

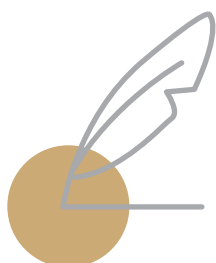


**ANNUAL
REPORT** | **20
20**

CA Indosuez Wealth (Europe)

Architects of Wealth

**FOR MORE THAN
145 YEARS, WE HAVE
WORKED CLOSELY WITH
ENTREPRENEURS AND
FAMILIES ALL OVER
THE WORLD, SUPPORTING
THEM WITH EXPERT
ADVICE. TODAY,
WE WORK WITH OUR
CLIENTS TO HELP
THEM BUILD, MANAGE,
PROTECT AND PASS
ON THEIR WEALTH.**



4 | CRÉDIT AGRICOLE GROUP

8 | INDOSUEZ WEALTH MANAGEMENT

- 9 Message from the General
Management of Indosuez Wealth
Group Management
- 10 Our key figures
- 12 Crescendo: Ambitions and
achievements in 2020
- 14 Macroeconomic Analysis

16 | ACTIVITY REPORT OF CA INDOSUEZ WEALTH (EUROPE)

- 17 Governing Bodies of the Bank
- 18 Activity Report of
CA Indosuez Wealth (Europe)
- 22 Changes in the balance sheet
- 23 Information on risks
- 25 Human Resources
- 26 Social Report - non-financial
information and information
relating to diversity
- 28 Report of the registered
independent auditor

35 | ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CA INDOSUEZ WEALTH (EUROPE)

- 36 Balance Sheet at 31 December 2020
- 38 Off-balance sheet items at
31 December 2020
- 39 Profit and loss account
- 41 Appendix as at 31 December 2020

AT
YOUR
SIDE
FOR
OVER
145
YEARS

Crédit Agricole Group includes Crédit Agricole S.A., as well as all of the Regional Banks and Local Banks and their subsidiaries.

PUBLIC

30.9 %
INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS

8.0 %
INDIVIDUAL SHAREHOLDERS

5.8 %
EMPLOYEE SHARE OWNERSHIP PLANS (ESOP)

NS⁽²⁾
TREASURY SHARES

HOLDING **44.7 %**

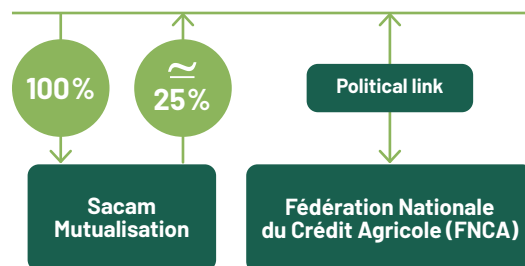
REGIONAL BANKS

10.9 M
COOPERATIVE SHAREHOLDERS
holding shares of

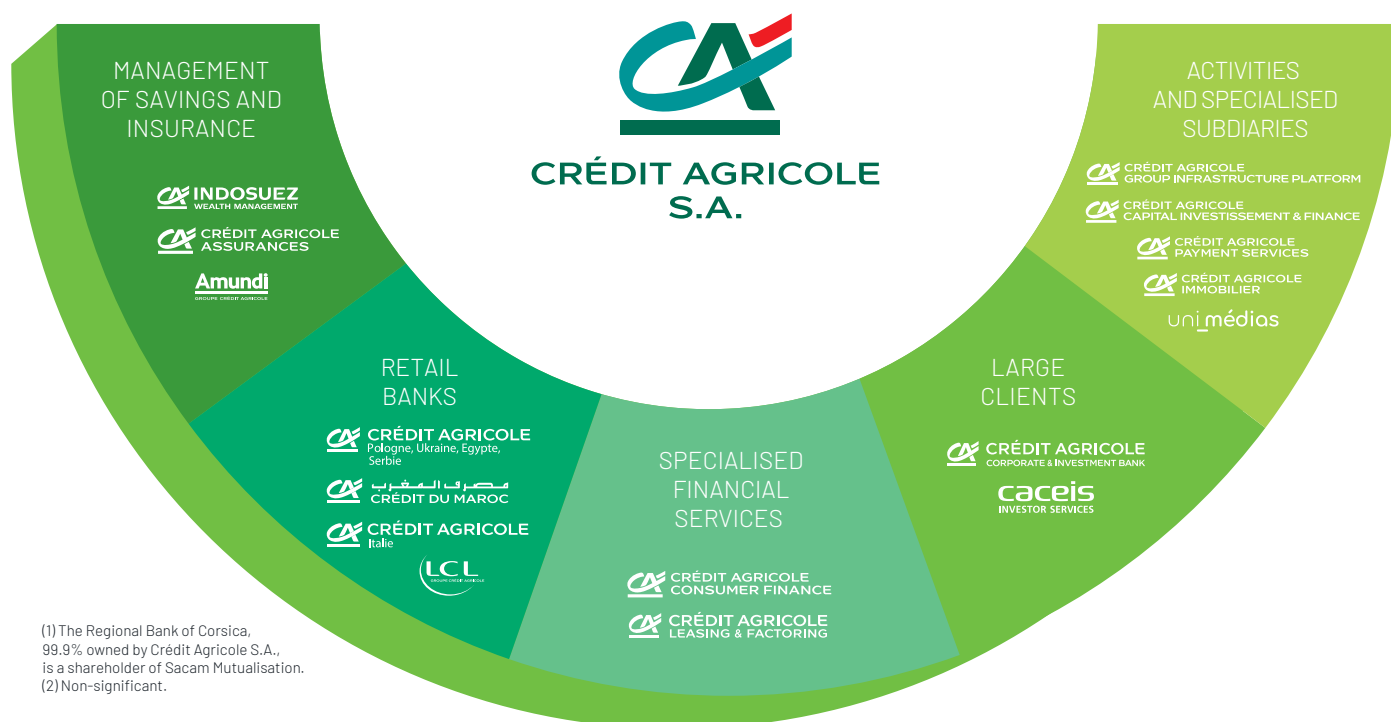
2,410
LOCAL BANKS

39
REGIONAL BANKS

jointly holding the majority of
Crédit Agricole S.A.'s share capital
through SAS Rue La Boétie⁽¹⁾



HOLDING **55.3 %**



(1) The Regional Bank of Corsica, 99.9% owned by Crédit Agricole S.A., is a shareholder of Sacam Mutualisation.
(2) Non-significant.



