stable
Latest review date	02.02.2022	15.12.2021	27.10.2021
Rating Decision	Statement of LT/CT ratings; outlook unchanged	Statement of LT/CT ratings; outlook unchanged	Statement of LT/CT ratings; revised outlook from negative to stable
ST preferred senior debt	A-1	P-1	F1+

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2. OTHER INFORMATION ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COMPANY

2.1. COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AT 30 JUNE 2022

Chairman

Mr. Philippe BRASSAC

Directors

- Mrs Laure BELLUZZO
- Mrs Sonia BONNET-BERNARD* (***) [replacing Mrs Claire Dorland Clauzel from 3 May 2022]
- Mr. Paul CARITE
- Mr. Michel GANZIN
- Mr. Olivier GAVALDA
- Mrs Françoise GRI*
- Mr. Guy GUILAUMÉ
- Mr. Luc JEANNEAU
- Mr. Jean-Guy LARRIVIERE**
- Mr. Abdel-Liacem LOUAHCHI**
- Mrs Meritxell MAESTRE CORTADELLA*
- Mrs Anne-Laure NOAT*
- Mrs Catherine POURRE*
- Mr. Odet TRIQUET
- Mr. Claude VIVENOT

Non-voting advisory member of the board

- Mr. Émile LAFORTUNE
- Mr. Christian ROUCHON

* *Independent directors*
** *Directors representing employees elected in November 2020*
*** *Directors appointed by shareholders at the General Meeting of 3 May 2022*

Brief biography and positions held at 30 June 2022 by Sonia Bonnet-Bernard (Director as of 3 May 2022)

Sonia BONNET-BERNARD

Office held at Crédit Agricole CIB: **Director**

Member of the Audit Committee

Business address: Crédit Agricole S.A., 12, place des États-Unis – 92120 Montrouge – France

› BORN IN 1962

NATIONALITY

French

› BRIEF BIOGRAPHY

Sonia Bonnet-Bernard began her career in 1985 at Salustro, then worked at Constantin in New York (1989-1990). Specialist in national and international accounting standards, she served as Head of International Relations for the *Ordre des experts-comptables* (Order of Chartered Accountants) from 1990 to 1996, then as Delegate General for the Arnaud Bertrand Committee (now the EIP - Public Interest Entities - Departement of the CNCC), coordinating the positions of major audit firms at the national level from 1996 to 1997. She taught as a lecturer at Université Paris IX-Dauphine (general accounting) and at IAE of Poitiers (comparative accounting). Sonia Bonnet-Bernard joined Ricol Lasteyrie Corporate Finance in 1998 as a Managing Partner, primarily in charge of independent appraisal, assessment, accounting advisory and litigation support. She became a partner at EY following the 2015 merger between Ricol Lasteyrie Corporate Finance and EY Group. In May 2020, she founded a company specialised in independent financial appraisal and assessment: A2EF. Sonia Bonnet-Bernard was an independent member of the Tarkett Supervisory Board and Chairwoman of the Audit Committee until end-July 2015. She also serves as a chartered accountant and legal expert at the Paris Court of Appeal.

› MAIN AREAS OF EXPERTISE

- Accounting and financial information
- Financial markets
- Corporate Management

DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT

2022

END OF TERM OF OFFICE

2025

SENIORITY ON THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

< 1 year

Does not own any shares in the Company

› OFFICES HELD AT 30 JUNE 2022

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Director: Crédit Agricole S.A. (Chairwoman: Audit Committee; Member: Risk Committee)

In companies outside Crédit Agricole Group whose shares are admitted to trading on a regulated market

—

In other companies outside Crédit Agricole Group

- Chairwoman: IMA France; A2EF (*Associés en Évaluation et Expertise Financière*)
- Honorary Chairwoman and Director: *Société Française des Évaluateurs* (SFEV)
- Vice-Chairwoman: *Association professionnelle des experts indépendants* (APEI)

› POSITIONS HELD IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS (the end year of term of office is stated in brackets)

In Crédit Agricole Group companies

- Non-voting Advisory member of the board: Crédit Agricole S.A. (2022)

In companies outside Crédit Agricole Group

- Partner of EY Transaction Advisory Services (TAS) (2015-2020)
- Former member of the Board of the ANC (French Accounting Standards Authority) and Chairwoman of the CNCP (Private Accounting Standards Commission) (2009-2020)

2.2. COMPOSITION OF THE EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AT 30 JUNE 2022

At 30 June 2022, Executive Management was composed as follows:

- Mr. Jacques RIPOLL* – Chief Executive Officer
- Mr. Jean-François BALAŸ – Deputy Chief Executive Officer
- Mr. Olivier BÉLORGEY – Deputy Chief Executive Officer
- Mr. Pierre GAY – Deputy Chief Executive Officer

**Mr. Ripoll having submitted his resignation as from September 1, the Board of Directors has appointed Mr. Musca as Chief Executive Officer as of 1 September 2022*

2.3. COMPOSITION OF THE RISKS COMMITTEE AT 30 JUNE 2022

- Mrs Anne-Laure Noat, Chairwoman and Independent Director
- Mr. Paul Carite
- Mrs Françoise Gri, Independent Director
- Mrs Meritxell Maestre Cortadella, Independent Director
- Mrs Catherine Pourre, Independent Director
- Mr. Odet Triquet

2.4. COMPOSITION OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE AT 30 JUNE 2022

- Mrs Catherine Pourre, Chairwoman and Independent Director
- Mrs Sonia Bonnet-Bernard, Independent Director (replacing Mrs Claire Dorland Clauzel from 3 May 2022)
- Mr. Olivier Gavalda
- Mr. Guy Guilaumé
- Mrs Meritxell Maestre Cortadella, Independent Director
- Mrs Anne-Laure Noat, Independent Director

2.5. COMPOSITION OF THE APPOINTMENTS AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE AT 30 JUNE 2022

- Mrs Meritxell Maestre Cortadella, Chairwoman and Independent Director (replacing Mrs Claire Dorland Clauzel from 3 May 2022)
- Mr. Luc Jeanneau
- Mrs Catherine Pourre, Independent Director (replacing Mrs Meritxell Maestre Cortadella from 3 May 2022))

2.6. COMPOSITION OF THE COMPENSATION COMMITTEE AT 30 JUNE 2022

- Mrs Anne-Laure Noat, Chairwoman and Independent Director
- Mrs Catherine Pourre, Independent Director (replacing Mrs Claire Dorland Clauzel from 3 May 2022)
- Mr. Luc Jeanneau
- Mr. Jean-Guy Larrivière, Director representing employees

2.7. COMPOSITION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE AT 30 JUNE 2022

The composition of the Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank's Executive Committee at 30 June 2022 was as follows:

▪ Jacques RIPOLL	Chief Executive Officer
▪ Jean-François BALAŸ	Deputy Chief Executive Officer
▪ Olivier BÉLORGEY	Deputy Chief Executive Officer
▪ Pierre GAY	Deputy Chief Executive Officer
▪ Stéphane DUCROIZET	Deputy General Manager - Risk & Permanent Control
▪ Pierre DULON	Deputy General Manager – IT & Operating Services
▪ Didier GAFFINEL	Deputy General Manager - Global Coverage and Investment Banking
▪ Anne-Catherine ROPERS	Deputy General Manager - Human Resources
▪ Georg ORSSICH	SRO Europe (excluding France)
▪ Marc-André POIRIER	SRO Americas
▪ Michel ROY	SRO Asia-Pacific

AS AT 30 JUNE 2022, THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE CONSISTED OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND:

Management Committee:

▪ Régis MONFRONT	Chairman Investment Banking
▪ Thierry SIMON	SRO Middle-East – Africa
▪ Frank SCHÖNHERR	SCO Germany
▪ Ivana BONNET	SCO Italy
▪ Hubert REYNIER	SCO UK
▪ Jamie MABILAT	Corporate & Leveraged Finance
▪ Fabrice SCHWARTZ	Debt Optimisation & Distribution
▪ Julian HARRIS	Debt restructuring & Advisory Services
▪ Anne GIRARD	Global Compliance
▪ Séverine MOULLET	Coverage France
▪ Laurent CAPES	Global Coverage Organisation
▪ Hélène COMBE-GUILLEMET	Global Investment Banking
▪ Tanguy CLAQUIN	Sustainable Banking
▪ Frank DROUET	Global Markets Division
▪ Arnaud D'INTIGNANO	Global Markets Division
▪ Arnaud CHUPIN	Control and Audit
▪ Laurent CHENAIN	International Trade & Transaction Banking
▪ Pierre-Yves BOLLARD	Global IT
▪ Eric LECHAUDEL	Operations, Premises & Country COOs
▪ Bruno FONTAINE	Legal
▪ Didier REBOUL	Crédit Agricole Group's ISE Division
▪ Danielle BARON	Structured Finance

