FURTHER TOGETHER

ANNUAL REPORT 2022

Carrefour banque et assurance

Contents

What defines us

With over 40 years in retail banking, we offer our customers a range of payment facilites, consumer loans, insurance and investment solutions.

Our customer base is mainly drawn from shoppers using Carrefour stores, as well as online loan applications. In order to meet our customers' needs, we have at our disposal:

- **37 branches and 167 financial services agencies** located within Carrefour hypermarkets
- **a website** for online applications
- **a call centre** with a toll-free line

2
MILLION
customers trust us

+40
YEARS
of expertise and innovation

685
employees

+200
BRANCHES
in France

Over 40 years of retail banking

1980
Société des Paiement Pass (S2P) is incorporated

1981
The first “Carte PASS” payment cards are launched

1987
Personal loans are launched

1997
Life insurance is launched

2003
“Carte PASS” becomes a bank card

2010
S2P merges with Carrefour Assurances to become Carrefour Banque

2012
- Savings accounts are launched.
- Mobile app is launched

2016
Apple Pay mobile payment is added

2022
1st French bank to obtain BIMI anti-fraud accreditation

We deliver on our promises

As is Carrefour, we are passionate about delivering what our customers want. Thus, when inflation took hold in 2022, we concentrated our focus on solutions that help our customers maintain their purchasing power.

Customer satisfaction

We are pleased to say that our customers are satisfied with this approach. We have seen a marked upturn in market share and a rise in customer loans from the second half of 2022, all the while achieving an excellent NPS* rating.

**Net Promoter Score measures brand satisfaction as well as consumer loyalty.*

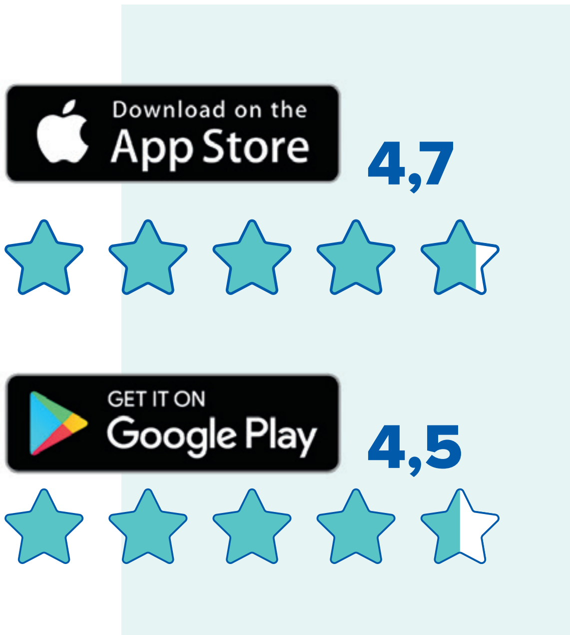
NPS

70

Making life easier

Another of our priorities is making our customers' lives easier. That is why we keep adding new functions to our app, to give people more freedom in how they manage their finances. This is one of the reasons why our app's ratings are on an uptrend, and are now close to 5.

We are also working on rationalising the number of supporting documents we ask our customers to provide, though without increasing our risk.



Closer ties with other Carrefour Group entities

Another way in which we are helping our customers is by building closer ties with the Carrefour network. Our teams now work from Carrefour Group's headquarters in Massy, while all new franchised or managed stores now systematically include dedicated zones for Carrefour shoppers to access our services.

We work hand in hand to offer solutions specific to Carrefour's best customers, whether for everyday shopping or to help them continue enjoying their leisure time despite our current economic climate.

Committed and engaged people

As with our customers, our sales networks give us regular feedback on the support they receive from Head Office. This enables our team to develop action plans to make life easier for our advisers who staff our branches and financial services counters - while in turn, helps us improve customer satisfaction.

This feedback also fuels our constant drive to improve our internal processes and systems.

An ambitious vision for the future

Inflation gathered pace throughout 2022, stoked by the fallout from the war in Ukraine and its impact on energy costs, eroding household purchasing power.

We at Carrefour Banque responded by maintaining our commitment to responsible lending, by offering loans tailored to our customers' budgets as well as their needs.

During 2022, we pushed diversification and multi-channel development to the next level by relaunching our insurance business.

In 2023, we will consolidate and accelerate our banking and insurance diversification strategy initiated in the last two years, combining dynamic multi-channel business development while keeping tight control over our Cost of Risk and our operating costs. We will also strive for excellence in all our actions, whether in protecting our customers' interests, strictly adhering to regulatory requirements, or industrialising our processes.

A complete range of credit solutions

Carte PASS revolving credit

The “Carte PASS” Mastercard is a credit card linked to our “PASS” loans. Used in Carrefour store as well as anywhere else, the card enables Carrefour customers to accumulate loyalty benefits while enjoying flexible payment options.

The “PASS” loan is a revolving loan facility linked to the “Carte PASS” payment card. Customers can choose between immediate or credit payment at a store's till or online checkout. The same option can be activated when withdrawing cash at an ATM. Customers can also use the “PASS” loan via an express financing option, by making a transfer to a bank account.

“PASS” loans offer cardholders the option to adjust their monthly payments, and are replenished as they are repaid.

+18.7%

versus 2021

Asset finance

Asset loans, for which customers can apply in-store at Carrefour hypermarkets, help pay for non-food purchases of €150 or more. This offer is regularly marketed at promotional rates during special themed events across the Carrefour chain, such as the back-to-school period and Carrefour’s anniversary.

+11.6%

versus 2021

Personal loans

Personal loans enable people to borrow at attractive interest rates to finance a whole range of everyday projects, from cars or holidays to redecorating their homes. Up to €50,000 can be borrowed over an 84 month period.

+38.4%

versus 2021

Savings and insurance products

Savings accounts

With our savings account, customers can build up instant-access savings. At a time when interest rates on savings accounts are very low, the total amount deposited in Carrefour Banque savings accounts has held steady.

Life insurance

Our "Carrefour Horizons" life insurance product, which is managed for us by AXA, has been closed to new subscriptions since November 1, 2019, although Carrefour Banque continues to manage these outstanding policies.

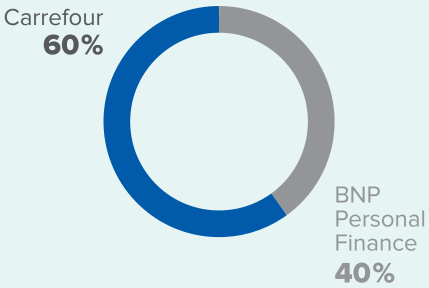
Everyday insurance solutions

Carrefour Banque offers customers a range of insurance products, from property and critical illness insurance to payment and credit protection policies.

Governance

Carrefour Banque has a solid share ownership structure, unchanged since 1985.

Standard & Poor's rating
Since February 28, 2023
BBB/A-2
stable outlook



Board of Directors

CHAIR

Benjamin Dubertret
Director
Head of Financial Services and Merchant Services,
Carrefour France & Group

DIRECTORS

BNP Paribas Personal Finance represented by:

Rebecca Doucet
Head of Retail and B2B Global Business Line,
BNP Paribas Personal Finance

Claire Courrèges
Head of Banking Partnerships,
BNP Paribas Personal Finance

Carrefour France, represented by:

Bruno Lebon
Executive Director Hypermarkets,
Carrefour France

Élodie Perthuisot
Head of e-commerce and digital transformation,
Carrefour

Specialist Committees

RISK COMMITTEE

Rebecca Doucet
Chair

Benjamin Dubertret
Bruno Lebon

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Benjamin Dubertret
Chair

Rebecca Doucet
Elodie Perthuisot

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Bruno Lebon
Chair

Rebecca Doucet
Benjamin Dubertret

NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE

Benjamin Dubertret
Chair

Rebecca Doucet
Bruno Lebon

Executive Committee

Orli Hazan
Chief Executive Officer

Nicolas Chaillan
Deputy Chief Executive Officer - Head of Administration and Finance

Filipe Venancio
Deputy Chief Executive Officer - Head of Risk, Compliance and Internal Control

Gaëlle Yon
Head of Human Resources

Jérôme de Belsunce
Head of Marketing

Thibaud Cainne
Head of Information Systems

Christophe Laute
Head of Operations and Transformation

Key figures

These key figures cover the consolidation scope of banking activities in France, as of December 31, 2022.

NET BANKING INCOME

€184.2m

SOLVENCY RATIO

17.8%

LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (LCR)

118.60%

LOANS OUTSTANDING

€1,248m
(as of 12/31/2022)

SAVINGS UNDER MANAGEMENT

€1,670m
(as of 12/31/2022)

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS DEPOSITS

€277m
(as of 12/31/2022)

NUMBER OF "PASS" CARDS

1.69m

Statement of inactive accounts at end 2022: 2,680 accounts paid over to the Caisse des dépôts et consignations (CDC) for a total amount of €588,692.44.

COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Contents

Balance sheet at December 31, 2022

ASSETS *(in thousands of euros)*	**NOTE**	**2022**	**2021**
Cash and central banks		84,011	2,151
Government debt securities and equivalent		•	•
Amounts due from credit institutions	2-4	1,216,509	1,339,496
Transactions with customers	3-4	949,486	901,884
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	5	547,983	529,162
Equities and other variable-income securities	5	4	46,734
Participating interests and other long-term investment securities	5	718	749
Interests in related undertakings	8	1,700	1,700
Finance leases		•	•
Operating leases		•	•
Intangible assets	9	108,824	109,472
Property, plant and equipment	9	2,009	2,494
Capital called but not paid		•	•
Treasury shares		•	•
Other assets	10	58,031	61,249
Accrual accounting adjustments	10	106,588	68,005
TOTAL ASSETS		**3,075,863**	**3,063,096**

OFF BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS	**NOTE**	**2022**	**2021**
Commitments given	15-16	**3,214,143**	**2,911,873**
Financing commitments		1,950,335	1,943,216
Commitments on forward financial instruments		844,000	549,000
Guarantee commitments		5,807	5,657
Securities commitments		414,000	414,000

Balance sheet at December 31, 2022

LIABILITIES & EQUITY *(in thousands of euros)*	NOTE	2022	2021
Central banks		-	-
Amounts due to credit institutions	2-4	351,732	380,516
Transactions with customers	4	291,603	314,260
Debt securities	6-7	1,812,948	1,771,766
Other liabilities	11	60,491	32,119
Accrual accounting adjustments	11	52,570	45,869
Provisions	12	24,188	46,823
Subordinated debt		-	-
Funds for general banking risks	13	3,735	3,735
Equities excluding funds for general banking risks	14	478,596	468,008
Subscribed share capital		101,347	101,347
Share premium		207,110	207,110
Reserves		135,356	150,370
Revaluation reserves		-	-
Restricted provisions	12	-	-
Retained earnings		9,180	6,800
Net profit/(loss) for the period		25,602	2,380
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY		**3,075,863**	**3,063,096**

OFF BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS	NOTE	2022	2021
Commitments received	15-16	**3,462,115**	**3,470,616**
Financing commitments		1,625,000	1,625,000
Commitments on forward financial instruments		1,837,000	1,845,500
Guarantee commitments		115	116
Securities commitments		-	-

Income statement for the year ending December 31, 2022

(in thousands of euros)	NOTE	2022	2021
Interest and equivalent income	17	83,947	94,100
Interest and equivalent expenses	17	-25,407	-16,678
Income from finance leases and equivalent	•	•	•
Expenses on finance leases and equivalent	•	•	•
Income from operating leases	•	•	•
Expenses on operating leases	•	•	•
Income from variable-income securities	•	58,987	76,607
Fee and commission income	18	54,828	55,944
Fee and commission expenses	18	-19,899	-19,359
Gains and losses on trading portfolios	22	-658	1,371
Gains and losses on investment portfolios and equivalent	22	-61	-778
Other income from banking operations	19	54,206	58,019
Other expenses on banking operations	19	-9,689	-9,574
NET BANKING INCOME		**196,255**	**239,652**
General operating expenses	20	-116,311	-118,277
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets as well as property, plant and equipment	•	-10,261	-10,330
GROSS OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)		**69,684**	**111,045**
Cost of Risk	21	-46,416	-106,623
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)		**23,267**	**4,421**
Gains and losses on non-current assets	23	-29	28,111
CURRENT PRE-TAX PROFIT/(LOSS)		**23,238**	**32,532**
Exceptional items	•	2,540	-32,378
Income taxes	•	-176	2,222
Net change in funds for general banking risks and regulated provisions	•	•	4
NET PROFIT/(LOSS)		**25,602**	**2,380**

Five-year financial summary

FINANCIAL POSITION AT END OF PERIOD *(in euros)*	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Share capital	101,346,957	101,346,957	101,346,957	101,346,957	101,346,957
Number of shares outstanding	6,614,184	6,614,184	6,614,184	6,614,184	6,614,184
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS					
Revenues	351,753,542	336,240,683	287,713,547	275,168,985	227,879,317
Profit/(loss) before tax, profit-sharing, depreciation, amortisation, provisions and impairment	4,596,791	-38,019,488	-27,813,180	-87,270,509	-81,026,116
Income taxes	-492,432	-1,510,443	-5,499,492	-3,353,472	-176,485
Profit-sharing	-81,100	41,394	357,705	16,942	•
Profit/(loss) after tax, profit-sharing, depreciation, amortisation, provisions and impairment	1,754,259	-155,042,220	-14,168,714	2,379,997	25,601,859
Total profits paid out as dividend	20,040,978	•	•	•	•
PER SHARE DATA					
Profit/(loss) after tax and profit-sharing but before depreciation, amortisation, provisions and impairment	0.78	•	•	•	•
Profit/(loss) after tax, profit-sharing, depreciation, amortisation, provisions and impairment	0.27	•	•	0.36	3.87
Dividend payout per share	3.03	•	•	•	•
EMPLOYEE DATA					
Average number of employees during the period	1,535	1,386	1,128	785	713
Total payroll	49,986,846	46,124,058	35,905,058	30,529,733	28,058,102
Total employee benefits	24,263,123	20,768,930	16,418,714	13,955,618	13,054,222

Notes

Note 1

Accouting Policies

A | SIGNIFICANT EVENTS OF THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2022

1 - Strategic staff reorganisation

The “Passerelles Sièges” strategic staff reorganisation exercise implemented in 2021 ended on December 31, 2022. Carrefour Banque carried out a strategic staff reorganisation exercise at its corporate headquarters.

The provision's residual amount as of December 31, 2022 was €5 million.

2 - Shutdown of the Carrefour Banca branch

Following the decision taken in 2021 to cease activity at Carrefour Banca (Italy), the branch was completely shut down on August 31, 2022.

3 - Divestment of exposures to over-indebted customers:

a/ Carrefour Banque carried out a partial sale of exposures to over-indebted customers (€62.9 million of loans outstanding, covered by €48.6 million of provisions).

The sale proceeds amounted to €22.1 million.

b/ Carrefour Banque carried out a partial sale of exposures to over-indebted customers (€33.2 million of loans outstanding, covered by €25.7 million of provisions).

The sale proceeds amounted to €7.5 million.

4 - Distribution of dividends

The shareholders’ general meeting of December 28, 2022 decided to distribute an exceptional dividend of €15,014,197.68, drawn from “Other reserves”, to the shareholders.

B | PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The 2022 financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with the applicable regulatory requirements, in particular those specified by regulation 2014-07 in the Financial Statements of Banking Sector Companies, issued on November 26, 2014 by the Autorité des Normes Comptables (ANC).

Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts in the notes to the financial statements are expressed in thousands of euros.

C | BRANCH

Following the Italian branch's complete shutdown (Carrefour Banca), the branch’s net profit of €6,575 thousand has been incorporated in the Carrefour Banque company financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022.

D | CUSTOMER LOANS

Non-doubtful and doubtful exposures

Customer loans reported in the balance sheet include the outstanding principal at the balance sheet date, plus interest, penalties and insurance premiums due as of that date or accrued to that date but not yet due.

Customer loans are classified as doubtful if it is probable or certain that they will be wholly or partially non-recoverable. Impairment allowances are determined on the basis of up-to-date statistical observations for each product type, according to the loan's age and known deterioration in credit quality. In accordance with Articles 2211-1 to 2251-13 of Book II, Title 2 of ANC regulation 2014-07 on the accounting treatment of credit risk, in determining allowances for impairment of doubtful loans, Carrefour Banque discounts the recoverable cash flows on the basis of the initial terms of the loan.

In addition, Carrefour Banque applies the same regulation in calculating the haircut on restructured loans, by using a reference to the original interest rate.

The discounting of recoverable cash flows as part of the impairment calculation, and the haircut calculation application, impact on net banking income.

Finally, doubtful interest and late payment penalties, which are included in net banking income but also written down via Cost of Risk, are eliminated from net banking income. That reclassification amounted to €4,976 thousand in 2022, versus €4,908 thousand in 2021.

Compromised doubtful loans
Compromised doubtful loans are doubtful loans for which there has been a marked deterioration in the prospects of recovery and which the bank expects ultimately to write off. The rules applied by Carrefour Banque in downgrading loans to "compromised doubtful loans" comply with Article 2221-8 of Book II - Title 2 of ANC regulation 2014-07, and are as follows:

- the loan has been subject to recovery management procedures for at least twelve months;
- a default has occurred on the loan (customer referred for legal recovery);
- the loan is subject to an over-indebtedness referral that has been under observation for at least twelve months;
- the loan is subject to a personal debt management plan.