52

million
clients



1st

retail bank
in the European Union

Based on number of
retail banking clients



10,000

branches including

8,200

in France
Regional banks and LCL

48

countries




10th

Global
bank

Based on balance sheet.
Source: The Banker,
July 2020



1st

Asset Manager
in Europe

Source: IPE "Top 500 Asset
Managers" published in June 2020
based on assets under management
as at 31/12/2019



1st

Provider of
Financing to the
French Economy

Internal source:
Office of Economic Research



1st

Insurer
in France

Source: Argus de l'assurance,
December 2020, ranking
based on 2019 revenues

An aerial photograph of a tropical coastline. The left side of the image is dominated by a dense forest of palm trees, their fronds creating a textured, dark green pattern. A narrow strip of land separates the forest from a body of water on the right. The water is a light, milky turquoise color, suggesting a sandy or coral reef bottom. A small, white boat with a canopy is visible on the water, positioned towards the upper right. The overall composition is split vertically between the land and the sea.

**AS "ARCHITECTS OF WEALTH*",
WE PROVIDE OUR CLIENTS WITH
SPECIALIST ADVICE AND PREMIUM
SERVICES ACROSS ONE OF THE LARGEST
SPECTRUMS IN THE BUSINESS FOR
THE MANAGEMENT OF BOTH PRIVATE
AND BUSINESS WEALTH.
IN DOING SO, WE MAKE IT POSSIBLE
FOR OUR CLIENTS TO FOCUS ON
ACHIEVING THEIR PERSONAL GOALS
WHILE RELYING ON THE FLAWLESS
EXECUTION OF OUR TRADITIONAL
WEALTH MANAGEMENT SERVICES
AND THE FINANCIAL AND BANKING
SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE CRÉDIT
AGRICOLE GROUP.**

*** ARCHITECTS OF YOUR WEALTH.**



MESSAGE FROM THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF INDOSUEZ WEALTH MANAGEMENT GROUP



**Jean-Yves
HOCHER**

Chairman
CA Indosuez Wealth (Group)

The Covid-19 pandemic plunged the entire planet into an unprecedented situation.

In all the countries in which we are located, our teams were able to adapt and maintain the continuity of business, guaranteeing the highest quality of service. They succeeded in reinventing the ways they function and manage their relationships. Our clients therefore benefited from the active and quality support of our bankers and experts. We supplemented our usual communication with digital publications and announcements that were greatly appreciated by our clients.

Day after day, the women and men at Indosuez Wealth Management continued to work and unflinchingly pursue the rollout of our Crescendo 2022 corporate project.

Our value offering was enriched thanks to closer cooperation within Indosuez and with the other Group entities (Amundi, Crédit Agricole CIB, etc.).

Our plan to control costs and reinforce our efficiency continued to be implemented.

We also endeavoured to strengthen our offer in favour of more sustainable development and a more responsible economy across the board: management mandates and funds, structured products and private equity.

Lastly, the spirit of responsibility that united us throughout this unique crisis is illustrated by the many solidarity initiatives we took worldwide to support the most vulnerable sectors of the population.



**Jacques
PROST**

Chief Executive Officer of
CA Indosuez Wealth (Group)

The momentum of the digital transformation is strong in all geographic regions, notably with the first concrete project achievements such as the customised digital investment proposal for clients in Monaco and the digital client onboarding process in Luxembourg. The modernisation of Azqore's IT system, shared by all the regions, open us to one of the most innovative Fintech ecosystems able to respond to the future use by private bankers and their clients. Collaborative tools and remote working were deployed on a large scale. Our culture of innovation was reinforced with the opening of Innovation Lab in Paris and Cœur Collaboratif in Luxembourg, as well as the training of a community of Transformers - real ambassadors and vectors for change.

2021 brings a ray of hope, with the rollout of the vaccines.

It is thus with serenity that we look to the future and pursue the ambitious strategy initiated at the start of 2019. Over the last few months, we have reinforced Indosuez and built the foundations for 2021, which will see numerous strategic and structuring initiatives take shape. Especially, we have strengthened our presence vis-à-vis our clients and shown what makes us different in an increasingly demanding market.

Jean-Yves Hocher

Jacques Prost

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'JYH'.

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'JP'.

OUR KEY FIGURES

10



OUR PRESENCE IN 13 LOCATIONS AROUND THE WORLD

EUROPE

Belgium
Spain
France
Italy
Luxembourg
Monaco
Switzerland

AMERICAS

Brazil
Miami
Uruguay

MIDDLE EAST

United Arab Emirates

ASIA PACIFIC

Hong Kong SAR
New Caledonia
Singapore

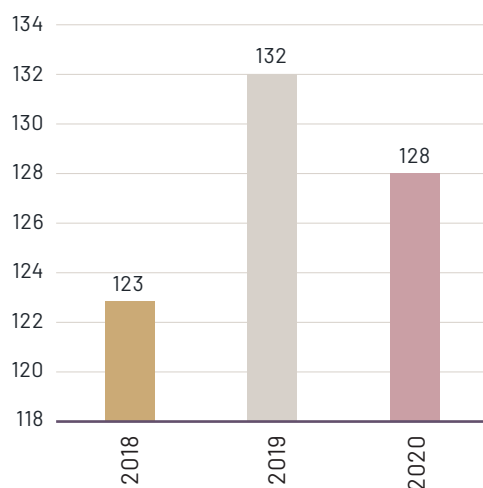


3,060

employees with multiple areas of expertise

ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT

BILLION €



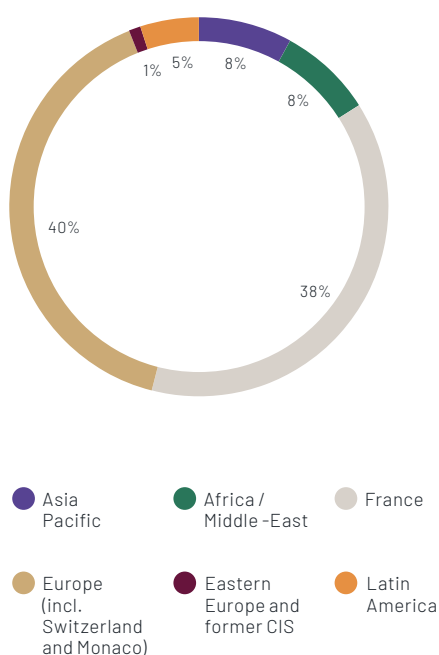
2020 EARNINGS

Indosuez Wealth Management recorded a slight decrease of -3% in its assets under management, to €128bn over the year ending 31 December 2020, due mainly to a negative currency effect of -€3.6bn. AuM remains close to the historical peak of end 2019 (€132.1bn).