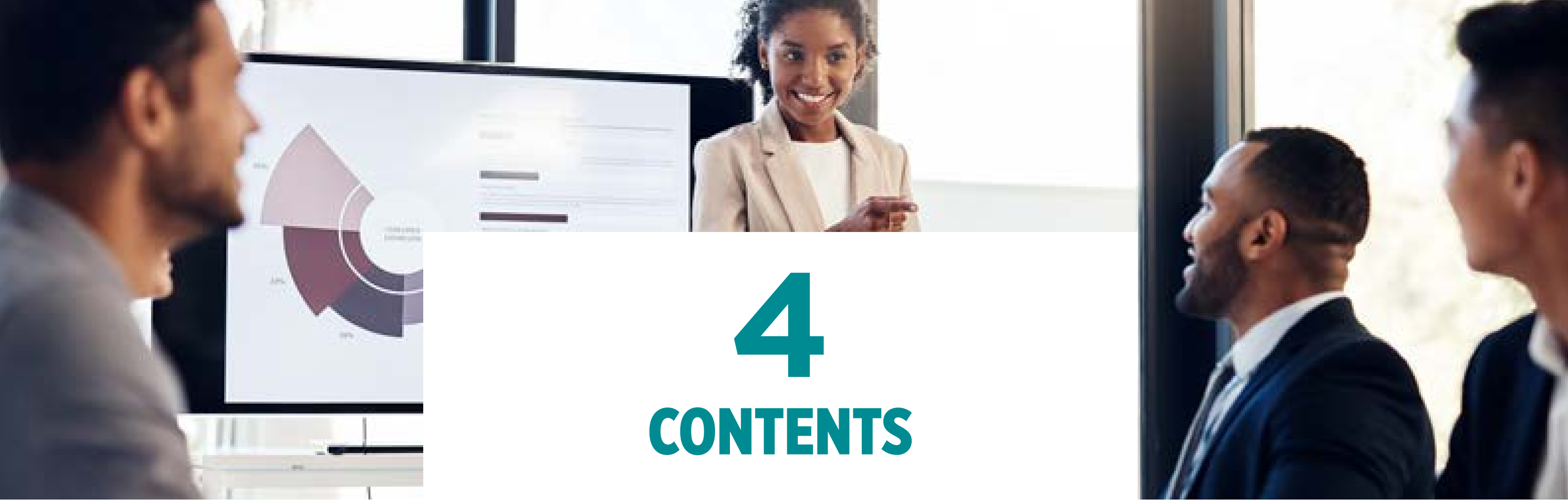
3. BALANCED GENDER REPRESENTATION ON THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

3.1. (ARTICLE 435 [2-C] OF REGULATION (EU) NO. 575/2013 AND ARTICLE L.511-99 OF THE FRENCH MONETARY AND FINANCIAL CODE)

In accordance with Article L.511-99 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, the Appointments and Governance Committee, formed by the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, examined the objective to be achieved regarding the balanced gender representation on the Board of Directors, as well as the policy to be implemented to achieve this.

Pursuant to Article L. 225-17 of the French Commercial Code, there must be a balanced gender representation on the Board of Directors. In accordance with Article L. 225-18-1 of the French Commercial Code, this balanced representation on the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole CIB must result in a ratio of at least 40% for each gender.

The proportion of women among the directors appointed by the Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders is currently 43%. The Bank aims to maintain this ratio at a minimum of 40% for each gender. The policy defined for this purpose involves actively seeking high-quality candidates of both genders to continue to comply with this ratio in the event of changes in the composition of the Board of Directors, while ensuring complementarity with regard to the professional backgrounds, experience and skills of directors in order to meet the expectations of Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank and applicable texts in terms of the individual and collective skills of Board members.



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GENERAL INFORMATION

1. RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

◆ PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AMENDMENT TO THE UNIVERSAL REGISTRATION DOCUMENT

Jacques RIPOLL, Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole CIB.

◆ STATEMENT BY THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE

I hereby certify that, to my knowledge, the information contained in the present Amendment to Universal Registration document is true and accurate and contains no omission likely to affect the import thereof.

I hereby certify that, to my knowledge, the condensed consolidated financial statements for the semester ended 30 June 2022 have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the assets, financial position and results of the Company and all entities included in the consolidated group, and the half-year report made of sections indicated in the cross-reference table at the end of this document, provides a true and fair view of the important events of the first six months of the current financial year, of the effect of such events on the Company's accounts, of the principal related party transactions, as well as a description of the main risks and principal uncertainties for the remaining six months of this year.