Rules for writing off loans:

If it proves impossible to recover a loan either through negotiation or issuance of a legal summons to pay, that loan is written off. In such cases, the existing impairment allowance is reversed out against recognition of the loss.

In accordance with Articles 2111-1 to 2171-1 of Book II - Title 1 on the accounting treatment of fees and commission collected by a credit institution and marginal transaction costs on the granting or acquisition of loans, with effect from January 1, 2010 Carrefour Banque has amortised introducers' fees paid on the granting of a loan over the effective life of the loan. The effect of this amortisation was to reduce 2022 net banking income by €98 thousand.

Impairment allowances for credit risk
The impairment allowance equals the difference between the loans' carrying amount (amortised cost) and the estimated future cash flow present value. The impairment allowances calculation is based on:

- a statistical approach applied to portfolios of loans with similar characteristics, given that individual loans are not material and that they share common characteristics in terms of credit risk;
- probabilities of default and losses that reflect the level of risk for each loan category (such as the number of months in arrears or specific factors).

The impairment allowances amount is determined by applying a statistical model of recoveries and losses that incorporates all possible movements between the different strata, based on historical data observations.

E INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO

In accordance with ANC regulation 2014-07 on the accounting treatment of securities, investment portfolio securities are reported in the balance sheet at acquisition cost. Impairment allowances are recognised as necessary to reflect market value at the balance sheet date. Unrealised gains are not recognised.

Carrefour Banque has cashed in its investment in the Lyxor Copernic HQLA sovereign debt fund, which was dedicated to the Liquidity Coverage Ratio. The investment amounted to €48.1 million, against which a provision of €1.4 million was recognised; the sale proceeds were €46.7 million.

F NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

Participating interests are reported in the balance sheet at cost. Impairment allowances are recognised as necessary to reflect value in use.

G PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Property, plant, equipment and intangible assets are reported in the balance sheet at acquisition cost (purchase price plus incidental expenses).

Depreciation and amortisation are charged using the straight line method over the expected economic life of the asset:

- licences and software: 3 to 8 years;
- computer hardware: 3 to 5 years;
- fixtures and fittings: 5 to 8 years;
- other assets: 3 to 10 years.

Leasehold rights are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is evidence that they may have become impaired.

H FORWARD FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Interest rate hedges are used to limit the effect of interest rate fluctuations on floating rate debt. Carrefour Banque acts as a central treasury management unit, and contracts derivatives both on its own account and on behalf of the two other entities (the Belgian financial services subsidiary Fimaser, and the Spanish subsidiary Servicios Financieros Carrefour) in the interests of mutualisation, organisational efficiency and access to markets.

Hedges are contracted over the counter with leading banks. The main financial instruments used are interest rate swaps and plain vanilla options (especially collars). Gains and losses arising from these instruments are recognised symmetrically with gains and losses on the hedged items. Some hedging transactions may generate open positions, on a limited and temporary basis. These positions are remeasured at the balance sheet date, and a provision is recognised to cover any unrealised losses. The instruments in use as of December 31 are presented in notes 15 and 16. The nominal amount of commitment is reported off balance sheet.

In accordance with the amended regulation 2004-16 of the *Comité de la Règlementation Comptable* (CRC) on disclosure of the fair value of financial instruments, Carrefour Banque has measured its derivative financial instruments at fair value, based on observable market parameters.

I REFINANCING OF OPERATIONS

Carrefour Banque continued to enjoy good access to liquidity in 2022, for example via its NeuCP and NeuMTN issues. The Group was also able to renew its French credit card securitisation program, with €300 million successfully placed with investors. Liquidity risk, as measured by the bank's survival horizon in the event of a total shutdown of the financial markets, stood at 14 months as of the end of December.

J RETIREMENT BENEFIT COMMITMENTS

Carrefour Banque pays a lump-sum benefit to its employees on retirement, based on their length of service within the Carrefour Group.

The benefit obligation is calculated on an actuarial basis – taking into account factors such as employee turnover, mortality, and the rate of increase in salaries as well as social security charges – and is recognised in the form of a provision.

Consequently, actuarial gains and losses are recognised as profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

K TRANSLATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

These transactions are accounted for in accordance with Articles 2711-1 to 2731-1 of Book II – Title 7 relating to foreign currency transactions.

All assets, liabilities and off balance sheet items expressed in foreign currencies are translated into euros at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date.

Income and expenses are translated into euros at the exchange rate prevailing on the transaction date.

Foreign exchange gains and losses, whether unrealised or realised, are recognised in the income statement at the end of the period.

There are no transactions denominated in foreign currencies within Carrefour Banque.

L INCOME TAXES

Carrefour Banque is the lead company in a group tax election.

Each company included in the group tax election is restored to the position it would have been in had it been taxed separately.

The tax saving or expense arising from the difference between the tax due by subsidiaries included in the group tax election and the tax arising from the group income tax computation is recognised by Carrefour Banque.

The corporate income tax rate is 25%. The additional profit-based contribution amounts to 3.3% of standard-rate tax after applying an allowance of €763,000. The amount of tax payable is determined before tax reductions, tax credits, and all forms of tax receivables allocations.

M INFORMATION ABOUT THE IMPACT OF THE WAR IN UKRAINE AND INFLATIONARY PRESSURES

The gradual emergence from the Covid-19 crisis in 2021 contributed to the first signs of inflationary pressures, triggered by bottlenecks in production chains. During 2022, the economic fallout from the war in Ukraine - especially the rise in commodity prices - stoked up those inflationary pressures.

Carrefour Banque is sharply focused on identifying the specific risks associated with this unstable economic and geopolitical environment.

Those risks are summarised below:

- Business risk:

- The Carrefour Banque business model relies on supporting and providing finance to retail customers. Consumer confidence deteriorated in 2022. Real household incomes were eroded, despite government budget stimulus packages. Growth in France is expected to be weak in 2023, with inflation still well ahead of the central bank's monetary stability targets. Against this backdrop, growth at Carrefour Banque is likely to be modest.

- Liquidity risk:

- Refinancing needs remained relatively stable in 2022. With the tightening of monetary policy by the ECB, borrowing is becoming more expensive for households.

- Liquidity is also becoming more expensive, but remains in plentiful supply. Throughout 2022, the ECB maintained a fairly accommodating policy in terms of supplying liquidity to the banking sector, to avoid stunting growth.

- Credit risk:

- In terms of credit risk management, the two main areas of attention during 2022 were (i) the inflationary impact of the war in Ukraine and higher energy costs, and (ii) trends regarding over-indebtedness.

- The impact of inflation on household purchasing power began to be felt right at the start of 2022. A cautious approach was adopted, with a provision recognised in anticipation of payment issues arising in the most vulnerable customer segments. That provision was adjusted dynamically throughout 2022. As of December 31, 2022, there was a provision of €4.5 million in Carrefour Banque's books.

- The end of Covid-19 business support measures (the state-backed loans scheme, which ended in June 2022) and trends in the number of business failures were monitored particularly closely for signs of an increase in over-indebtedness.

N EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

International events associated with the armed conflict in Ukraine had no further impacts on Carrefour Banque operations during January 2023.

O PROPOSED APPROPRIATION OF PROFITS

The appropriation of profits to be submitted to the Annual General Meeting for approval is as follows:

- The net accounting profit for the year ending December 31, 2022 of **€25,601,858.89** to be taken to retained earnings, which is thereby increased to €34,782,081.35.

In addition, an exceptional dividend of €15,014,197.68, drawn from "Other reserves", was distributed to the shareholders following the decision made at a shareholders' general meeting on December 28, 2022.

Notes to the balance sheet

Note 2

Amounts due from and to credit institutions

(in thousands of euros)

ASSETS	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
Current accounts, overnight loans and advances	85,138	145,906
Term loans and advances	1,131,371	1,193,590
TOTAL	**1,216,509**	**1,339,496**
of which accrued interest receivable	2,371	590
of which transactions with related undertakings	-	-
LIABILITIES		
Current accounts, overnight borrowings	31,653	20,516
Term deposits and borrowings	320,078	360,000
TOTAL	**351,732**	**380,516**
of which accrued interest payable	-	-
of which transactions with related undertakings	-	-

Note 3

Customer Loans

(in thousands of euros)

	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
Current accounts in debit	116,755	236,582
Other short-term loans	319,819	216,173
Medium-term loans	172,901	262,191
Long-term loans	435,220	382,537
TOTAL GROSS CUSTOMER LOANS	**1,044,695**	**1,097,483**
Loan impairment allowances	-95,209	-195,599
TOTAL NET CUSTOMER LOANS	**949,486**	**901,884**

Customer loans net of impairment allowances

(in thousands of euros)

	FRANCE	ITALY	PRINCIPAL	ACCRUED INTEREST	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
Non-doubtful loans	909,246	•	909,246	4,532	913,778	762,910
Of which transactions with related undertakings	147,000	•	147,000	593	147,593	133,395
Of which restructured loans	41,052		41,052		41,052	95,774
Non-compromised doubtful loans						
Gross amount	99,035		99,035		99,035	230,604
Impairment allowances	-71,732		-71,732		-71,732	-119,751
Coverage ratio			72%		72%	52%
Compromised doubtful loans						
Gross amount	31,883	•	31,883		31,883	103,969
Impairment allowances	-23,477	•	-23,477		-23,477	-75,848
Coverage ratio			74%		74%	73%
CARRYING AMOUNT IN BALANCE SHEET	**944,954**	•	**944,954**	**4,532**	**949,486**	**901,884**

Note 4

Maturity schedule of amounts due from/to credit institutions and customers

(in thousands of euros)

						12/31/2022
	ON DEMAND/ NO FIXED TERM	UP TO 3 MONTHS	3 MONTHS TO 1 YEAR	1 TO 5 YEARS	MORE THAN 5 YEARS	TOTAL
CREDIT AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS						
Assets	**112,509**	**1,104,000**	•	•	•	**1,216,509**
Liabilities	**31,732**	•	•	**320,000**	•	**351,732**
Other advances to customers	3,940	168,286	172,901	409,700	25,520	780,347
Loans to financial sector customers	593	147,000	•	•	•	147,593
Current accounts in debit	21,546	•	•	•	•	21,546
TOTAL CUSTOMER LOANS (ASSETS)	**26,078**	**315,286**	**172,901**	**409,700**	**25,520**	**949,486**
TOTAL TRANSACTIONS WITH CUSTOMERS (LIABILITIES)	**291,603**	•	•	•	•	**291,603**

Note 5

Equities, bonds and other securities

(in thousands of euros)

	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
Interests in investment portfolio UCITS	•	48,100
Interests impairment in investments portfolio UCITS	•	-1,372
Equities and other investment portfolio securities unlisted	4	6
Equities and other investment portfolio securities listed	•	•
Other long-term investment securities	718	749
Bonds*	547,983	529,162
TOTAL	**548,705**	**576,644**

* Bonds issued by the Master Credit Cards PASS securitisation fund, maturing October 2025 and subscribed by Carrefour Banque
- of which subordinated bonds: **€83,500 thousand**
- of which seller's interest bonds: **€50,150 thousand**
- of which accrued interest receivable: **€11 thousand**

* Bonds issued by the Spanish securitisation fund SFC: **€414,303 thousand**
- of which accrued interest receivable: **€10 thousand**

Note 6

Debt securities in issue

(in thousands of euros)

	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
Deposit certificates	593,000	79,000
Other negotiable debt instruments	419,126	492,514
Bonds issues	800,822	1,200,253
TOTAL	**1,812,948**	**1,771,766**
of which accrued interest payable	822	253
of which transactions with related undertakings	·	·

Note 7

Maturity schedule of debt securities in issue

(in thousands of euros)

					12/31/2022
	UP TO 3 MONTHS	3 MONTHS TO 1 YEAR	1 TO 5 YEARS	MORE THAN 5 YEARS	TOTAL
Deposit certificates	593,000	·	·	·	593,000
Other negotiable debt instruments	166,626	40,500	212,000	·	419,126
Bonds issues	822	400,000	400,000	·	800,822
TOTAL	**760,448**	**440,500**	**612,000**	·	**1,812,948**

Note 8

Investments in subsidiaries and participating interests

(in thousands of euros)

	12/31/2022			12/31/2021		
UNLISTED SUBSIDIARIES AND PARTICIPATING INTERESTS	**GROSS VALUE**	**IMPAIRMENT ALLOWANCES**	**CARRYING AMOUNT**	**GROSS VALUE**	**IMPAIRMENT ALLOWANCES**	**CARRYING AMOUNT**
Fimaser S.A.	•	•	•	•	•	•
Servicios Financieros Carrefour, E.F.C. S.A.	1,663	•	1,663	1,663	•	1,663
La Financière PASS SAS	37	•	37	37	•	37
TOTAL	**1,700**	•	**1,700**	**1,700**	•	**1,700**

Servicios Financieros Carrefour, E.F.C. S.A.: registered office Carreta N-I, km 14,500 28108 Alcobendas, Spain; share capital €18,567,438.
Carrefour Banque's equity interest: 6.797%.
Revenue for the 2022 financial year: **€315,973 thousand**, slightly higher than in 2021.
After-tax profit for the 2022 financial year: **€66,832 thousand**, up 56.4% versus 2021.
Reserves, retained earnings and share premium before appropriation of 2022 profits: **€300,819 thousand**.
La Financière PASS SAS: registered office 1, rue Jean Mermoz, 91051 Evry Cedex, France; subsidiary with share capital of €37,000.
Carrefour Banque's equity interest: 100.00%; net profit of €12 thousand for 2022.
FCT Master Credit Cards PASS (securitisation fund): registered office 41 rue Délizy, 93500 Pantin, France.
Carrefour Banque's equity interest: 100.00% (representing €300).
FCT Master Credit Cards PASS accounts are included in the consolidated financial statements of the Carrefour Banque group by the full consolidation method.

Note 9

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

(in thousands of euros)

	12/31/2021	INCREASES	DECREASES	OTHER MOVEMENTS	12/31/2022
GROSS VALUE					
Intangible assets	166,865	12,261	21,571	-103	157,451
Property, plant and equipment	16,288	279	362	103	16,309
TOTAL GROSS VALUE	**183,153**	**12,540**	**21,933**	•	**173,760**
Intangible assets amortisation	57,392	9,395	18,160	•	48,627
Property, plant and equipment amortisation	13,795	866	361	•	14,300
TOTAL CARRYING AMOUNT	**111,966**	**2,279**	**3,412**	•	**110,833**

Note 10

Other assets and accrual accouting adjustments

(in thousands of euros)

ASSETS	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
Sundry Group debtors	23,273	19,748
Other sundry debtors*	34,758	41,501
TOTAL OTHER ASSETS	**58,031**	**61,249**
Items in course of collection	53,458	32,936
Prepaid expenses	27,575	23,041
Accrued income	25,554	12,028
TOTAL ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING ADJUSTMENTS	**106,588**	**68,005**

* Includes an advance to SCI Ambaville of **€6,021 thousand** from 2013.
That advance represents a tax-efficient investment in Overseas France under the Girardin law.
* Includes impairment allowances of €804 thousand on funds of €36,000 thousand deposited as a guarantee against debtor default risk on loans transferred to the securitisation fund.

Note 11

Other liabilities and accrual accounting adjustments

(in thousands of euros)

LIABILITIES	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
Sundry Group creditors	29,635	8,556
Taxes payable	1,649	1,721
Employee-related liabilities	14,173	12,694
Trade payables	5,351	1,616
Other sundry creditors*	9,682	7,532
TOTAL OTHER LIABILITIES	**60,491**	**32,119**
Accrued expenses	13,916	13,925
Deferred income	38,654	31,944
Items in course of collection	•	•
TOTAL ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING ADJUSTMENTS	**52,570**	**45,869**

* Includes a debt waiver in favour of the tax-efficient investment vehicle SCI Ambaville: **€4,015 thousand** from 2013.

Note 12

Impairment allowances and provisions

(in thousands of euros)

	12/31/2021	INCREASES	DECREASES	OTHER MOVEMENTS	12/31/2022
Impairment allowances against customer loans*	195,599	556	100,946	•	95,209
TOTAL	**195,599**	**556**	**100,946**	•	**95,209**
Provisions					
Provisions for retirement benefits	10,216	1,199	3,035	48	8,333
Other provisions**	36,607	2,416	23,004	164	15,855
TOTAL	**46,823**	**3,615**	**26,039**	**103**	**24,188**
Restricted provisions					
Accelerated tax depreciation	•	•	•	•	•
Special profit-sharing reserve	•	•	•	•	•
TOTAL	•	•	•	•	•

* The year-on-year movement mainly comprises a reversal of a provision further to the sale of an over-indebted customer portfolio.
** The year-on-year movement mainly comprises:
a provision of **€2,217 thousand** for manager variable remuneration;
a reversal of **€5,015 thousand** on the Banca Carrefour runoff provision;
a reversal of **€6,641 thousand** on the strategic staff reorganisation;
a reversal of **€2,453 thousand** on the provision for manager variable remuneration;
a reversal of **€6,900 thousand** on the provision for operational risks relating to fraudulent transactions.