NBI was stable at €820m despite the effects of the health crisis thanks to continuing strong commercial activity and the quality of our asset management. The strengthening of cost-cutting measures once again reduced expenditure. For the year as a whole, the underlying net earnings Group share increased by +8.4% to €72m.

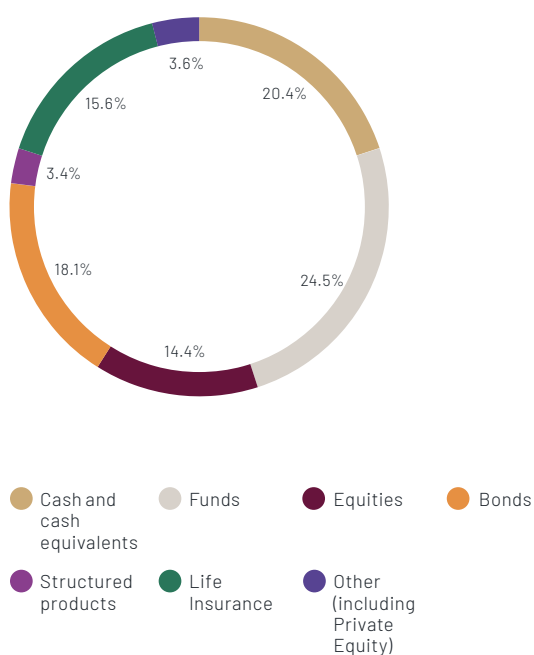
GEOGRAPHIC VIEW BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

Good diversification of client assets, bolstered by multiple growth drivers.



ASSET ALLOCATION

Diversified asset allocation, reflecting our ambition to protect and grow our clients' assets.



OUR RAISON D'ÊTRE: WORKING EVERY DAY IN THE INTEREST OF OUR CLIENTS AND SOCIETY

The Crescendo business project, launched in June 2019, is structured around three pillars shared with the Crédit Agricole group project and three pillars specific to our challenges and our business.

THE GROUP ELEMENT

OUR CLIENT PROJECT

OUR AMBITIONS

- Expand and better promote our offer in collaboration with other Group business lines and through innovative concepts
- Strengthen our positioning amongst major clients
- Improve quality of service and client satisfaction: aim for a zero-defect culture

SOME OF OUR ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2020

- Proactive support for our clients during the crisis worldwide (global digital events, weekly podcasts, market newswatches etc.)
- Enhancement of our Capital Markets offering
- Recognition of the quality of Indosuez's management (7 funds awarded 4 or 5 stars by Morningstar)
- Increased cooperation with Amundi
- Strengthening of the partnership between CA-CIB and Indosuez and the first achievements of the Private Investment Banking team with the Family holding company clients and promising current files
- Development of the credit activity and set-up of specific accelerated procedures
- Implementation of an action plan aiming to improve the client experience and eliminate irritants
- Organisation of a Customer Champions network
- Increase in co-construction experiences with the creation of a dedicated space (Innovation Lab)

OUR SOCIETAL PROJECT

OUR AMBITIONS

- Develop a responsible offer: ESG mandates and funds
- Pursue solidarity-based initiatives and support social entrepreneurship
- Acculturate our clients and employees to create The Crescendo business project, launched in June 2019, is structured around three pillars shared with the Crédit Agricole group project and three pillars specific to our challenges and our business.

SOME OF OUR ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2020

- Creation of a new management direction focused on Social and Environmental themes
- Launch of a range of mandates promoting more sustainable development and a more responsible economy addressed to the wealth clients of the Crédit Agricole Regional Banks in France
- The strengthening of our "responsible" offer in several asset classes (funds, structured products, private equity, etc.)
- An accumulation of awards in CSR (in Asia "Best Private Bank - Sustainable Investments" awarded by Asian Private Banker); in Switzerland "Outstanding Private Bank Switzerland - International Player", awarded by Private Banker International
- Numerous solidarity initiatives worldwide to support the sections of the population made vulnerable by the Covid-19 crisis
- Generosity of our employees: more than €400K in donations collected (including matching contributions by the bank)
- Citizen Days in Switzerland and Monaco: more than 160 employees at the service of various local associations
- Actions carried out by the Indosuez Foundation in France in favour of vulnerable persons and in Switzerland in the framework of environmental projects (reforestation, agroforestry, water management), economic development and raising the awareness of communities économique et de la sensibilisation des communautés
- Publication of the 1st sustainable development report by the Indosuez group
- Set-up of a global business line dedicated to the Societal Project with local contacts

OUR HUMAN PROJECT

OUR AMBITIONS

- Foster cross-functionality, autonomy and initiative
- Drive the digital transformation at all levels
- Promote gender diversity

SOME OF OUR ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2020

- Specific support and reinforcement of employee autonomy during the crisis
- Higher employee engagement: 6 point increase over one year in the commitment and recommendation Index
- Promotion of intrapreneurship (Product Owners)
- Launch of the Digital Academy encouraging individual training
- Increased use of collaborative tools
- Training in agile methodology
- Launch of the Career Academy at Azgore with 3 internal certifications: Project Management, Lead and Perform certifications
- Launch of an equal opportunity charter
- A greater number of women in the management bodies
- Roll-out of training programmes designed for women employees from the start of their career
- Having women at Indosuez speak out via 6 portraits published internally and externally

THE INDOSUEZ ELEMENT

ACCELERATE OUR DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

OUR AMBITIONS

- Be able to build digital solutions with fast results
- Enhance the Client Experience: simplify the client journey and digitisation of the processes/tools
- Disseminate a culture of innovation

SOME OF OUR ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2020

- Transfer of all entities to a single modernised IT system that can integrate the high value added external solutions offered by FinTechs
- Gradual realisation of strategic projects (investment proposals, CRM, digital channels)
- Numerous short-cycle initiatives led by product owners
- Massive deployment of remote working
- Opening of the Innovation Lab in Paris
- Creation of the "Cœur collaboratif" in Luxembourg to favour an agile and cross-functional co-creation culture
- Launch of the production of a new customised investment proposal tool in Monaco
- Deployment of the 100% digital onboarding process in Luxembourg...
- Creation of a community of 150 "Transformers", ambassadors and vectors of the cultural transformation
- Organisation of Lunch&Learn sessions dedicated to innovation

BOOST OUR OPERATING EFFICIENCY

OUR AMBITIONS

- Control costs
- Increase operational synergies
- Capitalise on the digital transformation

SOME OF OUR ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2020

- Realisation of cost-control goals
- Harnessing of operational synergies with other Group entities (Amundi, CACEIS, Regional Banks, etc.)