Montrouge, 11th August 2022

The Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole CIB
Jacques RIPOLL

2. STATUTORY AUDITORS

PRIMARY AND ALTERNATE STATUTORY AUDITORS

Primary Statutory auditors	
Ernst & Young et Autres Member of the Ernst & Young network	**PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit** Member of the PricewaterhouseCoopers network
Member of the Versailles regional association of Statutory auditors Company represented by: Olivier Durand and Matthieu Préchoux	Member of the Versailles regional association of Statutory auditors Company represented by: Agnès Hussherr and Laurent Tavernier
Head Office: 1-2, place des Saisons 92400 Courbevoie - PARIS-La Défense - France	Head Office: 63, rue de Villiers 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine

Mandate of primary Statutory auditors' mandates	
The mandate of Ernst & Young et Autres was renewed primary Statutory Auditor for six financial periods by the shareholders' meeting of 4 May 2018.	The mandate of PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit was renewed primary Statutory Auditor for six financial periods by the shareholders' meeting of 4 May 2018.
Mandate of alternate Statutory auditors' mandates	
The mandate of Picarle and Associés as alternate Statutory Auditor of Ernst & Young and Autres was not renewed by the General Meeting of Shareholders held on 4 May 2018, in accordance with the provisions of Article L. 823-1 of the French Commercial Code and Article 18 of the articles of the society.	The mandate of Mr. Etienne Boris as alternate Statutory Auditor of PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit was not renewed by the General Meeting of Shareholders held on 4 May 2018, in accordance with the provisions of Article L. 823-1 of the French Commercial Code and Article 18 of the articles of the society.

3. CROSS-REFERENCE TABLE

This cross-reference table contains the headings provided for in Annex 1 (as referred to in Annex 2) of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/980 of the Commission as of 14 March 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) No 809/2004 (Annex I), in application of the Directive, said "Prospectus". It refers to the pages of the Universal registration document 2021 (URD 2021) in the second column as well as the present Amendment in the first column.

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[1] In accordance with Annex I of European Regulation 2017/1129, the following are incorporated by reference:
- the consolidated and annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 and the corresponding Statutory Auditors' Reports, as well as the Crédit Agricole CIB's management report, appearing respectively on pages 280 to 396 and 408 to 440, on pages 397 to 403 and 441 to 446 and on pages 130 to 140 of the Crédit Agricole CIB Universal Registration Document 2020 registered by the AMF on 24 March 2020 under number D.21-0183. The information is available via the following link: Universal Registration document 2020.
- the consolidated and annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 and the corresponding Statutory Auditors' Reports, as well as the Crédit Agricole CIB's management report, appearing respectively on pages 266 to 379 and 390 to 421, on pages 380 to 385 and 422 to 428 and on pages 119 to 129 of the Crédit Agricole CIB Universal Registration Document 2019 registered by the AMF on 25 March 2020 under number D.20-0170. The information is available via the following link: Universal Registration document 2019.

The sections of the Universal registration document 2020 and the Universal registration document 2019 not referred to above are either not applicable to investors or are covered in another part of this universal registration document.

All these documents incorporated by reference in the present document have been filed with the French Financial Markets Authority (*Autorité des marchés financiers*) and can be obtained on request free of charge during the usual office opening hours at the headquarters of the issuer as indicated at the end of the present document. These documents are available on the website of the issuer (Activity reports & Universal Registration Documents | Crédit Agricole CIB (ca-cib.com)) and on the website of the AMF (www.amf-france.org).

The information incorporated by reference has to be read according to the following cross-reference table. Any information not indicated in the cross-reference table but included in the documents incorporated by reference is only given for information.

REGULATED INFORMATION WITHIN THE MEANING OF BY ARTICLE 221-1 OF THE AMF GENERAL REGULATION CONTAINED IN THE UNIVERSAL REGISTRATION DOCUMENT 2021

The 2021 Universal Registration Document, which is published in the form of an annual report, includes all components of the 2021 annual financial report referred to in paragraph I of Article L. 451-1-2 of the Code Monétaire et Financier as well as in Article 222-3 of the AMF General Regulation and the Ordinance 2017-1162 of 12/07/2017.

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Pursuant to Articles 212-13 and 221-1 of the AMF General Regulation, this document also contains the following regulatory information

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