Note 13

Funds for general banking risks

(in thousands of euros)

	12/31/2021	INCREASES	DECREASES	12/31/2022
Funds for general banking risks	3,735	•	•	3,735

Note 14

Equity excluding funds for general banking risks

(in thousands of euros)

	12/31/2021	INCREASES	DECREASES	12/31/2022
Share capital: 6,614,184 shares	101,347	•	•	101,347
RESERVES AND RETAINED EARNINGS				
Share premium	207,110	•	•	207,110
Share warrants	•	•	•	•
Legal reserves	10,135	•	•	10,135
Reserves required under the bylaws	•	•	•	•
Other reserves	140,236	•	15,014	125,221
Retained earnings	6,800	2,380	•	9,180
TOTAL RESERVES AND RETAINED EARNINGS	**364,281**	•	•	**351,647**
TOTAL EQUITY EXCLUDING FUND FOR GENERAL BANKING RISKS	**465,628**	•	•	**452,994**

Notes on off balance sheet items

Note 15

Confirmed credit facilities, sureties, endorsements and other commitments given and received

(in thousands of euros)

	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
Commitments given	**3,214,143**	**2,911,873**
Confirmed credit facilities available to customers	1,950,335	1,943,216
Commitments on interest rate instruments (swaps)	844,000	549,000
Sureties, endorsements and other guarantees given to customers	5,807	5,657
- of which financial guarantees	5,657	5,657
Securities commitments	414,000	414,000
Commitments received	**3,462,115**	**3,470,616**
Loan commitments received from credit institutions	1,225,000	1,225,000
Loan commitments received from financial sector customers	400,000	400,000
Commitments on forward financial instruments	1,837,000	1,845,500
Sureties, endorsements and other guarantees received from credit institutions	115	116

Note 16

Forward financial instruments

(in thousands of euros)

	12/31/2022			
Firm OTC instruments	**Micro-hedged**	**Unhedged**	**Total**	**Fair value**
Interest rate swaps	663,000	1,566,000	2,229,000	-21,909
Cross currency swaps				
Caps	30,000	62,000	92,000	1,497
TOTAL	**693,000**	**1,628,000**	**2,321,000**	**-20,412**
Residual maturity	**≤ 1 year**	**1 to 5 years**	**> 5 years**	**Total**
Nominal value of contracts	106,500	578,500	8,000	693,000
Fair value	1,147	-22,115	555	-20,412

	12/31/2021			
Firm OTC instruments	**Micro-hedged**	**Unhedged**	**Total**	**Fair value**
Interest rate swaps	865,500	1,468,000	2,333,500	-4,102
Cross currency swaps				
Caps	30,000	62,000	92,000	122
TOTAL	**895,500**	**1,530,000**	**2,425,500**	**-3,980**
Residual maturity				
Nominal value of contracts				
Fair value				

Notes to the income statement

Note 17

Interest and equivalent income Interest and equivalent expenses

(in thousands of euros)

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021	
	INCOME	EXPENSES	INCOME	EXPENSES
On transactions with credit institutions	24,959	14,941	14,457	12,259
On transactions with customers*	57,066	790	76,534	840
On bonds and other fixed-income securities	1,923	9,676	3,109	3,579
TOTAL	**83,947**	**25,407**	**94,100**	**16,678**
* Related parties (income)	1,302		667	

Note 18

Fees and commission

(in thousands of euros)

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021	
	INCOME	EXPENSES	INCOME	EXPENSES
Fees and commission on securities transactions	9,832	•	10,576	•
Fees and commission on payment facilities	44,997	19,899	45,368	19,359
TOTAL	**54,828**	**19,899**	**55,944**	**19,359**

Note 19

Other income and expenses from banking operations

(in thousands of euros)

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021	
	INCOME	EXPENSES	INCOME	EXPENSES
Share of joint operations	5,768	9,631	5,923	9,324
Expenses recharged to Group companies	•	•	•	•
Other income and expenses from banking operations*	48,439	58	52,097	250
TOTAL	**54,206**	**9,689**	**58,019**	**9,574**
* Related parties (income)	46,410		49,561	

Note 20

General operating expenses

(in thousands of euros)

	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
Wages and salaries	27,895	30,361
Social security charges and payroll taxes	14,558	15,544
Profit-sharing	2,620	2,017
PERSONNEL COSTS	**45,073**	**47,922**
- of which retirement benefit expenses	2,951	3,674
OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	**71,237**	**70,355**
TOTAL GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES	**116,311**	**118,277**

Note 21

Cost of Risk

(in thousands of euros)

	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
Net change in impairment allowances	88,946	75,720
Charges on customer loans mainly covered by impairment allowances	-135,362	-182,343
TOTAL	**-46,416**	**-106,623**

Note 22

Gains and losses on portfolios

(in thousands of euros)

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021	
	GAINS	LOSSES	GAINS	LOSSES
Gains and losses on trading portfolios				
- On financial instruments	•	658	1,371	•
- Foreign exchange gains and losses	•	•	•	•
TOTAL	•	**658**	**1,371**	•
Gains and losses on investment portfolios and equivalents				
- Investment securities impairment	•	61	•	778
- Gains and losses on disposals of investment securities	•	•	•	•
- Expenses related to investment securities	•	•	•	•
TOTAL	•	**61**	•	**778**

Note 23

Gains and losses on non-current assets

(in thousands of euros)

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021	
	GAINS	LOSSES	GAINS	LOSSES
Gains/losses on property, plant & equipment, intangible assets and non-current financial assets				
- On non-current assets	7,130	7,159	49,142	21,031
TOTAL	**7,130**	**7,159**	**49,142**	**21,031**

Other information

Note 24

Directors and key executives

(in thousands of euros)

	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
Remuneration awarded to directors and key executives	1,804	1,554

Note 25

Headcount

(number of employees)

	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
Average headcount for the year, comprising:	**713**	**785**
Non-manager employees	455	508
Managers	258	277

Note 26

Identity of consolidating entities

Carrefour Banque is included by the full consolidation method in the consolidated financial statements of the Carrefour SA Group (equity interest: 60.00%), registered office 93, avenue de Paris, 91300 Massy, France; and by the equity method in the consolidated financial statements of BNP Paribas SA, registered office 16, boulevard des Italiens, 75009 Paris, France, via its subsidiary BNP Paribas Personal Finance SA (equity interest: 40.00%), registered office 1, boulevard Haussmann, 75009 Paris, France.

Statutory Auditors' report on the company financial statements

Year ending December 31, 2022

To the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of Carrefour Banque SA,

Opinion

In accordance with the assignment entrusted to us by your General Meetings, we have conducted our audit of the accompanying financial statements of Carrefour Banque SA for the year ending December 31, 2022.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as of December 31, 2022, and of the results of its operations for the year then ended, in accordance with French generally accepted accounting principles.

The opinion expressed above is consistent with the contents of our report to the Audit Committee.

Basis for our opinion

Auditing standards

We conducted our audit in accordance with professional standards applicable in France. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Our responsibilities under those standards are described in the section "Statutory auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" below.

Independence

We conducted our audit engagement in compliance with the rules on independence specified in the Commercial Code and the auditing profession's Code of Ethics for the period from January 1, 2022 to the date of issuance of this report. Specifically, we provided no services prohibited by Article 5, Paragraph 1 of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014.

Non-audit services that we provided to your company (and to entities controlled by it) during the year ending December 31, 2022 and not disclosed in the management report or the notes to the financial statements, mainly comprise accounting and financial information assurance engagements.

Justification of our assessments – Key audit matters

Pursuant to Articles L. 823-9 and R. 823-7 of the Commercial Code regarding the justification of our assessments, we draw your attention to key audit matters that relate to those risks of material misstatement that, in our professional judgment, were the most significant during the company financial statements audit for the year, and our response to those risks.

Our assessments should be seen in the context of the financial statements audit taken as a whole, and of the formation of our opinion as expressed above. We do not express an opinion financial statements elements taken in isolation.

MEASUREMENT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS IMPAIRMENT

Risk identified and key judgments

Carrefour Banque is exposed to credit risk and counterparty risk. These risks arise as a result of customers or counterparties inability to meet their financial obligations, and require the recognition of impairment allowances to cover known risks of loan non-recovery.

As mentioned in note 1.D. in the financial statements, impairment allowances recognised equal the difference between the carrying loan amount (amortised cost) and the present value of estimated future cash flows.

The calculation of impairment allowances is based on:

- a statistical approach applied to portfolios of loans with similar characteristics, given that individual loans are not material and that they share common characteristics in terms of credit risk;
- statistical modelling of recoveries based on observations of historical data and probabilities of default that reflect the level of risk for each loan portfolio (such as the number of months in arrears or specific factors).

As of December 31, 2022, total impairment allowances against customer loans and advances were €95 million on a gross value of €1,044 million, as disclosed in note 3 (“Customer loans”) of the financial statements.

We regarded the measurement of impairment allowances against customer loans as a key audit matter, given the materiality of the accounting estimates involved and the significant extent to which the bank exercises judgment in estimating future recoveries.

Our audit approach

As part of our audit procedures, we performed a review of:

- loan segmentation into portfolios with similar characteristics, and provisioning model mapping for each product category;
- the calculation of the related statistically-based impairment allowances, by assessing the appropriateness of the methodology used to calculate impairment allowances in light of the operations carried out by Carrefour Banque and the structure of its loan book, as well as by analysing the calculation methods compliance and risk parameter calibrations with the principles for statistical expected loss estimates contained in ANC Regulation 2014-07.

We also assessed and tested control systems for:

- monitoring credit and counterparty risk;
- identifying and monitoring counterparties with payment incidents, and downgrading exposures to “doubtful” or “compromised doubtful”;
- assessing non-recovery risks.

Our IT experts tested the design and use of the IT controls in place within Carrefour Banque, including a review of general IT controls, interfaces, and embedded controls specific to cash flows used to calculate statistical provisions.

Finally, we assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures provided in the note on significant events and in notes 1D and 1M of the financial statements in light of persistent uncertainties, and more generally the disclosures about credit risk in the notes to the financial statements.

Specific verifications

We also carried out the specific procedures required by law and regulations, in accordance with the professional standards applicable in France.

Information given in the management report and in other documents addressed to the shareholders about the financial position and financial statements

We have no matters to report regarding the fairness or consistency with the financial statements of the information presented in the management report prepared by the Board of Directors or in other documents addressed to the shareholders about the company's financial position and financial statements.

We have the following matter to report regarding the fairness and consistency with the financial statements of the disclosures about payment periods referred to in Article D. 441-6 of the Commercial Code: as indicated in the management report, those disclosures do not include banking and related transaction. This is due to the fact that Carrefour Banque regards such transactions as falling outside the scope of the disclosure requirements.

Report on corporate governance

We hereby attest that the information required under Articles L. 225-37-4 and L. 22-10-10 of the Commercial Code is contained in the Board of Directors' report on corporate governance.

Appointment as statutory auditors

We were appointed as Carrefour Banque S.A. statutory auditors by the Annual General Meetings of May 25, 2014 (Deloitte & Associés) and May 5, 2021 (Mazars).

As of December 31, 2022, Deloitte & Associés was in its nineteenth uninterrupted year as statutory auditor, and Mazars was in its second.

Responsibilities of management, and of those charged with governance, for the financial statements

It is the responsibility of management to prepare financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with French generally accepted accounting principles, as well as to implement such internal control as deemed necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, it is management's responsibility to assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern; to disclose in those financial statements any matters relating to going concern; and to apply the going concern basis of accounting unless it is intended to liquidate the company or cease trading.

It is the Audit Committee's responsibility to oversee the preparation process of financial information and the effectiveness of internal control and risk management systems, as well as internal audit, regarding procedures for preparing and processing accounting and financial information.

The financial statements have been closed off by the Board of Directors.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Objectives and audit approach

It is our responsibility to prepare a report on the financial statements. Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not guaranteed that an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error, and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could be reasonably expected to influence user's economic decisions, taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As specified in Article L. 823-10-1 of the *Commercial Code*, our audit does not involve guaranteeing the company's viability or the quality of how it is managed.

As part of an audit in accordance with professional standards applicable in France, the auditor exercises professional judgment throughout the audit. In addition, the auditor:

- identifies and assesses the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designs and performs audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtains audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for the auditor's opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or internal control override;

- obtains an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate to the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on its effectiveness;

- evaluates the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management in the financial statements;

- concludes on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Those conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report, with the caveat that future events or conditions may cause a company to cease to continue as a going concern. If the auditor concludes that a material uncertainty exists, the auditor is required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are not provided or are inadequate, to issue a qualified opinion or disclaimer;

- evaluates the financial statements' overall presentation, and whether they represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view of them.

- obtains what the auditor considers sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. The auditor is responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the consolidated financial statements, and for the opinion expressed on those financial statements.

Report to the Audit Committee

We submit a report to the Audit Committee that describes *inter alia* the scope of our audit, the work programme followed, and our findings. We also inform the Audit Committee of any significant deficiencies in internal control we have identified in regards to the procedures used for the preparation and processing of accounting and financial information.

The information contained in our report to the Audit Committee includes those risks of material misstatement that we determined were of most significance in the financial statements's audit of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters that we are required to describe in the present report.

We provide the Audit Committee with the written confirmation (as required under Article 6 of Regulation (EU) No. 537-2014) of our independence, within the meaning of the rules applicable in France and contained *inter alia* in Articles L. 822-10 to L. 822-14 of the Commercial Code and in the French auditing profession's Code of Ethics. Where applicable, we also communicate with the Audit Committee about risks to our independence, and related safeguards.

The Statutory Auditors

Mazars
Paris la Défense, March 29, 2023

Anne VEAUTE

Anne VEAUTE
Partner

Deloitte & Associés
Paris la Défense, March 29, 2023

Anne-Elisabeth Pannier

Anne-Elisabeth PANNIER
Partner

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Contents

Statement of financial position

as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2022

ASSETS *(in thousands of euros)*	NOTE	IFRS 12/31/2022	IFRS 12/31/2021
Cash, central banks and postal chequing accounts		84,011	2,849
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4.1	43,359	3,406
Hedged derivatives	4.2	15,078	910
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4.3	29,924	82,107
Loans and advances to credit institutions at amortised cost	4.5	1,370,723	1,480,610
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	4.6	1,225,122	1,236,446
Securities at amortised cost		414,014	414,014
Current and deferred tax assets	4.8	72,639	61,997
Accrual accounting adjustments and other assets	4.9	131,032	88,296
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	4.10	116,272	111,402
TOTAL ASSETS		**3,502,174**	**3 482,037**

LIABILITIES & EQUITY *(in thousands of euros)*	NOTE	IFRS 12/31/2022	IFRS 12/31/2021
Cash, central banks and postal chequing accounts		•	•
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	4.1	43,477	3,477
Hedged derivatives	4.2	34,533	7,541
Amounts due to credit institutions	4.5	351,732	380,848
Amounts due to customers	4.6	292,794	317,401
Debt securities	4.7	2,074,211	2,135,075
Current and deferred tax liabilities	4.8	16,241	2,104
Accrual accounting adjustments and other liabilities	4.9	110,415	71,099
Provisions	4.11	28,945	41,552
Shareholders' equity attributable to the Group:		549,825	522,940
Share capital and associated reserves		308,457	308,457
Consolidated reserves		208,760	165,495
Net profit/(loss) for the period		32,608	48,988
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**3,502,174**	**3,482,037**

Consolidated income statement for the years

ending December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2022

INCOME STATEMENT *(in thousands of euros)*	NOTE	2022	2021
Interest and equivalent income	5.1	142,703	155,983
Interest and equivalent expenses	5.1	-36,443	-18,824
Income from variable-income securities		7,395	6,443
Fee and commission income	5.2	54,520	60,418
Fee and commission expenses	5.2	-21,549	-21,689
Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	5.3	53	-1,029
Other income from banking operations	5.4	54,552	62,763
Other expenses on banking operations	5.4	-16,984	-15,734
NET BANKING INCOME		**184,248**	**228,331**
General operating expenses		-110,946	-163,734
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets as well as property, plant and equipment	4.10	-8,909	-9,193
GROSS OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)		**64,393**	**55,404**
Cost of Risk	5.5	-35,833	-53,742
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)		**28,560**	**1,662**
Gains and losses on non-current assets		-29	31,127
Gain from bargain purchase/(goodwill impairment)		•	•
CURRENT PRE-TAX PROFIT/(LOSS)		**28,530**	**32,788**
Income taxes	5.6	4,077	16,199
Non-controlling interests		•	•
NET PROFIT/(LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		**32,608**	**48,988**
NET PROFIT/(LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE GROUP		**32,608**	**48,988**

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the years

ending December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2022

(in thousands of euros)	2022	2021
Net profit/(loss) attributable to the Group	**32,608**	**48,988**
Non-controlling interests	•	•
Actuarial gains/(losses) on retirement benefit obligations	694	694
Reclassifiable changes in fair value of cash flow hedged derivatives	3,129	3,129
Non-reclassifiable changes in fair value of cash flow hedged derivatives	-2,503	-2,503
Other comprehensive income	**1,320**	**1,320**
TOTAL RECOGNISED INCOME AND EXPENSE	**33,928**	**50,308**
of which		
Attributable to the parent company owners	33,928	50,308
Attributable to non-controlling interests	•	•