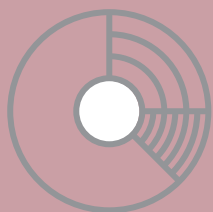
REINFORCE OUR COMPLIANCE SYSTEM

OUR AMBITIONS

- Improve KYC (Know Your Client)
- Structure and support the international sales strategy
- Strengthen the financial security system and prepare for regulatory developments

SOME OF OUR ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2020

- Finalisation of the internal and external corruption risk mapping
- Reinforcement of the anti-fraud procedure
- Incorporation of compliance values in the job description of new entrants and in the annual objective of the Bankers



2020 MACROECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND OUTLOOK FOR THE FINANCIAL MARKETS IN 2021



Vincent
MANUEL

Chief Investment Officer
Indosuez Wealth Management

The Covid-19 pandemic plunged the entire planet into an unprecedented situation both in terms of configuration and scale. At CA Indosuez (Switzerland) SA, as in all countries in which the Indosuez group operates, our teams displayed efforts and adaptability on par with the challenge, ensuring the continuity of business and guaranteeing the highest quality of service.

Rest assured that, in all our regions, today and in the future, you can count on the deep commitment of our staff, the extensive know-how of our experts and the resilience of our organisation to meet all your needs. The special attention required by the current economic and financial context, combined with the deep transformations underway, makes this commitment even stronger.

As Confucius said, "Only in winter does the pine tree show its true strength". It is undeniable that 2021 started under better auspices than last year, capitalising on solid fundamentals. Indeed, despite the persisting uncertainties, the development of efficient vaccines against Covid-19 has given households and businesses hope of a return to normal life.

Regarding the financial markets, given the excellent company results reported for the fourth quarter of 2020, there does not seem to be any doubt about the origin of the euphoria on the equity markets at

the start of this year. More globally, however, it appears that the financial markets are driven by other factors these days.

We call this the VISA syndrome:

Vaccines / Inflation / Stimulus / Accommodation:

- Vaccines: the varying paces of the vaccine rollouts are currently a determining factor of growth outlooks for 2021, with a clear advantage to the US and the UK, and a eurozone that is lagging behind, but expecting a more widespread rebound in the second half of the year;
- Inflation: in the space of a few months investors have switched from fears of recession to fears of a return of inflation, driving long-term rates up. Undoubtedly at the risk of making too much of it: after all, beyond the short-term base effects that we anticipate, unemployment remains high and the deflationary pressure of the previous decade has not disappeared, but a new economic policy can change the configuration;
- Stimulus: a historical USD1.900 billion stimulus package was voted through in the United States, with the economy already in a rebound phase and rising to the challenge of meeting the mid-year vaccination target; a context resulting both in higher growth expectations and fears of excessive fiscal support;
- Accommodation: the current situation is unusual, with the very rapid rebound of the US economy on the one hand, while on the other hand the US



Federal Reserve(Fed)has the intention to extend its accommodative stance up to 2023. The real fear for the markets would thus be that the recovery overheats, leading the Fed to abandon its zero-rate policy.

Behind this acronym there may lie a change in regime, or at the least a new equilibrium determined by the most pro-cyclical economic policy ever seen, in a US economy already expected to grow by 6% this year. In substance, no one can say at the present moment if this recovery will lead to a faster and more sustainable acceleration in wages and inflation. One thing is certain: a stronger recovery would result in a faster decrease in unemployment, which could again raise the question of a more rapid normalisation of short-term rates by the Fed, which has ruled out this prospect before 2023 for the time being.

Regarding long-term rates, they did not wait either for the Fed or for an answer from the economists, and the yield curve has been steepening since last summer. Two discoveries lie behind this steepening. Firstly, more a painful reminder than a discovery: the Fed does not control everything, and especially not 10-year yields. Secondly, long-term rates not only reflect inflation expectations (which could stabilise), but also the strength of the recovery (which is boosted by the stimulus plan).

Investors therefore find themselves faced with a complex equation: remain in bonds, which are starting to level off, or sell them to buy equities, with more attractive return prospects, but more volatile, and some of them are not immune to a rise in rates.

This context indeed signifies a significant repositioning by investors, from bonds into equities, and on the equity markets, from growth stocks to cyclical and discounted stocks. The surprise could also come from the Forex market, where a pause in the weakening of the dollar during this phase could weaken some of the less solid emerging countries if this appreciation were to gain strength.

In this complex and changing economic and financial environment, our experts are at your side to offer you their knowledgeable viewpoint and support you in achieving your ambitions.

Written on 11 March 2021

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Jacques PROST

Chairman

Olivier CHATAIN

Deputy Director

Jean-François ABADIE

Director

Gaétan DES RIEUX

Director

Bastien CHARPENTIER

Director

Paule CELLARD

Independent Director

Jean GUILL

Independent Director

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Olivier CHATAIN

Chief Executive Officer

Chairman of the Executive Committee

Pierre-Louis COLETTE

Deputy Chief Executive Officer

Eric POLGE

Directeur de la Clientèle

Nicolas BAYET

Head of Investment Solutions

Philippe BOURIN

General Secretary

Didier RABEL

Head of Human Resources

ACTIVITY REPORT OF CA INDOSUEZ WEALTH (EUROPE)

18



Olivier
CHATAIN

Chief Executive Officer
Chairman of the Executive Committee

During 2020, CA Indosuez Wealth (Europe) continued its wealth management activities to serve its high-end clients, both in Luxembourg and through its Belgian and Spanish branches.

In the unusual context of the past year, our teams displayed efforts and adaptability on par with the challenge, ensuring the continuity of business and guaranteeing the highest quality of service. Our business plan, Crescendo 2022, developed in 2018, provided to be extremely relevant and modern. We have made progress on each of its six pillars at each of our locations, whether our head office in Luxembourg or our two branches in Madrid and Brussels*.

** Given that CAIWE closed its Milan branch on 25 June 2020.*



**Eric
POLGE**

Directeur de la Clientèle
CA Indosuez Wealth (Europe)

THE CLIENT PROJECT

We have been able to serve clients without interruption, without loss, by increasing the roll-out of our products and services. This is reflected by the transformation of assets in our four regions towards our high-value added products and services, such as Indosuez funds, Advisory and Discretionary Management.