Statement of changes in equity between January 1, 2021 and December 31, 2022

(in thousands of euros)	SHARE CAPITAL & SHARE PREMIUM: SHARE CAPITAL	SHARE CAPITAL & SHARE PREMIUM: SHARE PREMIUM	CONSOLIDATED RESERVES	GAINS AND LOSSES RECOGNISED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY – Changes in fair value of financial instruments: Financial assets: reclassifiable	Financial assets: non reclassifiable	Hedged derivatives	Actuarial gains/ (losses)	NET PROFIT/ (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE GROUP	TOTAL EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE GROUP	TOTAL EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS	TOTAL CONSOLIDATED EQUITY
IFRS EQUITY AT 01/01/2021 *after appropriation*	**101,347**	**207,110**	**147,083**	**-1,993**	**33,065**	**-3,777**	**-10,205**	•	**472,632**	•	**472,632**
Transactions with shareholders											
Capital increases											
Reclassifications			-1,848	1,848					•		•
Distributions											
Merger impact											
Impact of acquisitions and disposals on non-controlling interests											
Sub-total			**-1,848**	**1,848**					•		•
Gains and losses recognised directly in equity											
Other movements				330	-2,503	2,799	694		1,320		1,320
Sub-total				**330**	**-2,503**	**2,799**	**694**		**1,320**		**1,320**
Other movements											
Net profit/(loss) for the period								48,988	48,988		48,988
Other movements											•
Sub-total								**48,988**	**48,988**		**48,988**
IFRS EQUITY AT 12/31/2021	**101,347**	**207,110**	**145,236**	**185**	**30,562**	**-978**	**-9,511**	**48,988**	**522,941**	•	**522,941**
Appropriation of 2021 profits			48,988					-48,988			
IFRS EQUITY AT 01/01/2022 *after appropriation*	**101,347**	**207,110**	**194,224**	**185**	**30,562**	**-978**	**-9,511**	•	**522,941**	•	**522,941**
Transactions with shareholders											
Capital increases											
Reclassifications			-27	27							•
Distributions			-15,014						-15,014		
Merger impact											
Impact of acquisitions and disposals on non-controlling interests											
Sub-total			**-15,014**	**27**					**-15,014**		**-15,014**
Gains and losses recognised directly in equity											
Other movements			-23	696	-3,375	10,064	1,928		9,290		9,290
Sub-total			**-23**	**696**	**-3,375**	**10,064**	**1,928**		**9,290**		**9,290**
Other movements											
Net profit/(loss) for the period								32,608	32,608		32,608
Other movements											•
Sub-total								**32,608**	**32,608**		**32,608**
IFRS EQUITY AT 12/31/2022	**101,347**	**207,110**	**179,161**	**908**	**27,187**	**9,086**	**-7,583**	**32,608**	**549,825**	•	**549,825**

Cash flow statement for the years

ending December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2022

(in thousands of euros)	2022	2021
Pre-tax profit/(loss)	**28,530**	**32,788**
Non-monetary items included in pre-tax profit/(loss) and other adjustments not included in profit or loss	**-174,851**	**-262,705**
Net depreciation and amortisation of property, plant & equipment as well as intangible assets	8,909	9,036
Impairment of goodwill and other non-current assets	•	•
Net change in provisions	-97,321	-129,524
Share of profits and losses of associates and joint ventures	•	•
Net gain/loss on investing activities	-7,366	-58,113
Net income and expenses on financing activities	•	•
Other movements	-79,073	-84,104
Net cash inflows/(outflows) arising from assets and liabilities related to operating activities	**130,336**	**68,038**
Net cash inflows/(outflows) arising from transactions with credit institutions	35,261	-81,260
Net cash inflows/(outflows) arising from transactions with customers	161,082	557,809
Net cash inflows/(outflows) arising from transactions affecting other financial assets and liabilities	-66,225	-406,055
Income taxes paid	218	-2,456
Net cash generated by/(used in) operating activities	**-15,985**	**-161,879**
Net cash inflows/(outflows) arising from financial assets and equity investments	54,697	154,051
Net cash inflows/(outflows) arising from property, plant & equipment as well as intangible assets	-13,585	-7,638
Net cash generated by/(used in) investing activities	**41,112**	**146,413**
Net cash inflows/(outflows) arising from transactions with shareholders	-15,014	•
Net cash inflows/(outflows) arising from other financing activities	•	•
Net cash generated by/(used in) financing activities	**-15,014**	•

in thousands of euros	2022	2021
Effects of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents	**-993**	•
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH POSITION	**9,121**	**-15,466**
Cash and cash equivalents at start of period	**134,697**	**150,163**
Cash, central banks and postal chequing accounts (assets and liabilities)	2,849	1,909
Loans to credit institutions repayable on demand	131,848	148,254
Borrowings from credit institutions repayable on demand	•	•
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**143,818**	**134,697**
Cash, central banks and postal chequing accounts (assets and liabilities)	84,011	2,849
Loans to credit institutions repayable on demand	59,806	131,848
Borrowings from credit institutions repayable on demand	•	•
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**9,121**	**-15,466**

Significant events of 2022

- **Strategic staff reorganisation**
  The "Passerelles Sièges" strategic staff reorganisation exercise implemented in 2021 ended on December 31, 2022.

- **Divestment of exposures to over-indebted customers:**
  Carrefour Banque carried out a partial divestment of exposures to over-indebted customers (€67 million of loans outstanding, covered by €48 million of provisions).

- **Divestment of exposures in legal recovery**
  Carrefour Banque divested its exposures in legal recovery (€30 million of loans outstanding, covered by €22 million of provisions).

- **Complete shutdown of the Carrefour Banca branch**
  Following the decision taken in 2021 to cease activity at Carrefour Banca, the branch was struck off the companies register with effect from August 31, 2022.

Notes to the financial statements

Note 1:

Business trends after the reporting period in France

The gradual emergence from the Covid-19 crisis in 2021 contributed to the first signs of inflationary pressures, triggered by bottlenecks in production chains. During 2022, the economic fallout from the war in Ukraine - especially the rise in commodity prices - stoked up those inflationary pressures.

Carrefour Banque is sharply focused on identifying the specific risks associated with this unstable economic and geopolitical environment.

Those risks are summarised below:

- Business risks:
The Carrefour Banque business model relies on providing finance to retail customers. Consumer confidence deteriorated in 2022. Real household incomes were eroded, despite government budget stimulus packages. Growth in France is expected to be weak in 2023, with inflation still well ahead of the central bank's monetary stability targets. Against this backdrop, growth at Carrefour Banque is likely to be modest.

- Liquidity risks:

- Refinancing needs remained relatively stable in 2022. With the tightening of monetary policy by the ECB, borrowing is becoming more expensive for households.
- Liquidity is also becoming more expensive, but remains in plentiful supply. Throughout 2022, the ECB maintained a fairly accommodating policy in terms of supplying liquidity to the banking sector, to avoid stunting growth.
- Carrefour Banque continued to enjoy good access to liquidity in 2022, for example via its NeuCP and NeuMTN issues. The Group was also able to renew its French credit card securitisation program, with €300 million successfully placed with investors. Liquidity risk, as measured by the bank's survival horizon in the event of a total shutdown of the financial markets, stood at 14 months as of the end of December.

- Interest rate risks:

- The ECB engaged its monetary tightening cycle in the summer, and raised its key interest rates by 250 basis points in 2022. As of the end of December, the interest rates on main refinancing operations, the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility were of 2.50%, 2.75% and 2.00% respectively.
- Carrefour Banque continues to take a prudent approach to managing interest rate risk, via a systematic asset/liability matching policy for personal loan exposures and dynamic hedging for revolving credit exposures.

- Credit risks:

- In terms of credit risk management, the two main areas of attention during 2022 were (i) the inflationary impact of the war in Ukraine and higher energy costs, and (ii) trends in over-indebtedness.
- The impact of inflation on household purchasing power began to be felt right at the start of 2022. A provision was recognised in anticipation of payment issues arising in the most vulnerable customer segments. That provision was adjusted dynamically throughout 2022. As of December 31, 2022, there was a provision of €4.5 million in Carrefour Banque's books.
- The end of Covid-19 business support measures (the state-backed loans scheme, which ended in June 2022) and trends in the number of business failures were monitored particularly closely for signs of an increase in over-indebtedness. In the financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2022, Carrefour Banque booked a forward-looking provision of €10.2 million in anticipation of these effects.

Note 2:

A / Applicable accounting standards

Carrefour Banque (**"the Company"**) is a *société anonyme* [a form of public limited company] with a share capital of €101,346,956.72. It is a credit institution and insurance broker, with its registered office at 9 avenue du Lac, 91051 Evry Cedex, France. The consolidated financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2022 include the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively **"the Group"**). They have been prepared and are presented in euros, the Company's functional currency.

Pursuant to European regulation 1606/2002 of July 19, 2002, the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2022 have been prepared in accordance with international financial reporting standards (IFRS) as endorsed by the European Union as of January 1, 2022 and mandatorily applicable as of that date.

The term "IFRS" refers collectively to the International Financial Reporting Standards and International Accounting Standards (IAS), and to interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) and the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC).

The full set of IASB pronouncements endorsed by the European Union can be consulted via the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group's website at the following address:

https://www.efrag.org/Endorsement

B / Impact of changes in accounting policy

The Group has not elected any changes in accounting policy as of December 31, 2022.

Note 3:

Summary of principal accounting policies

3.1 IFRS 9 "FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS"

IFRS 9 sets out the accounting and disclosure principles applicable to financial assets and financial liabilities. Key changes introduced by IFRS 9 include:

- classification of financial instruments based on the instrument's business model and contractual characteristics (part 1);
- a financial asset impairment model based on expected credit losses, replacing the previous incurred loss model (part 2); and
- more flexible hedge accounting principles than under IAS 39, excluding macro-hedging (part 3).

Part 1: Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

IFRS 9 uses a classification and measurement model for financial assets based on the cash flows' contractual characteristics and the business model under which the asset is held.

That model comprises three categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost.
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The new financial asset classification and measurement principles have no material impact on the accounting policies applied by the Group, since the majority of its financial assets - previously classified in the "Loans and receivables" category - continue to be measured at amortised cost (see the transition statement showing the effect of first-time application of IFRS 9 on the consolidated opening balance sheet).
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and advances to customers are measured at amortised cost insofar as they meet the IFRS 9 criteria for classification and measurement at amortised cost, in terms of their contractual cash flows (solely principal and interest payments) and their business model (held to collect).

Equity interests in non-consolidated entities must be measured at fair value, though either of the two fair value options may be elected. Due to the fact that they are equity instruments, they are not subject to the impairment principles specified in Chapter 5.5 of IFRS 9 (Part 2 of the standard).

Part 2: Impairment and provisioning of financial assets

The impairment model used for customer loans and advances has been adjusted to align with IFRS 9, and involves a two-step process:

- classification into exposure classes with similar risk profiles in terms of default probability;
- followed by modelling of probability over a 12-month period or to maturity (i.e. the residual term of the financial instrument), depending on the classification used.

- **Customer exposures classification.**

Customer exposures are allocated to one of three stages, based on an analysis of significant increases in credit risk:

- Stage 1: exposures to debtors whose credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition.
- Stage 2: exposures to debtors whose financial position has weakened (significant increase in credit risk) since initial recognition, but for which no objective evidence of impairment (default) has yet been identified at an individual level.
- Stage 3: exposures to debtors with a known risk of default.

For customer exposures measured at amortised cost, impairment is determined using the general method specified in IFRS 9, and represents:

- on initial recognition: expected losses over the next 12 months;
- in the event of an increased credit risk: expected credit losses over the lifetime of the asset.

• Significant increase in credit risk

The main criteria used to determine whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition requiring reclassification from Stage 1 to Stage 2 are:

- payment in arrears: payments more than 30 days past due (rebuttable presumption according to IFRS 9, which the Group has chosen not to rebut);
- renegotiation: renegotiated contracts with payments less than 30 days past due.

Significant increase in credit risk is assessed contract by contract, and the contagion principle is applied to all exposures with the debtor in question.

• Objective evidence of impairment (default)

There is objective evidence of impairment when one of the following criteria is met:

- payment in arrears: payments more than 90 days past due (rebuttable presumption according to IFRS 9, which the Group has chosen not to rebut);
- renegotiation: contracts renegotiated (without substantial modification) due to the debtor being in significant difficulties, with payments more than 30 days past due;
- legal recovery: contracts subject to debt recovery proceedings at the end of the reporting period;
- contagion: all contracts with any debtor with whom there is a contract that meets one of the first three default criteria.

Customer exposures with objective evidence of impairment are classified as Stage 3.

New definition of default (Guidelines on Article 178 of Regulation (EU) 575/2013)
Carrefour Banque has applied the “new definition of default”.

Stage 3 exposures remain in that category for an extra three months before being reclassified as Stage 2.

Restructured loans are classified as Stage 3 for a 12-month probationary period, before being reclassified as Stage 2 for a minimum of 24 months. In the event of payment default, they are reclassified back to Stage 3 for 12 months.

• Estimating expected credit losses

The expected loss calculation is based on four key parameters: probability of default; loss given default; exposure at default; and discount rate. Each of those parameters is calibrated based on a segmentation of customer exposures reflecting the products distributed by each entity (personal loans, credit cards/revolving credit, and asset finance), based on historical data and taking account of forward-looking information. Expected credit losses are calculated for a 12-month timeframe for Stage 1 exposures, and to maturity for Stage 2 and 3 exposures.

To address the risk of debtor insolvency, the Group has set up systems to exercise control over the quality and solvency of customers:

- a decision-making support system which incorporates tools to handle credit scoring, budgets and credit references;
- Banque de France file queries, where available;
- active management of negotiated and legal recovery procedures;
- permanent credit risk monitoring tools.

Lending operations are monitored by the Credit Risk department, which is responsible for all these systems. The Risk Management Committee presents an executive summary at every Board meeting.

Part 3: Hedge accounting

The Group has elected to adopt the new general hedge accounting model introduced by IFRS 9, under which it must ensure that hedging relationships are consistent with its risk management objectives and strategy, and adopt a more qualitative and forward-looking approach in assessing hedge effectiveness.

3.2 ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

3.2.1 - Impairment of amounts due from customers
For impairment of amounts due from customers, refer to the section of Note 3.1. relating to IFRS 9 part 2 ("Impairment and provisioning of financial assets").

3.2.2 - Impairment of deferred tax assets
The recoverability of deferred tax assets is assessed separately for each tax entity, taking account of (i) estimates of future taxable profits/losses derived from the strategic plan and (ii) deferred tax liabilities at the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets for which recovery is not regarded as probable are written down via an impairment allowance. Tax business plans are based on a maximum time horizon of five years for the recognition of a net deferred tax asset.

3.2.3 - Provisions for risks and charges
Provisions for operational risks were assessed in light of the events of 2022.

3.3 CONSOLIDATION

3.3.1 - Scope and method of consolidation
Carrefour Banque Group's consolidated financial statements include all entities under the Company's exclusive control, which does not exercise joint control or significant influence over any other entities. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which the Group obtains effective control.

Entities under exclusive control are consolidated using the full consolidation method.

Control exists when Carrefour Banque has the power to govern, directly or indirectly, the financial and operating policies of an entity.

In determining the percentage of control, the Group takes account of potential voting rights that give access to additional votes, provided that they are exercisable or convertible immediately.

As of December 31, 2022, Carrefour Banque Group's scope of consolidation comprised of:

- Carrefour Banque, registered office 93 Avenue de Paris, Massy (91300), registered number 313 811 515. Carrefour Banque is the parent company, and has share capital of €101,346,956.72;
- FCT Master Credit Cards PASS – EuroTitrisation, a securitisation umbrella fund, registered office 41, rue Délizy, Pantin (93500), registered in the Bobigny companies register as no. 352 458 368 00045;

The Group also consolidates separate legal entities established specifically to manage a transaction or group of similar transactions (special purpose entities – "SPEs"), even if it has no equity interest in the SPE, when it has power over the relevant activities of the SPE and the ability to use that power to influence the amount of returns from the SPE:

- the activities of the SPE are conducted exclusively for the Group so that the Group obtains benefits from the SPE's operation;
- the Group has the decision-making and managerial powers to obtain the majority of the benefits of the SPE's ordinary activities, as evidenced in particular by the ability to wind up the SPE, amend its articles of association, or formally veto such amendment;
- the Group has rights to obtain the majority of the benefits of the SPE and therefore may be exposed to risks incident to the SPE's activities. These benefits may take the form of a right to receive some or all of the SPE's annual profits, a right to a share of the SPE's net assets, a right to dispose of one or more assets, or a right to a majority of the SPE's residual assets in the event of liquidation;
- the Group retains the majority of the risks incurred by the SPE in order to obtain benefits from them; this would apply, for example, if the Group retains exposure to the first losses on a portfolio of assets carried by the SPE.

As of December 31, 2022, separate legal entities formed specifically to manage a tax-efficient transaction or group of tax-efficient transactions have not been consolidated insofar as Carrefour Banque does not have power over the relevant activities of such entities.

3.3.2 - Consolidation rules
• Intra-group operations elimination
Reciprocal balances arising from transactions between consolidated entities are eliminated, as are the transactions themselves (including income, expenses and dividends). Gains and losses arising from disposals of assets within the Group are eliminated, unless they indicate an impairment loss.

Unrealised gains and losses incorporated into the value of available-for-sale assets are maintained at Group level.

• **Foreign currency translation**

All entities in the consolidation scope have the euro as their functional currency.

3.3.3 - Business combinations and measurement of goodwill

• **Business combinations**

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method.

Whenever the Group acquires control over a company or group of companies, it must identify and measure at fair value all of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The difference between (i) the fair value of the consideration transferred, including the amount recognised for any non-controlling interest in the acquiree, and (ii) the net amount recognised (usually at fair value) for the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, is recognised as goodwill. This goodwill is subsequently subject to impairment testing at cash generating unit level. It is recognised in the balance sheet of the acquiree, in the functional currency of the acquiree.

In accordance with the revised IFRS 3, which took effect on January 1, 2010, the Group applies the following policies:

- acquisition-related costs are recognised immediately as an operating expense as incurred;
- for each business combination, the Group assesses whether to apply the full goodwill method or the partial goodwill method:
- under the full goodwill method, non-controlling interests are measured at fair value and are attributed a share of the goodwill arising on the acquisition;
- under the partial goodwill method, non-controlling interests continue to be measured at their share of the acquiree's net assets, and hence are not attributed any goodwill;
- any potential price adjustment is measured at its estimated fair value at the acquisition date. The initial measurement may only be subsequently amended (via an adjustment to goodwill) if new information is obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date and the adjustment falls within the twelve-month measurement period. If the financial liability recognised in respect of contingent purchase consideration is adjusted after the end of the measurement period, or is adjusted in a way that does not meet these criteria, the adjustment is recognised as a component of comprehensive income;
- in a step acquisition, any existing equity interest is remeasured at fair value through profit or loss when the Group obtains control. Conversely, loss of control requires any residual equity interest to be remeasured at fair value on the same basis;
- any negative goodwill (gain on a bargain purchase) is recognised immediately as profit;
- any acquisition or disposal of equity interests which occurs subsequent to a business combination but does not affect control is treated as a transaction between shareholders and, under the revised IAS 27, is recognised directly in equity.

If an entity or additional equity interest is acquired during the financial year, only the profits or losses arising since the acquisition date are included in the consolidated profit or loss for the year.

Given its organisational structure and the inter-dependence of the cash flows generated by its banking activities, the Carrefour Banque Group constitutes a single cash generating unit.

Effectively, the Group's banking activities are run by a single management team, and share a common sales force and sales supervision team. The selling of insurance products is handled by Carrefour Banque staff, while all the Group's activities use common management reporting tools and information systems as well as share the same accounting, financial control, payroll and human resources functions.

• **Allocation of goodwill**

Goodwill is allocated in full to the sole cash generating unit, constituting the Carrefour Banque Group.

3.4 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

3.4.1 - Non-derivative financial assets

In accordance with IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”, financial assets are classified in one of three categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost;
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The accounting treatment applied varies according to the classification of the asset and is determined by the Group at the date of initial recognition, based on the contractual characteristics of the cash flows from the asset and purpose for which the asset was acquired (the business model).

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the transaction date, i.e. the date on which the Group is committed to buy or sell the asset.

3.4.1.1. Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets at amortised cost are debt instruments: loans and advances to customers, the contractual cash flows from which consist solely of payments of principal and interest on that principal, and which are held with the objective of collecting those cash flows (held to collect business model).

Such assets are initially recognised at fair value, which is usually the amount disbursed at inception and includes origination costs directly attributable to the transaction together with certain fee and commission income regarded as an adjustment to the effective return on the loan; subsequently, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Impairment allowances against such assets are determined using the methods described below:

They are written down by means of impairment allowances if they have been subject to one or more loss events subsequent to their initial recognition. Impairment allowances are therefore recognised for customer loans that are subject to a known credit risk. The methodology applied to amounts due from customers is described in the section of Note 3.1. relating to IFRS 9 part 2 (“Impairment and provisioning of financial assets”).

In December 2020, Carrefour Banque adjusted the accounting rules applied to debt scheduled for relief on completion of over-indebtedness arrangements, to comply with accounting standards and with current practice as adopted by French banks.

Currently, the gross amount of debt scheduled for relief was recognised in the balance sheet, and offset by an impairment allowance covering 100% of that gross amount.

3.4.1.2. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

These assets include debt instruments whose contractual cash flows consist solely of payments of principal and interest on that principal, and which are held with the objective of collecting those contractual cash flows and selling the asset (held to collect and sell business model); they are measured at fair value.

Changes in fair value are recognised in “Reclassifiable changes in fair value of debt instruments” and “Non-reclassifiable changes in fair value of debt instruments” until the underlying asset is sold, when they are transferred to profit or loss or to equity respectively.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income also include investments in equity instruments (primarily shares) which the Group has irrevocably elected to designate in this category. In such cases, when the asset is sold, the unrealised gains and losses that were previously recognised in equity (other comprehensive income) will not be reclassified to profit or loss; only the dividend income is recognised in profit or loss.

The principal type of assets included in this category are equity interests in non-consolidated entities for which the Group has elected to adopt this accounting treatment.

For listed securities, fair value is the quoted market price. For unlisted securities, the preferred methods for determining fair value are by reference to recent transactions or by using valuation techniques which include reliable and observable market data. However, in the absence of observable market data for comparable companies, the fair value of unlisted securities is most often determined on the basis of discounted cash flow projections or revalued net assets, using internal parameters (level 3 in the fair value hierarchy).

3.4.1.3 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

This category includes all debt instruments not eligible for classification as either financial assets at amortised cost or financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, as well as investments in equity instruments (such as shares) which the Group has not elected to designate as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

They are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in net banking income.

3.4.2 - Non-derivative financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value, less transaction costs and directly attributable issuance premiums. After initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost.

The Group's main non-derivative financial liabilities consist of:

- bond issues, other debt securities, savings accounts, bank borrowings, other negotiable debt instruments, certificates of deposit, trade payables, other creditors,
- all other operating payables (mainly employee-related liabilities and amounts due to suppliers of non-current assets).

Financial instruments issued by Carrefour Banque Group companies are classified as debt instruments if there is a contractual obligation for the company to deliver cash to the holder in consideration. A debt instrument also exists if the Group is obliged to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity on potentially unfavourable terms, or to deliver a variable number of its own equity instruments.

Debt securities in issue are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

3.4.3 - Derivative financial instruments

The Group holds derivative financial instruments to cover its exposure to the risks inherent in its activities, mainly interest rate risk. The Carrefour Banque Group is by nature not exposed to foreign exchange risk.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognised using the methods described below.

3.4.3.1 Derivatives designated as hedging instruments

Hedge accounting is applicable if, and only if, all the following conditions are met:

- the hedging instruments and hedged items in the hedging relationship are eligible for hedge accounting;
- there is a hedging relationship that is clearly and formally documented on the instrument's inception date, and the effectiveness of the hedging relationship is demonstrated by a qualitative, forward-looking test;
- at the inception of the hedging relationship there is formal designation and documentation of the hedging relationship and of the entity's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge.

The Carrefour Banque Group applies two types of hedge accounting: cash flow hedges and fair value hedges.

The Group distributes two principal consumer credit product families, which involves managing two types of portfolio: loans associated with the PASS card, and all other personal loans distributed to customers. To protect its financial margin, the Group has developed specific hedging strategies appropriate to each type of portfolio. These strategies use derivatives to limit the impact of an interest rate rise.

- **Cash flow hedges**

For instruments designated as cash flow hedges, changes in fair value on the effective portion are recognised in other comprehensive income until the hedged transaction impacts profit or loss. Changes in fair value on the ineffective portion are recognised within net banking income.

The derivative's fair value remeasurement is recognised by adjusting the carrying amount of the derivative in the balance sheet, with the opposite entry recognised in equity.

On inception of a hedging relationship, the Group prepares formal documentation: designation of the hedged instrument or risk (or portion thereof), hedging strategy and nature of the hedged risk, designation of the hedging instrument, and methods used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship.

- **Fair value hedges**

For instruments designated as fair value hedges, changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, where they offset changes in the fair value of the underlying item to the extent of the risk hedged by the effective portion.

Swaps used to convert fixed-rate bonds to floating-rate are treated as fair value hedges. The hedged portion of financial liabilities hedged by such swaps is remeasured at fair value. Those changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, where they are offset by symmetrical changes in the fair value of the effective portion of the interest rate swap. No assets or liabilities were hedged by fair value hedges as of December 31, 2022 or December 31, 2021.

Gains or losses arising from derivative's remeasurements are recognised in profit or loss symmetrically with those arising from the hedged instrument to the extent of the hedged risk, such that the net impact on profit or loss is limited to any ineffectiveness of the hedge.

Amounts recognised in equity during the life of the hedge are transferred to profit or loss (as interest income or expense) as and when gains or losses on the hedged instrument are recognised in the income statement.

If the hedged item ceases to exist, the cumulative amount recognised in equity must be recognised in profit or loss immediately.

3.4.3.2 Other derivative instruments

Other derivative instruments consist of held-for-trading derivatives; they are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Held-for-trading derivatives are reported in the balance sheet within “Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss” if they have a positive fair value, and within “Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss” if they have a negative fair value. Realised and unrealised gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss, in “Net gains/losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss”.

To pool the hedging needs of Carrefour Banque's affiliates (i.e. Carrefour Group's Spanish and Belgian financial services operations – “the affiliates”), the Carrefour Banque Group acts as a central treasury management unit, and contracts derivatives both on its own account and on behalf of the affiliates in the interests of mutualisation, organisational efficiency and access to markets.

In this context:

- the risk designated as the hedged risk is the interest rate risk associated with the interbank rate component included in the rate charged on commercial customer lending transactions;
- the hedging instruments are primarily plain vanilla interest rate swaps;
- retrospective hedge effectiveness is ensured by the fact that all the derivatives, as of their date of inception, have the effect of reducing interest rate risk on the portfolio of underlying hedged assets. Retrospectively, hedge accounting must be discontinued for such a hedge if the underlying assets specifically associated with the hedge for each maturity band are no longer sufficient.

The term “own equity instrument derivative” refers to shares issued by the parent company (Carrefour Banque) and by its fully-consolidated subsidiaries.

IAS 32 specifies the situations in which an own equity instrument derivative must be recognised as an equity instrument, as a debt instrument, or as a derivative financial instrument (which, in the latter case, means that the instrument must be measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss).

IAS 32 establishes the following principles:

a) Only own equity instrument derivatives that will be settled by the exchange of a fixed quantity of cash for a fixed number of own equity instruments can be recognised directly in equity. In such cases, they are not remeasured.

b) An instrument that is settled net or that allows one of the parties to choose the method of settlement is treated as a derivative financial instrument. In such cases, changes in the fair value of the instrument are recognised in profit or loss.

c) An own equity instrument derivative that requires the issuer to repurchase its own shares in exchange for a fixed amount of cash gives rise to a financial liability equal to the redemption amount.

3.4.4 - Method used to determine fair value

Financial instruments are classified in three levels, in decreasing order of the values and inputs' observability used to determine their fair value:

- Level 1 – Financial instruments with quoted market prices: this level consists of financial instruments with directly usable quoted prices in an active market.
- Level 2 – Financial instruments measured by valuation techniques that use observable inputs: this level consists of financial instruments valued by reference to (i) similar instruments quoted in an active market, or (ii) identical or similar instruments quoted in an inactive market but for which there are observable transactions, or (iii) financial instruments measured using valuation techniques based on observable inputs;
- Level 3 – Financial instruments measured by valuation techniques that use unobservable inputs: an instrument is classified as level 3 if a significant part of its valuation relies on unobservable inputs, defined as inputs whose value is derived from assumptions or correlations that are based neither on observable transaction prices for the same instrument at the measurement date, nor on observable market data available as of that date.

Counterparty risk (CVA/DVA), which is taken into account via an adjustment to the model-derived valuation of derivatives, is calculated using observable market data.

The Carrefour Banque Group does not determine the market value of derivative instruments internally, but rather obtains those values from its counterparties.

3.4.5 - Income and expense on financial assets and financial liabilities

• Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The Carrefour Banque Group reports interest on financial instruments measured at fair value that do not meet the definition of a derivative in "Interest and equivalent income" and "Interest and equivalent expenses". Changes in the fair value of these instruments (other than accrued interest) are reported in "Net gains/losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss".

• Hedging derivatives

Interest income and expenses on fair value hedging derivatives are reported with the income from the items whose risk exposure they hedge. Similarly, interest income and expenses on derivatives used to provide economic hedges of transactions designated as "at fair value through profit or loss" are included in the line item which records interest on the hedged transaction.

• Financial assets at amortised cost

Income and expense on instruments measured at amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

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

3.4.6 - Cost of Risk

Cost of Risk includes charges to and reversals of impairment allowances recognised for credit risk on fixed-income securities, and on loans and advances to customers and credit institutions; see the section of Note 3.1. relating to IFRS 9 part 2 ("Impairment and provisioning of financial assets").

3.4.7 - Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Group derecognises some or all of a financial asset when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the asset expire, or when the Group has transferred the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the asset and substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset. If any of these conditions is not met, the Group retains the asset in its balance sheet, and recognises a liability representing the obligations arising in connection with the transfer of the asset.

The Group derecognises some or all of a financial liability when some or all of that liability is extinguished.

3.4.8 - Offset of financial assets and financial liabilities

A financial asset and financial liability are offset, with a net amount reported in the balance sheet, if, and only if, the Group has an enforceable legal right to offset the amounts involved and intends either to settle the amount net or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.5 INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Intangible assets mainly comprise:

- software, which is amortised over periods of between three and eight years. Internally-developed software that meets the criteria for recognition as an intangible asset is capitalised at its direct development cost, which includes external expenses and employee costs directly attributable to the project;
- leasehold rights, which are not amortised but tested for impairment annually;
- acquired intangible rights, which are tested for impairment annually.

Property, plant and equipment under construction is reported at cost net of any impairment losses.

Intangible assets are amortised and property, plant and equipment depreciated from the date they are ready for use until the date of their disposal, retirement or reclassification as held-for-sale assets under IFRS 5.

Depreciation and amortisation are charged on a straight line basis, with the principal components treated separately as appropriate, over the following estimated useful lives:

Licences and software	3 to 8 years
Computer hardware	3 to 5 years
Fixtures and fittings	5 to 8 years
Other assets	3 to 10 years

Given the nature of the assets used by the Group, no residual value is recognised for property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation methods and useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date, and, where necessary, are adjusted prospectively.

When entering into long-term lease contracts (especially for property assets), the Group analyses the terms of the contract to determine whether it is an operating lease or a finance lease (i.e. a lease which transfers to the lessee substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset).

Assets acquired by the Group under a finance lease are accounted for as follows:

- the leased asset is capitalised as an item of property, plant and equipment at the lower of its fair value or the present value of the minimum lease payments. It is then depreciated over the same period as items of property, plant and equipment owned by the Group, or over the term of the lease if this is shorter than the useful life of the asset;
- a corresponding liability is recognised on the liabilities side of the balance sheet;
- the lease payments are split between interest expense and repayments of the liability.

Depreciable assets are tested for impairment if indications of potential impairment are identified at the reporting date.

Non-depreciable assets are tested for impairment at least once a year.

If there is an indication that an asset may have become impaired, its new recoverable amount of is compared with its carrying amount. Any impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses are reversed if there is a change in the estimate of the recoverable amount or if there is no longer any indication of impairment. Impairment losses are reported in the income statement line item “Amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment”.

Gains and losses on disposals of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are reported in the income statement line item “Gains and losses on other non-current assets”.

IFRS 16 “Leases”

IFRS 16 replaced IAS 17 “Leases”, and the associated interpretations, with effect from January 1, 2019. The new standard specifies the principles for lease accounting, and introduces significant changes to the way lessees account for leases by ending the distinction previously made between operating leases and finance leases.

Under IFRS 16, all leases are recognised in the balance sheet by recording an asset representing the right to use the leased asset, matched by a lease liability corresponding to the present value of the future lease payments over the reasonably certain term of the lease. IFRS 16 also changes the way leases are presented in the income statement (recognition of depreciation expense and interest expense, instead of the lease expense previously recognised) and in the cash flow statement (lease payments, representing interest payments and repayments of the liability, are presented within financing activities).

The Group applies the two exemptions offered by IFRS 16, relating to low-value assets and to short-term leases (with a term of no more than 12 months).

3.6 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Group employees receive short-term benefits (paid leave, sick leave, profit-sharing), long-term benefits (jubilee benefits, long-service awards, compensation for paid leave entitlement not taken) and post-employment benefits under defined-contribution and defined-benefit plans (lump-sum retirement benefits, pensions, etc.).

- **Defined-contribution plans**

Defined-contribution plans involve the payment of periodic contributions to an external body that administers and manages the plan. Under such plans, the employer is released from any further obligation; instead, the external body is responsible for paying employees the benefits to which they are entitled. Examples include the basic social security old age pension scheme in France, top-up retirement plans, and defined-contribution pension plans.