There were also innovations in Spain, where our teams successfully marketed an exclusive Private Equity fund, Portobello; in Belgium, with the development of a SICAV dedicated to the country's clients with attractive management performance; and in Italy, with the marketing success of the various "Corona bond" issues.

The Aliante project, which began this year in Italy, aims to roll out a new shared services model between our company and Crédit Agricole Italia. Drawing on the strong roots of Crédit Agricole Italia and Indosuez's international products and services platform, this project aims to maximise synergies within the Group in Italy and accelerate the acquisition of UHNWI (Ultra-High Net Worth Individual) clients.



**Antonio
LOSADA**

Chief Executive Officer
CA Indosuez Wealth (Europe) Spain Branch



**Baudoin
DE MARNIX**

Chief Executive Officer
CA Indosuez Wealth (Europe) Belgium Branch



**Marco
MIGLIORE**

Chief Executive Officer
CA Indosuez Wealth (Italy) S.p.A



**Nicolas
BAYET**

Global Head of Investment
Solutions

THE SOCIETAL PROJECT

Our bank responded to its *raison d'être*, "to be useful for its clients and society", with various support initiatives for those worst affected by the crisis.

For example, our employees chose to give up days of leave, which were transformed into donations to various associations working to combat the pandemic or to those in need. In Luxembourg, we also wanted to support the restaurateurs in our neighbourhood who were victims of this economic crisis.

Being responsible also means helping our clients build sustainable wealth. Throughout the year, we have enhanced our "green" offering through products or services, in our management and through structured products.



**Didier
RABEL**

Head of Human Resources
CA Indosuez Wealth (Europe)

THE HUMAN PROJECT

We have worked together well, made our workspaces more secure, introduced working from home incredibly quickly, and are now launching a project in Luxembourg to completely overhaul our work organisation involving a new real estate system and new working methods.



**Pierre-Louis
COLETTE**

Deputy Chief Executive Officer
CA Indosuez Wealth (Europe)

ACCELERATE OUR DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

The circumstances have led us to move faster on digital. 2020 was marked by the creation of a "Coeur collaboratif" in Luxembourg, a co-creation space promoting the culture of innovation. Our new CLM (Client Lifecycle Management) tool was launched with the digital onboarding of our clients. In 2020, employees from our 4 countries joined the "transformation" community created by the Group, as ambassadors and "early adopters" of the change.

BOOST OPERATING EFFICIENCY

During 2020, we kept our expenses under control and simplified our structures. On the financial front, we demonstrated our resilience, particularly in Luxembourg and Belgium.

In addition, Luxembourg is increasingly becoming a service centre for the entire Indosuez Group.

REINFORCE OUR COMPLIANCE SYSTEM

We aim to better manage and secure our compliance system. Thus, we have strengthened our teams this year in Belgium and Luxembourg and have made progress in terms of updating our clients' KYC files. 2020, our centenary year in Luxembourg, was therefore marked

by many achievements in all areas and in our four geographic areas, despite the crisis. The momentum of our business and the commitment of our teams allow us to plan for 2021 with ambition and determination to serve our European clients.

CHANGES IN THE BALANCE SHEET



Out of total balance sheet of €7.7 billion as at 31 December 2020, client deposits represented €6.55 billion, and interbank financing reached €0.63 billion.

On the asset side, accounts receivable from credit institutions as at the end of December 2020 stood at €2.58 billion and accounts receivable from clients at €2.64 billion.

The Bank's shareholders' equity as at 31 December 2020 stood at €452 million, net earnings for the financial year included, versus €467 million at the end of 2019.

The Bank did not buy back any of its own shares. It did not have any research and development activities.

Return on assets

As at 31 December 2020, the yield of assets of CA Indosuez Wealth (Europe) was close to -0.2%. Return on equity came in at -3.2% in 2020, versus -3.5% in 2019.

CHANGE IN EARNINGS

The loss for the 2020 financial year was €14,383,995 after taxes, compared with a loss of €16,311,264 in 2019, an improvement of 11.8%. This loss is primarily linked to the value adjustment recognised in respect of the CA Indosuez Wealth (Italy) S.p.A. subsidiary for €28,335,961, decreased slightly by an amount received from the Escrow Accounts as determined at the time of the acquisition, for €147,366.

This loss includes a negative contribution of €12,185,770 from the Luxembourg entity (including a negative amount of €28,530,577 linked to value adjustments on equity interests), a negative contribution of €4,091,113 from the Spanish branch, and a positive contribution of €1,892,888 from the Belgian branch.

Without these extraordinary items, the earnings for the financial year would therefore be a profit of €13,951,967.

In December 2020, CA Indosuez Wealth (Europe) merged with its subsidiary CA Indosuez Wealth (Insurance Brokerage). This operation led to a liquidating dividend of €112,238 for CA Indosuez Wealth (Europe).

The balance of retained earnings came to €5,788,733 after appropriation of earnings in 2019. The wealth tax reserves for 2015 were able to be released in the sum of €7,648,000. Given the loss for the financial year of €14,383,995, it is proposed that the General Meeting carry forward the non-distributable loss of €947,263.

STRATEGY FOR USING FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Bank's policy is to not be exposed to market risk.

Foreign exchange and interest rate risk are systematically hedged with Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank (CA-CIB) as part of risk limits set by the Group. The Bank does not have a trading portfolio and is subject to the simplified solvency ratio due to the absence of market risks.

At 31 December 2020, the Bank had limited commitments relating to client transactions in the following instruments: OTC derivatives (Forex, Equity, etc.) and listed derivatives (such as Options, etc.) it systematically and fully hedges its derivative transactions, with the Group first and foremost, and with top tier counterparties for certain limited activities, in keeping with EMIR.

The Bank is not active in credit derivative markets.

Quantitative information on financial instruments can be found in note 3 of the notes to the annual financial statements as at 31 December 2020.

RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY AND PRACTICES

LIQUIDITY RISK

Management of the liquidity risk of CA of Indosuez Wealth (Europe) is governed by the Crédit Agricole Group's corpus of management and supervision standards. These standards are supplemented by standards specific to CA-CIB's activity.

The main objectives are to:

- ensure the availability of an adequate level of liquidity in the short term in a crisis situation, and in the medium term, to ensure the commercial activities' sustainability;
- protect the Group's sales margins against a change in the price of access to liquidity.

The Asset and Liability Management department is responsible for managing liquidity risk based on the decisions of the decision-making body, the Board of Directors of CA Indosuez Wealth (Europe), which approves the system for the supervision and management of liquidity risk.

The Asset and Liability Management department notably monitors the change in liquidity and the portfolio of high quality, liquid assets (HQLA). Invoicing/internal remuneration grids are defined by CA-CIB's Asset and Liability Management "Scarce Resources" Committee.

Finally, CA-CIB's Market Risk Department (MCR) approves liquidity indicator models and methodologies and helps to define short-term limits. MCR produces short-term liquidity indicators daily (particularly liquidity stress tests) and monitors the consumption of short-term liquidity limits, with the presence in Luxembourg of a team specially dedicated to CA Indosuez Wealth (Europe).

In terms of regulatory ratios, at 31.12.2020:

- The LCR ("Liquidity Coverage Ratio") is 145%.
- The NSFR ("Net Stable Funding Ratio") is 130%.

These regulatory ratios are supplemented each month by ALMM (Additional Liquidity Monitoring Metrics), consisting of regulatory reporting that provides the relevant authorities with an understandable overview of the liquidity risk profile of CA Indosuez Wealth (Europe).

COUNTERPARTY RISK

All cash is placed in the CASA/CA-CIB Group, with the exception of residual deposits resulting from the balance of its daily commercial flows with leading institutions managing these flows.

INTEREST RATE RISK

Differences are managed for up to twelve months while strictly adhering to the "value at risk" limit set by our parent company.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK

Foreign exchange transactions are carried out for private clients with the CA-CIB Group, while adhering to the authorised limits.

CREDIT RISK

Credit is a support product that helps build client loyalty or optimise clients' assets. Credit, particularly for very important clients, has become a strategic component of offerings. However, it must contribute to creating a lasting relationship based on holding assets. These credit activities are part of a risk strategy designed by Indosuez Wealth Management or by CA-CIB's "Structured Finance Solutions" or "Structured Finance" business lines.

OPERATING AND OTHER RISKS

This category includes all other risks not previously mentioned. Operating risk is managed on a daily basis by all employees conducting operations while following strict procedures. In case of an incident, the Permanent Control department ensures that issues are resolved and that corrective measures are established. Ethical or financial security risks and legal risks are monitored respectively by the Compliance department and the Legal department within the framework of specific committees, amongst other things.

Additionally, the Bank has developed a system that aims to support and decentralise, at the business line managerial level, direct monitoring of compliance with applicable regulations and procedures within teams. This is done to guarantee risk management. This system applies to all departments of our Bank, as well as within our branches in Belgium and Spain.

RISK MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE

The management and monitoring of credit risks have been placed under the responsibility of the local Risk and Permanent Control (RPC) office of CA Indosuez Wealth(Group) within its client "counterparty risk" unit. The tracking of "ongoing risks", which include operating risks, among others, is conducted by the Permanent Control department.

CREDIT DECISIONS

Credit decisions are taken using the double signing principle. Credit-granting powers are delegated to the Front Office, which makes offers and commitments on credit requests. To grant credit, a member of the Risk and Permanent Control department must issue a favourable opinion (with conditions, if necessary) and provide a second signature validating the request. If an unfavourable opinion is given, the application may be sent to a higher level for a decision in an appeal procedure.

Credit applications also include a counterparty rating system, a central mechanism of the Basel III process, which has been automated since July 2007 for the Wealth Management activities. This system makes it possible to continuously determine capital requirements and contributes to setting a fair price for transactions. An electronic workflow system ensuring that operations are fully traceable was deployed for the Luxembourg entity and its branches.

CREDIT-GRANTING POWERS

Local credit-granting powers are limited to the Wealth Management activities. Direct and indirect counterparty risks relating to banks and other financial institutions are outside the scope of locally delegated powers. Lending to these institutions must be authorised by the CA-CIB Risk Department. However, some "corporate" operations have been recorded on the ledgers of the Bank within the scope of activities validated by CA-CIB and with its express authorisation.

During 2020, the Human Resources Department took particular care to prevent the spread of COVID-19 within CAIWE's premises.

To this end:

- Employee protection processes (distribution of masks and hand sanitiser, neutralisation of certain offices to maintain social distancing, etc.) have been implemented in all countries, and the Luxembourg system was audited, which led to an ASTF (Association for Occupational Health of the Financial Sector) certification.
- The bank also rolled out work-from-home arrangements and encouraged its employees to take advantage of them, offering them specific training courses to learn how to work in this context.

No cases of on-site contamination were observed across Indosuez Europe's entire scope.

At the same time, as for the previous year, the Human Resources Department focused its efforts on managing the payroll.

The regulatory training plan was completed, organised with remote sessions due to the health situation. In addition, the number of new hires in Luxembourg remained high and comparable to 2019 despite the health situation. This sustained activity also resulted in a number of transfers carried out in 2020 which was comparable to 2019 for Luxembourg. The file review process "Improving KYC and Documentation 2" (ACDC2) has also been subject to special attention, resulting in the use of a significant number of fixed term contracts in the 3 countries.

At 31 December 2020, permanent and fixed-term contracts amounted to 351.51 FTE in Luxembourg, including 24.4 fixed-term contracts. The branches had 40.4 FTE in Belgium (including 2 fixed-term contracts) and 71.54 FTE in Spain (including 6 fixed-term contracts). Fixed-term contracts are mainly linked to the ACDC2 project.

Therefore, the total headcount of CA Indosuez Wealth (Europe) was 463.45 FTE at 31/12/2020, of which 431.05 FTE were on permanent contracts and 32.4 FTE were on fixed-term contracts.

The French act of 23 July 2016 on the publication of non-financial information and information relating to diversity by certain large companies and certain groups (hereinafter the "NFR Act") applies to the Group as of the 2017 financial year. This law requires the companies concerned, including banks, to publish in their management report or in a separate report relevant information on their policies, the related risks and the results obtained with regard to social, environmental, staff, respect for human rights and the fight against corruption, as well as diversity in the composition of their Board of Directors or Supervisory Board.

In accordance with the provisions of the NFR Act, CA Indosuez Wealth (Europe) is however exempted from such publication because of the issue of a consolidated report by its parent company Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank. This report, known as the "Registration Document", is available on the CA-CIB website at the following address:

<http://insideano.ca.cib/InsideLiveFR/Essentials/MediaLibrary/AnnualReport/Pages/default.aspx>

Post-closing events for the 2020 financial year and outlook for 2021

No major events occurred after the close of 2020.