Contributions to such plans are recognised as expenses when they fall due.

- **Defined-benefit plans**

The Carrefour Banque Group records a provision for the various defined-benefit plans under which employees gain entitlement on the basis of their length of service within the Group.

The obligation is calculated annually using the projected unit credit method, taking into account actuarial assumptions such as the rate of salary increases, retirement age, mortality, employee turnover and the discount rate. The discount rate used is the interest rate as of the reporting date on high-quality bonds with a maturity similar to that of the Group's obligations. The calculations are performed by a qualified actuary.

Under the amended IAS 19, which became effective on January 1, 2014, the "corridor" method is no longer permitted. Consequently, the Group recognised all unamortised actuarial gains and losses and unrecognised past service costs in equity; these items will never impact profit or loss.

- **Share-based payment**

Share-based payments are not recognised in the Carrefour Banque Group financial statements on grounds of immateriality.

3.7 SEGMENT INFORMATION

By virtue of its organisational structure and internal reporting systems, the Carrefour Banque Group constitutes a single operating segment. The geographical segment in which the Group operates is France.

3.8 PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

- **Other provisions**

In accordance with IAS 37 "Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities", provisions are established at the reporting date if the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, the amount of that obligation can be measured reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of resources representing economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Such obligations may be statutory, regulatory, contractual or constructive. These provisions are estimated using methods appropriate to the nature of the obligation, based on the most likely assumptions. The amount of provisions is discounted where the effect of the passage of time is material.

3.9 CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXES

Income tax expense for the period includes current tax expense and deferred tax expense.

Deferred taxes are calculated using the balance sheet method for all temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the consolidated balance sheet and the tax base of that asset or liability (subject to the exceptions specified in IAS 12). Deferred taxes are determined using the liability method; they reflect the manner in which the Group expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities, and are calculated using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted. A deferred tax asset is recognised on deductible temporary differences, and for tax losses and tax credits available for carry-forward to the extent that their recovery is regarded as probable.

The expense recorded in France for the corporate value added contribution (CVAE) is also classified as an income tax expense, because the Group takes the view that CVAE meets the definition specified in IAS 12.

IFRIC 23 “Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments”

First-time application of IFRIC 23 did not lead to any changes to the way in which the Group previously measured tax uncertainties. However, tax risks relating to income taxes - previously classified as provisions - are now presented separately within current or non-current tax liabilities, depending on their maturity (within one year, or after more than one year). This new presentation is in line with the IFRS IC Agenda Decision of September 2019.

3.10 CASH FLOW STATEMENT

“Cash and cash equivalents” consists of the net balances recorded for cash, central banks and postal chequing accounts plus the net balance of loans to/borrowings from credit institutions payable on demand.

Net cash generated by (or used in) operating activities mainly comprises cash flows generated by the activities of the Carrefour Banque Group, transactions with credit institutions, transactions with customers, and transactions involving debt securities in issue.

Net cash generated by (or used in) investing activities mainly comprises cash flows generated by acquisitions and disposals of financial assets, and of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, plus changes in the scope of consolidation.

Net cash generated by (or used in) financing activities mainly comprises inflows and outflows arising from transactions with shareholders (dividends paid in cash, and capital increases paid in cash). Capital increases involving the issuance of shares in exchange for assets are excluded from the cash flow statement if the assets obtained in exchange are of a non-monetary nature.

Note 4:

Notes to the balance sheet as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2022

4.1 FINANCIAL ASSETS, FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AND DERIVATIVES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, amounting to €43.4 million as of December 31, 2022, consist of the positive fair value of swaps contracted by Carrefour Banque on behalf of Service Financieros Carrefour (SFC), a non-consolidated Spanish entity. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, amounting to €43.5 million, consist of the negative fair value of swaps contracted by Carrefour Banque on behalf of SFC.

Carrefour Banque provides a credit facility to SFC, and consequently contracts swaps on the market which are then passed on to SFC.

	12/31/2022			12/31/2021		
in thousands of euros	Held for trading	Designated at fair value	TOTAL	Held for trading	Designated at fair value	TOTAL
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss						
Equities and other variable-income securities	•	•	•	•	•	•
Equities and other variable-income securities	•	•	•	•	•	•
Derivative financial instruments	**43,359**	•	**43,359**	**3,406**	•	**3,406**
Derivatives	43,359	•	43,359	3,406	•	3,406
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	**43,359**	•	**43,359**	**3,406**	•	**3,406**
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss						
Derivative financial instruments	**43,477**	•	**43,477**	**3,477**	•	**3,477**
Derivatives	43,477	•	43,477	3,477	•	3,477
Other derivative instruments	•	•	•	•	•	•
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	**43,477**	•	**43,477**	**3,477**	•	**3,477**

4.2 HEDGING DERIVATIVES

The table below shows the fair value of derivative financial instruments used for hedging purposes and those not used for hedging purposes.

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021	
(in thousands of euros)	Notional amount	Fair value	Notional amount	Fair value
CASH FLOW HEDGES	**693,000**	**-20,113**	**860,500**	**-4,443**
Interest rate derivatives - liabilities	370,000	-34,213	680,000	-5,319
Interest rate derivatives - assets	323,000	14,100	180,500	876.23
FAIR VALUE HEDGES	**·**	**·**	**·**	**-1,935**
Interest rate derivatives - liabilities	·	·	·	-1,935
DERIVATIVES USED FOR HEDGING PURPOSES	**693,000**	**-20,113**	**860,500**	**-6,377**
DERIVATIVES NOT USED FOR HEDGING PURPOSES	**933,000**	**-7,971**	**919,000**	**-72**
Derivatives - assets		0		3,402
Derivatives - liabilities		-7,971		-3,475
COUNTERPARTY RISK	**1,626,000**	**685**	**1,779,500**	-181
Credit value adjustment (CVA) derivatives - liabilities		-293		-216
Debit value adjustment (DVA) derivatives - assets		979		36

Derivative financial instruments used for hedging purposes are contracted over-the-counter.

4.3 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (OCI)

	12/31/2022			12/31/2021		
(in thousands of euros)	Gross	Impairment	Net	Gross	Impairment	Net
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OCI	**29,924**	**·**	**29,924**	**82,107**	**·**	**82,107**
Equity investments in non-consolidated entities	29,923	·	29,923	33,373	·	33,373
Other financial assets	1	·	1	48,733	·	48,733
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OCI	**29,924**	**·**	**29,924**	82,107	·	82,107

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income consist of the investments in the non-consolidated entity Servicios Financieros Carrefour (SFC). The HQLA Lyxor fund was divested in 2022.

4.4 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The classification (by valuation method) of financial instruments measured at fair value complies with the requirements of IFRS 7 except for CVA and DVA.

	12/31/2022				12/31/2021			
(in thousands of euros)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Held-for-trading financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	•	43,359	•	**43,359**	3,406	•	•	**3,406**
Hedging derivatives	•	15,078	•	**15,078**	•	912	•	**912**
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	29,924	•	•	**29,924**	82,107	•	•	**82,107**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES								
Held-for-trading financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	•	43,477	•	**43,477**	3,477	•	•	**3,477**
Hedging derivatives	•	34,506	•	**34,506**	•	7,470	•	**7,470**

4.5 INTERBANK TRANSACTIONS, AMOUNTS DUE FROM AND TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

Loans and advances to credit institutions:

(in thousands of euros)	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
Demand accounts	91,458	152,688
Loans	1,254,264	1,302,914
Term deposits	25,000	25,000
TOTAL LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS	**1,370,721**	**1,480,602**

Amounts due to credit institutions

(in thousands of euros)	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
Demand accounts	31,653	20,842
Borrowings	320,079	360,006
TOTAL AMOUNTS DUE TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS	**351,732**	**380,848**

4.6 LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS, AMOUNTS DUE TO CUSTOMERS

Loans and advances to customers

(in thousands of euros)	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
Current accounts in debit	107,536	207,815
Loans to customers	1,224,185	1,216,327
Finance leases	•	•
TOTAL LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS BEFORE IMPAIRMENT	**1,331,721**	**1,424,142**
Impairment of loans and advances to customers	106,599	187,696
TOTAL LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS NET OF IMPAIRMENT	**1,225,122**	**1,236,446**

Movements in loans and advances to customers (IFRS 9)

(in thousands of euros)	Stage 1: Non-doubtful exposures	Stage 2: Exposures with significant increase in credit risk	Stage 3: Exposures in default	TOTAL
Gross exposures at January 1, 2022	**1,105,514**	**110,813**	**207,815**	**1,424,142**
Transfers				
To Stage 1	•	-6,429	9,903	3,474
To Stage 2	-1,608	•	1,738	130
To Stage 3	-10,238	-5,518	•	-15,756
New financial assets (originated or acquired)	401,769	10,397	10,809	422,975
Financial assets derecognised in the period (other than write-offs)	-338,819	-34,718	-2,017	-375,554
Write-offs	-2,284	-17,968	-136,830	-157,082
Changes due to contractual modifications not requiring derecognition	-6,953	1,815	7,762	2,625
Other adjustments	126	18,287	8,354	26,767
Mergers	•	•	•	•
GROSS EXPOSURES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022	**1,147,507**	**76,679**	**107,535**	**1,331,721**

Movements in impairment allowances for loans and advances to customers (IFRS 9)

(in thousands of euros)	Stage 1: Non-doubtful exposures	Stage 2: Exposures with significant increase in credit risk	Stage 3: Exposures in default	Provision for credit risk on off balance sheet commitments	TOTAL
Impairment of exposures as of January 1, 2022	**19,076**	**24,756**	**139,865**	**2,216**	**185,912**
Transfers					
To Stage 1	•	506	3,417	•	2,911
To Stage 2	83	•	2,362	•	2,444
To Stage 3	106	1,966	•	•	2,072
New financial assets (originated or acquired)	4,114	2,435	4,066	•	10,615
Financial assets derecognised in the period (other than write-offs)	13,330	20,672	78,621	•	112,623
Write-offs	•	•	•	•	•
Changes due to contractual modifications not requiring derecognition	•	•	•	•	•
Changes in risk models and parameters	6,375	15,908	8,354		30,394
Other adjustments	2,090	12,106	7,817	225	2,424
Mergers	•	•	•	•	•
IMPAIRMENT OF EXPOSURES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022	**18,347**	**12,793**	**75,459**	**1,991**	**108,590**

Amounts due to customers

(in thousands of euros)	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
Current accounts in credit	13,831	13,608
Term accounts and equivalents	•	•
Other accounts in credit	1,960	2,512
Regulated savings accounts	277,003	301,281
TOTAL AMOUNTS DUE TO CUSTOMERS	**292,794**	**317,401**

4.7 DEBT SECURITIES IN ISSUE

(in thousands of euros)	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
Deposit certificates	593,000	79,000
Other negotiable debt instruments	418,732	491,798
Bond issues	1,062,480	1,564,277
TOTAL DEBT SECURITIES IN ISSUE	**2,074,211**	**2,135,075**

4.8 CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXES

Income tax expense for the period includes current tax expense and deferred tax expense. It also includes the amount recorded in France for the corporate value added contribution (CVAE), because the Group takes the view that CVAE meets the definition specified in IAS 12 "Income Taxes".

(in thousands of euros)	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
Current tax	248	3,768
Deferred taxes	72,392	58,229
CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAX ASSETS	**72,639**	**61,997**
Current tax	-	5,575
Deferred taxes	16,241	2,104
CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES	**16,241**	**7,679**

Movement in deferred taxes during the period:

(in thousands of euros)	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
NET DEFERRED TAX ASSET AT START OF PERIOD	**56,125**	**45,776**
Deferred tax gain/(expense) (see Note 5.7)	4,256	13,854
Changes in deferred taxes arising from financial assets (changes in fair value, and reclassification of past changes in fair value to profit or loss)	-	-
Changes in deferred taxes arising from hedging instruments (changes in fair value, and reclassification of past changes in fair value to profit or loss)	-3,505	-875
Exchange rate fluctuations and other movements	-726	-2,630
NET DEFERRED TAX ASSET AT END OF PERIOD	**56,150**	**56,125**

The increase in deferred tax assets is due to impairment allowances relating to tax losses available for carry-forward and temporary differences at the end of the reporting period.

Breakdown of net deferred tax asset by source:

(in thousands of euros)	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
Available-for-sale financial assets	-	-
Unrealised finance lease reserve	-	-
Provisions for employee benefit obligations	5,308	5,109
Provisions for credit risk	36,122	55,876
Other items	-33,876	-47,986
Tax losses available for carry-forward	48,596	43,126
NET DEFERRED TAX ASSET	**56,150**	**56,125**
of which		
Deferred tax assets	72,392	58,229
Deferred tax liabilities	16,241	2,104

4.9 ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING ADJUSTMENTS, OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(in thousands of euros)	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
Items in course of collection	56,263	36,086
Prepaid expenses	22,889	19,563
Accrued income	17,716	8,410
Other accrual accounting adjustments	629	3,649
Sundry Group debtors	15,712	11,650
Other sundry debtors	17,823	8,937
TOTAL ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING ADJUSTMENTS AND OTHER ASSETS	**131,032**	**88,296**
Accrued expenses	1,263	726
Deferred income	13,916	14,491
Items in course of collection	8,553	6,894
Sundry Group creditors	29,678	5,596
Taxes payable	1,309	533
Employee-related liabilities	16,408	15,038
Trade payables	30,367	27,227
Other sundry creditors	8,922	594
TOTAL ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING ADJUSTMENTS AND OTHER LIABILITIES	**110,416**	**71,099**

4.10 INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	12/31/2022			12/31/2021		
(in thousands of euros)	Gross value	Accumulated depreciation, amortisation & impairment	Carrying amount	Gross value	Accumulated depreciation, amortisation & impairment	Carrying amount
INVESTMENT PROPERTY	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equipment, furniture, fixtures and fittings	16,420	14,411	2,009	16,399	13,906	2,494
Assets leased out	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other property, plant and equipment	1,107	684	424	1,558	854	704
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	**17,527**	**15,094**	**2,433**	**17,957**	**14,759**	**3,198**
Acquired or internally-developed software	101,076	57,090	43,986	103,360	68,755	34,605
Other intangible assets	69,853	-	69,853	73,600	-	73,600
INTANGIBLE ASSETS	**170,929**	**57,090**	**113,839**	**176,960**	**68,755**	**108,205**

- **Intangible assets**

"Other intangible assets" include in particular leasehold rights and customer relationships.

For impairment testing purposes, leasehold rights are valued as the sum total of the differences between (i) the market rent and (ii) the rent payable over the residual lease term discounted at the market rate of return.

As of December 31, 2022, impairment testing of these assets on an individual basis (performed using the methods described in Note 3.5, “Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment”) did not result in the recognition of any impairment losses. Refer also to Note 3.5 for the application of IFRS 16, “Leases”.

• **Depreciation and amortisation**

The net amount of depreciation charged against property, plant and equipment was €15 million in 2022, and €15 million in 2021; the net amount of amortisation charged against intangible assets was €57 million in 2022.

Minimum future lease payments receivable under non-cancellable leases represent the payments that the lessee is obliged to make during the term of the lease.

4.11 PROVISIONS

(in thousands of euros)	12/31/2021	Charges	Reversals	Other movements	12/31/2022
Employee benefits	10,198	1,225	130	2,960	8,333
Restructuring provisions	11,632	•	5,415	1,226	4,991
Provisions for employee-related risks	1,535	199	395	1	1,337
Provisions for legal risks	•	•	•	•	•
IFRS 9 off balance sheet provisions	2,216	•	225	•	1,990
Other provisions	15,972	•	9,844	6,166	12,294
TOTAL PROVISIONS	**41,552**	**1,198**	**15,784**	**1,978**	**28,945**

The provision for restructuring has reduced due to the use of the strategic staff reorganisation provision. “Other provisions” include the reversal of a provision for operational risks relating to fraudulent transactions.

Note 5:

Notes to the income statement for the years ending December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2022

5.1 INTEREST AND EQUIVALENT INCOME AND EXPENSES

	2022			2021		
(in thousands of euros)	Income	Expenses	Net	Income	Expenses	Net
Transactions with customers	**107,339**	**790**	**106,549**	**132,172**	**805**	**131,367**
Accounts, loans and borrowings	107,339	790	106,549	132,172	805	131,367
Interbank transactions	**13,956**	**291**	**13,665**	**8,938**	**385**	**8,553**
Accounts, loans and borrowings	13,956	291	13,665	8,938	385	8,553
Repos	•	•	•	•	•	•
Debt securities issued by the Group	**1,999**	**1,825**	**174**	**2,641**	**1,825**	**816**
Cash flow hedging instruments	**19,409**	**33,529**	**-14,120**	**12,232**	**15,798**	**-3,566**
Other interest and equivalent income/expenses	•	**8**	**-8**	•	**11**	**-11**
TOTAL INTEREST AND EQUIVALENT INCOME/EXPENSES	**142,703**	**36,443**	**106,260**	**155,983**	**18,824**	**137,158**

5.2 COMMISSION INCOME AND EXPENSE

Fee and commission income on financial assets amounted to €54.5 million in 2022 (compared with €60.4 million in 2021); fee and commission expense on financial liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss totalled €21.6 million in 2022 (compared with €21.7 million in 2021).

5.3 NET GAINS/LOSSES ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

"Net gains/losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss" comprises all profit and loss items (including dividends) generated by held-for-trading financial instruments and by financial instruments designated by the Group at fair value through profit or loss, except for interest income and expenses (reported in "Interest and equivalent income and expenses", note 5.1).

(in thousands of euros)	2022	2021
Held-for-trading portfolio	**8**	**4**
Debt instruments	•	•
Other derivative financial instruments	8	4
Changes in fair value - ineffective portion	•	•
Fair value hedges	**-78**	**173**
Losses on hedging instruments	•	•
Gains on hedged items	-78	173
Cash flow hedges	•	•
Changes in fair value of hedging derivatives - ineffective portion	•	•
Gain/(loss) from counterparty risk on derivative instruments	**-77**	**-3**
Remeasurement of foreign exchange positions	•	•
TOTAL	**-147**	**174**

5.4 OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES ON BANKING OPERATIONS

	2022			2021		
(in thousands of euros)	Income	Expenses	Net	Income	Expenses	Net
Share of joint operations	47,097	9,587	37,511	55,083	10,077	45,005
Expenses recharged to Group companies	5,768	•	5,768	5,923	•	5,923
Other income and expenses on banking operations	1,687	7,397	-5,711	1,758	5,657	-3,899
Net income from insurance activities	•	•	•	•	•	•
TOTAL OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES ON BANKING OPERATIONS	**54,552**	**16,984**	**37,568**	**62,763**	**15,734**	**47,029**

5.5 COST OF RISK

"Cost of Risk" consists of charges to impairment allowances recorded in respect of credit risk arising from the Group's intermediation activities.

Major events during 2022:

- an improvement in customer credit score monitoring to optimise performance;
- optimised loan recovery management, with an accelerated agreed-upon recovery procedure; and
- personalised support initiated on first default for the highest risk profiles

Cost of Risk for the period

(in thousands of euros)	2022	2021
Net reversals of impairment allowances	77,323	141,820
Charges on customer loans mainly covered by impairment allowances	-113,156	-195,562
TOTAL COST OF RISK FOR THE PERIOD	**-35,833**	**-53,742**

Cost of Risk for the period by asset class

(in thousands of euros)	2022	2021
Loans and advances to credit institutions	•	•
Loans and advances to customers	-35,833	-53,742
Other assets	•	•
TOTAL COST OF RISK FOR THE PERIOD	**-35,833**	**-53,742**

Impairment losses recognised for credit risk

(in thousands of euros)	2022	2021
TOTAL IMPAIRMENT ALLOWANCES AT START OF PERIOD	**206,935**	**348,756**
Net reversals of impairment allowances	-77,323	-141,820
Other movements relating to newly-consolidated entities	•	•
TOTAL IMPAIRMENT ALLOWANCES AT END OF PERIOD	**129,613**	**206,935**

Impairment allowances by asset class

(in thousands of euros)	2022	2021
Impairment of assets		
Loans and advances to customers	129,613	206,935
Other assets	•	•
TOTAL IMPAIRMENT ALLOWANCES AND PROVISIONS	**129,613**	**206,935**

Net reversals include (i) write-offs of amounts scheduled for debt relief on completion of over-indebtedness arrangements and (ii) provisions no longer required following the sale of the portfolio of over-indebted customer exposures.

5.6 INCOME TAXES

(in thousands of euros)	2022	2021
Income taxes	178	-2,345
Deferred taxes	-4,255	-13,855
TOTAL	**-4,077**	**-16,199**

(in thousands of euros)	2022	2021
Current pre-tax profit/(loss)	**28,530**	**32,788**
Standard tax rate	25,83%	25,83%
Surtaxes	4,70%	4,70%
Theoretical tax charge/(gain)	**7,369**	**8,469**
Items taxed at reduced rates		
Net impact of addbacks and deductions	-11,087	-36,334
Levies and duties equivalent to income taxes	.	.
Other items	-359	11,666
Income tax expense/(gain)	**-4,077**	**-16,199**
of which		
Current income tax expense/(gain) for the period	178	-2,345
Deferred tax expense/(gain) for the period (Note 4.8)	-4,255	-13,855

Note 6:

Risk exposure and regulatory ratios

6.1 OVERVIEW OF RISK EXPOSURE

The Carrefour Banque Group specialises in providing consumer credit to retail customers. The Group distributes two principal product families: loans associated with the Mastercard PASS card, and a full range of personal loans (new and used cars, motorcycles, home improvements, cash advances, internal/external debt consolidation, asset finance, etc.).

The principal risks identified by Carrefour Banque are:

- **Interest rate risk:** Carrefour Banque would be adversely affected by interest rate risk if the rate payable on its debts were to rise faster than the rate charged to its customers. An unfavourable movement in interest rates of this kind would be liable to adversely affect the profitability of Carrefour Banque, and hence its ability to repay its debts.
- **Market risk:** Market risk is the risk of loss arising from fluctuations in the prices of financial instruments in a portfolio, and may relate to share prices, exchange rates or other financial products.
- **Liquidity risk:** Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity may be unable to meet its obligations, or to unwind or offset a position, due to market conditions.
- **Counterparty risk:** Counterparty risk is the risk that arises if refinancing and/or derivatives transactions are concentrated with a very limited number of counterparties.

- **Solvency risk:** Solvency is Carrefour Banque's ability to secure its future over a relatively long time-frame without defaulting on its payments. There is an underlying risk for our customers: while loan customers incur no financial risk in the event Carrefour Banque were to fail, there is a risk to our savings customers.

- **Credit risk:** For Carrefour Banque, credit risk is the risk that a debtor may not fulfil its contractual obligations. Insolvency of borrowers to whom the Company has advanced funds is one of the principal risks affecting its operations.

- **Business continuity risk:** Business continuity risk is the risk that arises if service-providers fail to deliver adequately on back-up systems or the business continuity plan; if systems are not available and not covered by regular business continuity or business recovery plans; if staff are unavailable and not covered by back-up arrangements or outsourcing of key operations; and if our premises are inaccessible and not covered by one or more fallback sites.

- **Information systems risk:** This risk relates to all aspects of information systems, in terms of both continuity and security (data protection, crisis management procedures, infrastructure stability, etc).

- **External fraud risk:** Carrefour Banque has identified various types of external fraud that could adversely affect its operations, including (but not limited to) card fraud, identify fraud and document fraud.

- **Outsourcing risk:** For each outsourced service, a formal contract and Service Level Agreement are entered into so as to enshrine the service-provider's obligations in a contractual framework, including continuity of service. The inherent risks of outsourcing include (but are not limited to) under-performance or breach of contract by the service-provider, loss of control over the outsourced service, loss of know-how, and inadequately negotiated contracts.

- **Legal risk:** The main legal risk liable to affect Carrefour Banque is the risk that the drafting or interpretation of a contract with a customer or service-provider may lead to financial loss or an unwanted increase in the bank's commitments.

- **Strategy risk:** Strategy risk relates to the negative consequences of not being able to deliver on strategic objectives. However the Board of Directors, in its role overseeing senior management, regularly monitors attainment of Carrefour Banque's strategic objectives.

- **Reputational risk:** Reputational risk is the risk of an impairment in the value of Carrefour Banque, or more generally an adverse impact on its revenue or capital, as a result of events that harm its reputation or products.

- **Compliance risk:** This is the risk of incurring legal, administrative or disciplinary penalties, material financial loss or reputational damage, as a result of failure to comply with (i) directly-applicable laws and regulations (national or European), or (ii) with professional and ethical standards, or (iii) instructions from the effective directors specifically made pursuant to guidance from the supervisory body.

Carrefour Banque is subject to the regulatory obligations of Regulation 575/2013 of the European Parliament, and is in compliance with those obligations.

6.2 CREDIT RISK

For Carrefour Banque, credit risk is the risk that a debtor may not fulfil its contractual obligations. Insolvency of borrowers to whom the Company has advanced funds is one of the principal risks affecting its operations. Consequently, Carrefour Banque has specifically focused on systems designed to exercise control over the quality and solvency of its customers, such as:

- a decision-making support system which incorporates tools to handle credit scoring, budgets and credit references, checks negative reports, and takes into account events related to the war in Ukraine and the resulting inflationary pressures;

- active management of negotiated and legal recovery procedures;

- initiating divestments of exposures on a flow basis;

- permanent credit risk monitoring tools.

Provisions for credit risk are established in accordance with currently applicable accounting standards.

Credit risk management

Loan approval systems

The Carrefour Banque Group has its own in-house distribution network. Network sales staff are trained and sensitised to deal with issues relating to the prevention of over-indebtedness and the risk of financial exclusion, and approve loans on the basis of credit scoring and expert systems.

Organisational structure

Carrefour Banque has reinforced its risk management structure by creating a Risk Management and Internal Control Co-ordination department, bringing together the following functions:

1. Credit risk:
Responsible for loan acceptance policy, administration of decision-making tools used in the loan approval process, strategies for dealing with defaulting loans, estimating provisioning rates (used as the basis for the cost of risk calculations performed by the Finance Department), and checking the quality of the underlying assets in securitisation transactions.

2. Operational risks and risk mapping:
Responsible for compiling and maintaining risk mapping, and for monitoring and identifying operational risks.

3. Level 2 permanent control:
Responsible for preparing and executing the level 2 control plan, and for supporting business lines in level 1 control.

4. Compliance:
Responsible for oversight of financial security, control over outsourced critical or important services, protection of customer interests, ethical standards, and monitoring of regulatory requirements.

5. Fraud prevention and anti money laundering:
Responsible for establishing rules and for monitoring systems used to prevent fraud, money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

This reinforced organisational structure reflects Carrefour Banque's commitment to enhancing control over the risks it faces while protecting the interests of its customers and complying with currently applicable regulations.

Risk measurement and oversight

Governance of risk operates via:

- A Credit Risk Management Committee that meets quarterly, and consists of the Chief Financial Officer as well as representatives from operational management, sales, risk management, finance, marketing, compliance and permanent control functions. This Committee makes decisions on operational matters relating to control over credit risk. It establishes credit risk indicators, approves escalation criteria, flags up problem areas and disseminates information. The Committee's role is defined in the risk management policy.
- Carrefour Banque BNPP PF Risk Committee: this Committee meets quarterly, and brings together managers from major BNPP PF partners and the Carrefour Banque Risk Management department. It benchmarks trends in risk indicators, as well as assesses performance on legal and negotiated recovery performance.
- Board of Directors (four meetings a year): each Board meeting includes a presentation on risk trends, and action plans for controlling credit risk (both preventive and remedial measures).

Oversight of risk using risk monitoring indicators:

- Monthly review of defaults to total loans outstanding ratio.
- Monthly loan acceptance review: loan application acceptance rate, with focus on reconciling the decision per the expert system with the advisor's decision, by product and by sales representative.
- Monthly review of level of risk on approval by product, by sales representative and by advisor, in quantity and in amount, with distribution to sales representatives of lists of over-indebtedness referrals less than 3 months old.
- Monitoring of application profiles, application conversion (expert system decisions versus sales representative decision) and generational risk.
- Monthly review of "rejected-approved" applications by sales representatives, product and reason (system decision compared to sales representative decision), including applications initially rejected due to inadequate score, budget overrun or non-compliance with standards. The aim is to understand trends in applications initially rejected but then approved in order to identify additional training needs as well as the reasons why rejected applications are subsequently approved, and to see whether the system is too restrictive. Since 2008, the information system has required an explanation for any application initially refused but subsequently accepted.

- Monthly review of Cost of Risk, trends in over-indebtedness referrals and compromised loans, debt recovery referrals, and collections on debt recovery proceedings by counterparty.
- Daily review of in-house recovery effectiveness (number of calls made and received, percentage of regularisations, etc) by customer managers, group head and by phase, supplied to staff via the “risk weather report”, and to external service-providers.

Obligations related to the use of internal ratings systems to calculate capital requirements in respect of credit risk

After receiving clearance from the ACPR (the French banking regulator), the Risk Management Department reverted to the standard method from February 2021.

Non-doubtful exposures

Under IFRS 9, a distinction is drawn between non-doubtful exposures and restructured exposures (loans wholly or partially rescheduled or refinanced).

Doubtful exposures

The table below shows doubtful exposures, and the related impairment allowances.

	2022			2021		
(in thousands of euros)	Gross doubtful exposures (impaired assets and commitments provided for)	Impairment allowances on doubtful exposures	Net doubtful exposures	Gross doubtful exposures (impaired assets and commitments provided for)	Impairment allowances on doubtful exposures	Net doubtful exposures
Loans and advances to customers	107,536	75,459	32,077	207,815	143,865	63,950
TOTAL DOUBTFUL EXPOSURES	**107,536**	**75,459**	**32,077**	**207,815**	**143,865**	**63,950**

December 31, 2022 (in thousands of euros)	Not past due	More than overnight to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	More than 1 year	TOTAL
Loans and advances to customers	64,506	10,523	2,461	2,071	27,975	107,536
Impairment allowances on doubtful exposures	52,135	2,235	1,373	1,338	18,377	75,459
Doubtful exposures by time past due	**12,371**	**8,288**	**1,087**	**734**	**9,597**	**32,077**

December 31, 2022 (in thousands of euros)	Not past due	More than overnight to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	More than 1 year	TOTAL
Loans and advances to customers	89,902	19,932	2,366	12,728	82,886	207,814
Impairment allowances on doubtful exposures	50,113	2,506	1,253	9,389	80,603	143,865
Doubtful exposures by time past due	**39,789**	**17,426**	**1,112**	**3,339**	**2,283**	**63,950**

6.3 INTEREST RATE RISK ON THE BANKING BOOK

Overview of interest rate risk management

Carrefour Banque has two principal customer banking books denominated in euros (personal loans and revolving credit), for which specific interest rate hedging strategies are used.

For personal loans, Carrefour Banque's strategy is to contract interest rate hedges with a maturity profile which matches that of customer assets based on static data.

For revolving credit, the hedging strategy is based on 4-year observed dynamic data, within a range defined by upper and lower stop limits.

The objective is to protect the Group's financial margin by using plain vanilla interest rate swaps.

Interest rate risk is overseen by a monthly risk committee, which defines appropriate indicators and sets risk limits.

6.4 LIQUIDITY RISK

Carrefour Banque Group's exposure to liquidity risk is monitored via a liquidity policy approved by senior management as part of the Group's overall policies.

The refinancing position is assessed using internal standards, early warning indicators and regulatory ratios.

Liquidity risk management aims to address the following objectives:

- Refinancing buffer, based on a monthly review of projected cash surpluses and/or needs via a comparison between a static or dynamic projection of commitments received and a dynamic projection of customer outstandings.
- Compliance with Basel III liquidity ratios.
- Diversification of sources of refinancing (bonds, securitisation, negotiable debt instruments, savings deposits).
- Adequate back-up liquidity.

Note 7:

Employee remuneration and benefits

7.1 STAFF COSTS

Staff costs amounted to €46.3 million in 2022, compared with €53.8 million in 2021. The year-on-year change was mainly due to the strategic staff reorganisation exercise carried out in May, and the deconsolidation of the Belgian subsidiary in 2021.

Fixed and variable salaries and wages, as well as voluntary and statutory profit-sharing expenses, came to €30 million (versus €34 million in 2021); retirement benefits, pension costs and other social charges amounted to €16.2 million (versus €19.8 million in 2021); and payroll-based taxes and equivalents totalled €3.3 million (versus €3.7 million in 2021).

7.2 POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The cost of defined-benefit plans is determined at the end of each annual reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The calculation is based on an actuarial method that builds in assumptions about salary increases and the retirement age.

The Group's defined-benefit plans take the form of retirement benefits payable under collective agreements in a single lump sum on the retirement date. In accordance with currently applicable legislation and collective agreements, the Group pays a lump-sum benefit to each employee on retirement, expressed in number of months' salary (based on the salary paid in the twelve months preceding retirement) and determined according to the employee's length of service with the Group.

Net expense for the period

(in thousands of euros)	2022	2021
Service cost	797	-732
Interest expense	89	53
Expected return on assets	•	•
Amortisation of actuarial gains and losses	•	•
Other items	36	8
NET EXPENSE/(INCOME)	**850**	**-671**

Movement in the provision

(in thousands of euros)	TOTAL
Provision as of December 31, 2021	**-2,378**
Impact in income statement	850
Effect of changes in scope of consolidation	2,543
Benefits paid directly by the employer	-101
Other items	-66
Provision as of December 31, 2022	**848**

The decrease in the provision reflects the change in accounting policy due to the IFRS IC agenda decision.

Amount of the liability

Obligation (in thousands of euros)	TOTAL
Defined benefit obligation as of December 31, 2021	**10,198**
Provision	848
Fair value of assets	•
Gross obligation	848
Actuarial gains and losses	7,485
Defined benefit obligation as of December 31, 2022	**8,333**

Actuarial assumptions

Assumption	2022	2021
Age on retirement	60 - 65 years	60 - 65 years
Salary inflation rate	2.25%	2.0%
Social security charges rate	56%	56%
Discount rate	3.80%	0.80%

7.3 OTHER LONG-TERM BENEFITS

The Group operates a scheme that enables employees who work during part of their paid leave entitlement to save credits in exchange for future benefits. The provision recorded in respect of this scheme was €1.3 million as of December 31, 2022 and €1.4 million as of December 31, 2021.