CA Indosuez Wealth (Europe) does not anticipate any significant changes in its activity during 2021, except for the planned merger currently under way with its subsidiary CA Indosuez Wealth (Italy) S.p.A., which will be effective by mid-October 2021.

Luxembourg, 18 March 2021
The Board of Directors

2020 KEY FIGURES

(book value – in EUR)	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
Balance sheet	7,700	8,040
Equity	452	467
Net profit	-14.4	-16.3
Workforce at end of year	625*	616*
Solvency ratio (COREP)	18%	18%
Return on Equity (ROE)	-3.2%	-3.5%

** Including CA Indosuez Wealth (Italy) S.p.A.*


Ernst & Young

Société anonyme

 35E, Avenue John F. Kennedy
 L-1855 Luxembourg

Tel: +352 42 124 1

www.ey.com/en_lu

B.P. 780

L-2017 Luxembourg

R.C.S. Luxembourg B 47 771

TVA LU 16063074

Report of the registered independent auditor

To the Board of Directors of
 CA Indosuez Wealth (Europe)
 Limited Liability Company (société anonyme)
 39, allée Scheffer
 L-2520 Luxembourg

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have carried out an audit of the financial statements of CA Indosuez Wealth (Europe) (the “Bank”) at 31 December 2020 along with the profit and loss account for the financial year ended on that date, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the main accounting methods applied.

In our opinion, the enclosed financial statements give a faithful image of the Bank’s financial position at 31 December 2020, and of the earnings for the financial year ended on that date, in accordance with the statutory and regulatory obligations relating to the preparation and presentation of financial statements in force in Luxembourg.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in compliance with Regulation (EU) No 537/2014, the law of 23 July 2016 on the audit profession (the “law of 23 July 2016”) and international audit standards (“ISAs”), as adopted for Luxembourg by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (“CSSF”).

Our responsibilities under this regulation, this law and these standards are described in more detail in the section “Responsibilities of the registered independent auditor for the audit of financial statements” of this report. We are also independent from the Bank, in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Accountants, including the international standards of independence, published by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (the “IESBA Code”), as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF, and the ethics rules applied to the audit of financial statements, and we have fulfilled the other responsibilities incumbent upon us according to these rules. We consider that the evidence we have gathered is sufficient and appropriate to form the basis of our audit opinion.

Key issues of the audit

The key issues of the audit are the issues that, in our professional judgement, were the most important in the audit of the financial statements for the period under review. These issues were explored within the context of our audit of the financial statements taken as a whole, and for the purposes of forming our opinion regarding them, and we do not express a separate opinion regarding these issues.



Key elements of the audit	How these key elements were addressed during our audit
<p>Assessment of value adjustments in respect of bad debt</p> <p>The client credit facility activity is a strategic component of the Bank's offering to its non-banking clients.</p> <p>The Bank's policy is to recognise specific value adjustments in respect of any bad debt or unrecoverable debt resulting from this activity. The total value adjustments correspond to the positive difference between the gross book value of the debts concerned and their estimated recoverable value. The Bank re-examines all of its assets regularly and at least quarterly and assesses whether there is any evidence that a debt has lost value.</p> <p>We considered that the valuation of value adjustments associated with loans granted to clients constitutes a key element of the audit. In fact, the determination of these value adjustments requires judgement, taking into account the complex and subjective nature of estimating future cash flows, evaluating guarantees received, where applicable, and determining provisioning rates. This element is particularly important since accounts receivable from clients constitute an important component of the Bank's overall balance sheet.</p> <p>At 31 December 2020, accounts receivable from clients total EUR 2,639.8 million (i.e. 34.3% of the balance sheet total on that same date), taking account of value adjustments posted for EUR 2.2 million.</p> <p><i>Refer to note 3 of the notes to the financial statements.</i></p>	<p>We examined the system set in place within the Bank to identify debts to be impaired and to assess the total value adjustments to be entered in the accounts.</p> <p>We tested the correct application of audit procedures in this matter.</p> <p>This included checks in connection with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The process for identification of the sensitive, doubtful nature of debts - The process for monitoring limit breaches and guarantees which have become insufficient; - The review and approval by the competent committees of value adjustments to be recognised, used or written back; - The process for valuation of guarantees received, where applicable, as hedging of loans granted; - Determination of specific value adjustments taking account of the quality criterion attributed to the counterparty and estimated future cash flows. <p>We carried out substantive audit procedures on all impaired loans. We critically examined the assumptions applied by the Bank for the determination of value adjustments.</p> <p>Furthermore, based on a sample of non-impaired loans - a sample made up of key elements and elements selected randomly -, we critically examined the evidence gathered by the Bank enabling it to consider these debts as not doubtful.</p>



Key elements of the audit (continued)	How these key elements were addressed during our audit (continued)
<p>Assessment of provisions for specific risks</p> <p>The Bank provides its services to a private client base made up of a large number of customers. Although these activities are carried out in the context of defined internal procedures, the Bank is involved in some disputes with its clients.</p> <p>Its policy consists of recognising provisions for specific risks when certain conditions are met.</p> <p>We considered that the valuation of provisions for specific risks constitutes a key element of the audit. In fact, the decision to enter a provision into the accounts or not and the determination of the amount of that provision requires judgement due notably to the difficulty in calculating the outcome of pending disputes. Determination of provisioned amounts is very dependent on the assumptions applied by the Bank.</p> <p>At 31 December 2020, provisions for specific risks total EUR 1.8 million.</p>	<p>We took cognisance of the procedure for valuation of provisions for specific risks.</p> <p>Every quarter as a minimum, we met General Management, the Legal Department and key managers of the control functions in this area.</p> <p>Our work also included the following procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment of the justification of the assumptions applied by the Bank for determination of the provisions for specific risks based on the documents and information available; - Analysis of movements in respect of provisions for specific risks observed over the financial year; - Examination of client complaints received during the financial year; - Analysis of responses made by lawyers and external legal advisers hired by the Bank to our requests for external confirmation.
<p><i>Refer to note 15 of the notes to the financial statements.</i></p>	



Valuation of the subsidiary CA Indosuez Wealth (Italy) S.p.A.

At 31 December 2020, the Bank held 99.998% of the capital of CA Indosuez Wealth (Italy) S.p.A., a banking company governed by Italian laws and regulations; the *Sale and Purchase Agreement* ("SPA") was signed on 6 November 2017.