7.4 EXECUTIVE REMUNERATION

Remuneration paid to key executives totalled €1.803 million for the year ending December 31, 2022, compared with €1.554 million for the year ending December 31, 2021.

Note 8:

Financing and guarantee commitments

8.1 FINANCING COMMITMENTS

Contractual value of financing commitments given and received by the Group:

(in thousands of euros)	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
Financing commitments given		
• to credit institutions	**704,000**	**549,000**
Hedging commitments	704,000	549,000
• to customers	**1,950,335**	**1,943,216**
Confirmed credit facilities available to customers	1,950,335	1,943,216
Hedging commitments	•	•
Other commitments given to customers	•	•
• pledges	**2,468**	**2,179**
• securities commitments	**414,000**	**414,000**
TOTAL FINANCING COMMITMENTS GIVEN	**3,070,804**	**2,908,395**
Financing commitments received		
• from credit institutions	**3,402,000**	**3,470,500**
Hedging commitments	1,777,000	1,845,500
Refinancing commitments	1,625,000	1,625,000
TOTAL FINANCING COMMITMENTS RECEIVED	**3,402,000**	**3,470,500**

8.2 SIGNED GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS GIVEN AND RECEIVED

(in thousands of euros)	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
Guarantee commitments given		
To credit institutions	•	•
To customers	**3,339**	**3,478**
Surety bonds (administrative, tax and other)	3,339	3,478
TOTAL GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS GIVEN	**3,339**	**3,478**
Guarantee commitments received	•	•
Surety bonds received	**115**	**115**
TOTAL GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS RECEIVED	**115**	**115**

8.3 OTHER GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS

Financial instruments posted as collateral

(in thousands of euros)	12/31/2022	12/31/2021
Securities posted as collateral	•	•

Financial instruments received as collateral

As of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, no financial instruments received by the Group as collateral or in reverse repos had been effectively sold or reposted as collateral.

Note 9:

Additional information

9.1 CHANGES IN SHARE CAPITAL

As of December 31, 2022, Carrefour Banque's share capital consisted of 6,614,184 shares with a par value of €15.3, all fully paid; 60% of the share capital is held by Carrefour SA, and 40% by BNP Paribas Personal Finance SA (BNPP PF).

On May 29, 2015, 89,828 new shares were issued on exercise of the share warrants held by BNPP PF, representing a capital increase of €1.4 million.

In 2010, 506,148 new shares with an aggregate par value of €7.8 million were issued in connection with acquisitions and asset-for-share exchange transactions involving in-store finance and insurance booths, the aim of which was to unite within Carrefour Banque the banking and insurance product distribution networks previously carried by various legal entities within the Carrefour Group. Of those newly-issued shares, 358,181 (€5.5 million) were issued in exchange for the transfer of the finance booths to Carrefour Banque.

9.2 CHANGES IN SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES OF SUBSIDIARIES ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE GROUP AND TO NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

The Carrefour Banque Group does not have any non-controlling interests in its consolidated financial statements.

9.3 BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

No business combinations took place in 2022.

9.4 RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions between the Carrefour Banque Group and related parties (the Carrefour Group and the BNPP PF Group) are concluded on the market terms prevailing on the date of the transaction.

The tables below show year-end balances and items of income and expense arising from transactions with other companies in the Carrefour and BNPP PF groups.

Related-party transactions – year-end balances

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021	
(in thousands of euros)	BNP PF	CARREFOUR	BNP PF	CARREFOUR
ASSETS				
Loans, advances and securities				
Current accounts	29,259	•	56,240	•
Loans	•	1,106,371	•	1,169,000
Sundry assets	**204**	**15,712**	**434**	**15,712**
TOTAL	**29,463**	**1,122,083**	**56,674**	**1,184,712**
LIABILITIES				
Deposits				
Current accounts	•	•	•	•
Other borrowings	•	•	•	•
Sundry liabilities	**10**	**29,678**	•	**5,968**
TOTAL	**10**	**29,678**	•	**5,968**
Financing and guarantee commitments				
Financing commitments received	**532,500**	**400,000**	**532,500**	**400,000**
Other guarantee commitments				
Other guarantee commitments received	**115**	•	**115**	•

Related-party transactions – income and expenses

	31/12/2022		31/12/2021	
(in thousands of euros)	BNP PF	CARREFOUR	BNP PF	CARREFOUR
Interest and equivalent income	70	5,768	66	5,923
Interest and equivalent expenses	-146	-9,198	-122	-7,450
Fee and commission income	1,372	•	1,624	•
Fee and commission expenses	-3,302	•	-3,290	•
TOTAL	**-2,005**	**-3,430**	**-1,722**	**-1,527**

9.5 MATURITY SCHEDULE

The table below breaks down financial assets and financial liabilities reported in the balance sheet by contractual maturity. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale financial assets are regarded as "undetermined" since these instruments are liable to be sold or redeemed prior to maturity. Derivative instruments (including CVA and DVA) are also regarded as "undetermined".

December 31, 2022 (in thousands of euros)	Undeter-mined	Overnight or on demand	More than overnight to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	TOTAL
Cash, central banks and postal chequing accounts	•	84,011	•	•	•	•	84,011
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	43,359	•	•	•	•	•	43,359
Hedging derivatives	15,078	•	•	•	•	•	15,078
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	29,924	•	•	•	•	•	29,924
Loans and advances to credit institutions at amortised cost	•	119,723	1,104,000	147,000	•	•	1,370,723
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	•	172,832	112,877	224,299	623,288	91,826	1,225,122
Securities at amortised cost	•	14	•	•	414,000	•	414,014
Remeasurement difference on interest rate hedged portfolios	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Financial assets by maturity	**88,361**	**376,580**	**1,216,877**	**371,299**	**1,037,288**	**91,826**	**3,182,231**
Central banks and postal cheque accounts	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	43,477	•	•	•	•	•	43,477
Hedging derivatives	34,533	•	•	•	•	•	34,533
Amounts due to credit institutions	•	31,732	•	•	320,000	•	351,732
Amounts due to customers	•	13,970	278,824	•	•	•	292,794
Debt securities in issue	•	5,291	758,000	440,500	881,002	•	2,074,211
Subordinated debt	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Financial liabilities by maturity	**78,010**	**40,411**	**1,036,824**	**440,500**	**1,201,002**	•	**2,796,747**

December 31, 2021 (in thousands of euros)	Undeter-mined	Overnight or on demand	More than overnight to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	TOTAL
Cash, central banks and postal chequing accounts	•	2,849	•	•	•	•	2,849
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,406	•	•	•	•	•	3,406
Hedging derivatives	910	•	•	•	•	•	910
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	82,107	•	•	•	•	•	82,107
Loans and advances to credit institutions at amortised cost	•	178,286	1,168,000	134,324	•	•	1,480,610
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	•	203,497	105,726	218,045	640,050	69,128	1,236,446
Securities at amortised cost	•	14	•	•	414,000	•	414,014
Remeasurement difference on interest rate hedged portfolios	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Financial assets by maturity	**86,423**	**384,646**	**1,273,726**	**352,369**	**1,054,050**	**69,128**	**3,220,342**
Central banks and postal cheque accounts	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	3,477	•	•	•	•	•	3,477
Hedging derivatives	7,541	•	•	•	•	•	7,541
Amounts due to credit institutions	•	20,848	•	•	360,000	•	380,848
Amounts due to customers	•	15,173	303,015	507	244	36	317,401
Debt securities in issue	•	3,153	147,000	985,000	1,006,228	•	2,135,075
Subordinated debt	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Financial liabilities by maturity	**11,018**	**40,411**	**450,015**	**984,493**	**1,365,984**	**36**	**2,844,342**

9.6 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CARRIED AT AMORTISED COST

The disclosures contained in this note should be used and interpreted with the utmost caution, for the following reasons:

- These fair values represent a snapshot estimate of the value of these instruments as of December 31, 2022. They are liable to fluctuate from day to day as a result of variations in a number of parameters, including interest rates and counterparty credit quality. In particular, these fair values may be materially different from the amounts actually paid or received on maturity of these instruments. In most cases, these remeasured fair values are not intended to be (and in practice could not be) realised immediately. Consequently, they do not represent the effective value of these instruments for the Carrefour Banque Group on a going concern basis.

- Most of the snapshot fair values are not meaningful, and hence are not taken into account in managing the Carrefour Banque Group activities that use these financial instruments.

	12/31/2022		12/31/2021	
(in thousands of euros)	Carrying amount	Estimated fair value	Carrying amount	Estimated fair value
Financial assets				
Loans and advances to credit institutions	1,370,723	1,370,616	1,480,610	1,480,610
Loans and advances to customers	1,225,122	1,224,395	1,236,446	1,235,762
Financial liabilities				
Amounts due to credit institutions	351,732	351,471	380,848	1,225,122
Amounts due to customers	292,794	292,778	317,401	317,401
Debt securities in issue	2,074,211	2,073,321	2,135,075	2,135,075

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

The fair values of the assets and liabilities mentioned in the table above were determined using the discounted cash flow method.

9.7 DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES

The schedule below shows information about the non-consolidated structured entities in which Carrefour Banque has an interest.

Entity	Year	Description of activity	Status	Amount advanced	Debt waivers
SCI Ambaville	2013	Social and ultra-social housing in Réunion Island	Ongoing	6,021	-4,015
TOTAL				**6,021**	**-4,015**

9.8 OPERATIONS OUTSIDE FRANCE

Carrefour Banque no longer had any subsidiaries or branches outside France as of December 31, 2022.

9.9 AUDITORS' FEES

(in thousands of euros, incl. VAT)	DELOITTE	MAZARS
Audit of financial statements	173	154
Non-audit services	25	25
TOTAL AUDITORS' FEES	**198**	**179**

For 2022, non-audit services mainly comprise accounting and financial information assurance engagements.

Statutory Auditors' report on the consolidated financial statements

Year ending December 31, 2022

To the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of Carrefour Banque SA,

Opinion

In accordance with the assignment entrusted to us by your General Meetings, we have conducted our audit of the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Carrefour Banque for the year ended December 31, 2022.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets and liabilities and of the financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2022, and of the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as endorsed by the European Union.

The opinion expressed above is consistent with the contents of our report to the Audit Committee.

Basis for our opinion

Auditing standards
We conducted our audit in accordance with professional standards applicable in France. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Our responsibilities under those standards are described in the section "Statutory auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements" below.

Independence
We conducted our audit engagement in compliance with the rules on independence specified in the Commercial Code and the auditing profession's Code of Ethics for the period from January 1, 2022 to the date of issuance of this report. Specifically, we provided no services prohibited by Article 5, Paragraph 1 of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014.

Justification of our assessments – Key audit matters

Pursuant to Articles L. 823-9 and R. 823-7 of the Commercial Code regarding the justification of our assessments, we draw your attention to the key audit matter that relates to those risks of material misstatement that, in our professional judgment, was of the most significance during the consolidated financial statements audit for the year, and our response to those risks.

Our assessment should be seen in the context of the consolidated financial statements audit taken as a whole, and of the formation of our opinion as expressed above. We do not express an opinion on consolidated financial statements elements taken in isolation.

MEASUREMENT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS IMPAIRMENT

Risk identified and key judgments

The Carrefour Banque group is exposed to credit risk and counterparty risk. These risks arise as a result of customers or counterparties inability to meet their financial obligations, and the Group recognises impairment allowances to cover the credit risks inherent in its operations.

Impairment allowances are determined using expected loss calculations performed in accordance with IFRS 9:

- for exposures classified in category 1: expected loss over a 12-month timeframe if credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition;
- for exposures classified in category 2 (significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition) and category 3 (known credit risk): calculation of expected loss to maturity.

Estimating expected and known credit losses requires the exercise of judgment, in particular:

- estimating expected losses for each category of exposure, while taking account of support measures and the lack of historical comparatives;
- assessing significant increases in credit risk that would lead to exposures being reclassified to a different category.

In the notes to the consolidated financial statements, Note 1, part 2 of Note 3.1, Note 4.6 (Loans and advances to customers, amounts due from customers) and Note 5.5 (Cost of Risk) address all aspects of the credit loss estimation.

Total impairment allowances against loans and advances in the balance sheet as of December 31, 2022 amounted to €106.6 million. Cost of Risk for the year ending December 31, 2022 was €53.7 million.

We regarded measurement of impairment losses against loans and advances as a key audit matter given the extent of the accounting estimates required to determine expected losses, especially in the context of persistent uncertainties arising from the conflict in Ukraine and pressures on energy and commodity prices, along with the return of inflation and a rapid rise in interest rates.

Our audit approach

With support from our credit risk experts, we reviewed the segmentation into portfolios and the mapping of provisioning models for each product family, including an analysis of the compliance of calculation methods and risk parameter calibrations with IFRS 9, with particular reference to:

- the criteria for determining a significant increase in credit risk;
- expected loss calculations (including calibration of probability of default and loss given default, and the use of forward-looking information).

We reperformed a check calculation of expected losses using our own tools, in order to obtain assurance that operational risk was controlled and that the methodology adopted by Carrefour Banque was correctly applied in the bank's own expected loss calculation tools.

We reviewed, on a sample basis, the operational implementation of impairment models, including a review of the quality of the computer applications used to calibrate risk parameters and the compliance of those applications with the relevant methodology.

Our IT experts tested the design and use of the IT controls in place within Carrefour Banque, including a review of general IT controls and interfaces specific to IFRS 9 cash flows.

We tested the design and use of level 1 controls put in place by Carrefour Banque in connection with the process used for calculation and back-testing of key risk parameters.

Finally, we assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures provided in Note 1, part 2 of Note 3.1, Note 4.6 and Note 5.5 of the consolidated financial statements in the context of economic uncertainty, and more generally with reference to the credit risk disclosure requirements of IFRS 7 and IFRS 9.

Specific verifications

We also carried out, in accordance with professional standards applicable in France, the specific verifications required by the law and regulations on the information about the Group presented in the Board of Directors' management report.

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

Other verifications and information specified by legal and regulatory requirements

Appointment as statutory auditors
We were appointed as Carrefour Banque S.A. statutory auditors by the Annual General Meetings of May 25, 2014 (Deloitte & Associés) and May 5, 2021 (Mazars).

As of December 31, 2022, Deloitte & Associés was in its nineteenth uninterrupted year as statutory auditor, and Mazars was in its second.

Responsibilities of management, and of those charged with governance, for the consolidated financial statements

It is management's responsibility to prepare consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS as endorsed by the European Union, and to implement such internal control as it determines necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, it is management's responsibility to assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern; to disclose in those financial statements any matters relating to the going concern; and to apply the going concern basis of accounting unless it is intended to liquidate the company or cease trading.

It is the Audit Committee's responsibility to oversee the process for the preparation of financial information and the effectiveness of internal control and risk management systems, as well as of internal audit, regarding procedures for preparing and processing accounting and financial information.

The consolidated financial statements have been closed off by the Board of Directors.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Objectives and audit approach

It is our responsibility to prepare a report on the consolidated financial statements. Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not guaranteed that an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error, and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could be reasonably expected to influence user's economic decisions taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As specified in Article L. 823-10-1 of the *Commercial Code*, our audit does not involve guaranteeing the company's viability or the quality of how it is managed.

As part of an audit in accordance with professional standards applicable in France, the auditor exercises professional judgment throughout the audit.

- identifies and assesses the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designs and performs audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtains audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for the auditor's opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or internal control override;

- obtains an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on its effectiveness;

- evaluates the appropriateness of accounting policies used and accounting estimate reasonableness as well as related disclosures made by management in the consolidated financial statements;

- concludes on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Those conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report, with the caveat that future events or conditions may cause a company to cease to continue as a going concern. If the auditor concludes that a material uncertainty exists, the auditor is required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are not provided or are inadequate, to issue a qualified opinion or disclaimer;

- evaluates the consolidated financial statements' overall presentation, and whether thy represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view of them;

- obtains what the auditor considers sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. The auditor is responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the consolidated financial statements, and for the opinion expressed on those financial statements.

Report to the Audit Committee

We submit a report to the Audit Committee that describes *inter alia* the scope of our audit, the work programme followed, and our findings. We also inform the Audit Committee of any significant deficiencies in internal control we have identified in regards to the procedures used for the preparation and processing of accounting and financial information.

The information contained in our report to the Audit Committee includes those risks of material misstatement that we determined were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters that we are required to describe in the present report.

We provide the Audit Committee with the written confirmation (as required under Article 6 of Regulation (EU) No. 537-2014) of our independence, within the meaning of the rules applicable in France and contained *inter alia* in Articles L. 822-10 to L. 822-14 of the Commercial Code and in the code of ethics of the French auditing profession. Where applicable, we also communicate with the Audit Committee about risks to our independence, and related safeguards.

The Statutory Auditors

Mazars Paris la Défense, March 29, 2023	Deloitte & Associés Paris la Défense, March 29, 2023
Anne VEAUTE	Anne-Elisabeth Pannier
Anne VEAUTE Partner	Anne-Elisabeth PANNIER Partner