The acquisition price of the Italian subsidiary at 31 December was EUR 175.8 million, taking into account the price revision clauses that occurred in previous financial years and the capital increase of EUR 15 million carried out in 2020.

As at 31 December 2019, the Bank had recorded a valuation adjustment of EUR 46.9 million to reflect the deterioration of CA Indosuez Wealth (Italy) S.p.A.'s financial position since its acquisition.

As at 31 December 2020, the Bank's valuation of its subsidiary led to an additional value adjustment of EUR 28.3 million, bringing the total value adjustment to EUR 75.2 million at the end of the 2020 financial year.

We verified that:

- The changes in 2020 in the subsidiary's gross value were duly documented;
- We ensured that the valuation method of the subsidiary used by the Bank is in line with recognised valuation methodologies. To the extent provisional data was retained to estimate the value of the subsidiary, we verified that the incorporation of definitive data had no significant impact on the valuation;
- We verified that the amount of the value adjustment ascertained at 31 December 2020 was in line with the valuation retained by the Bank.

We also sent audit instructions to CA Indosuez Wealth (Italy) S.p.A.'s external auditors and reviewed their conclusions in detail.

Refer to notes 7, 8, 11 and 22.2 of the notes to the financial statements.



Other information

Responsibility for other information lies with the Board of Directors. Other information is made up of the information contained in the management report but does not include the financial statements and our registered independent auditor's report on these financial statements.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not extend to other information and we do not express any form of assurance about this information.

Regarding our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility consists of reading other information and, in so doing, assessing whether there is significant inconsistency between that information and the financial statements or the knowledge that we have acquired during the audit, or whether other information seems otherwise to comprise a significant misstatement. If, in the light of the work we have carried out, we conclude on the presence of a significant misstatement in other information, we are required to report this fact. We have nothing to report in this respect.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors regarding the financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for a faithful preparation and presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the statutory and regulatory obligations relating to the preparation and presentation of financial statements in force in Luxembourg, and also for the internal control that it considers necessary in order to allow the preparation of financial statements that do not contain any significant misstatements, whether these originate from fraud or from error.

During the preparation of financial statements, it is the responsibility of the Board of Directors to evaluate the Bank's capacity to continue its operation, to communicate, where applicable, the questions relating to continuity of operation and to apply the accounting principle of continuity of operation, unless the Board of Directors intends liquidating the Bank or ceasing its activity or if any other realistic solution is offered to it.

Responsibilities of the registered independent auditor for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements, considered as a whole, do not contain any significant misstatements, whether these originate from fraud or from error, and to issue a registered independent auditor's report containing our opinion. Reasonable assurance corresponds to a high level of assurance, which does not, however, guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 537/2014, the law of 23 July 2016 and the ISAs, as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF, will always make it possible to detect any significant misstatements which might exist. Misstatements may originate from fraud or from error and are considered significant when it is reasonable to expect that, individually or collectively, they might influence the economic decisions which users of the financial statements take based on the financial statements.



In the context of an audit conducted in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 537/2014, the law of 23 July 2016 and the ISAs, as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF, we exercise our professional judgement and demonstrate critical thinking throughout this audit. In addition:

- We identify and assess the risks that the financial statements may contain significant misstatements, whether these originate from fraud or error, conceive and implement audit procedures in response to these risks, and bring together sufficient and appropriate proof on which to base our opinion. The risk of non-detection of a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than that of a significant misstatement resulting from error, since fraud can involve collusion, falsification, intentional omissions, false declarations or evasion of internal control;
- We acquire an understanding of the elements of the internal control relevant for the audit in order to conceive audit procedures appropriate to the circumstances and not with a view to expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control;
- We assess the appropriate nature of the accounting methods applied and the reasonable nature of the accounting estimates made by the Board of Directors, along with the corresponding information provided by the latter;
- We draw a conclusion regarding the appropriate nature of the use by the Board of Directors of the accounting principle of continuity of operation and, depending on the proof obtained, regarding the existence or not of a significant uncertainty associated with events or situations likely to throw significant doubt on the Bank's capacity to continue its operation. If we conclude on the existence of a significant uncertainty, we are required to draw the attention of the readers of our report to the information provided in the financial statements regarding this uncertainty or, if this information is not adequate, to express a modified opinion. Our conclusions are based on the proof obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or situations could require the Bank to cease its operation;
- We assess the overall presentation, form and content of the financial statements, including the information provided in the notes, and assess whether the financial statements represent the operations and underlying events in a way likely to give a faithful image.

We advise the corporate governance managers in particular of the extent and envisaged schedule of the audit work and our major findings, including any major deficiencies in internal control that we have noted during our audit.

Among the issues communicated to the people responsible for corporate governance, we determine which issues were most important in the audit of the financial statements for the period under review: these are the key issues of the audit. We describe these issues in our report unless legislation or regulation prevent publication of them.



Report on other statutory and regulatory obligations

We were designated as the registered independent auditor by the meeting of the Board of Directors on 06 December 2019, and the total term of our mission, without interruption, including extensions and previous renewals, is 15 years.

The management report conforms to the financial statements and has been drawn up in accordance with the applicable legal requirements.

We confirm that we have not supplied any services other than audit services that are prohibited as referred to in Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 and that we remained independent vis-à-vis the Bank during the audit.

Ernst & Young
Limited liability company (société anonyme)
Registered independent auditing firm

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'ST' or 'Sylvie Testa', enclosed in a light blue rectangular box.

Sylvie Testa

Luxembourg, 18 March 2021

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

ASSETA

(expressed in EUR)	Notes	2020 EUR	2019 EUR
Cash, credit balances with central banks, and post office cheque accounts	3, 4	1,803,920,555	889,819,051
Accounts receivable from credit institutions	3, 12		
Demand debts		318,088,642	327,272,121
Other receivables		2,265,919,602	3,386,317,970
		2,584,008,244	3,713,590,091
Accounts receivable from clients	3, 12, 23.2	2,639,820,458	2,780,909,113
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	3, 5, 6		
From public issuers		139,802,068	111,358,993
		139,802,068	111,358,993
Equity interests	6, 8	45,209	45,209
Shares in affiliated companies	6, 7, 8	472,196,904	485,877,502
Intangible assets	9	3,487,456	1,731,003
Tangible assets	10	7,380,224	7,830,700
Other assets	11	17,142,905	21,570,751
Accruals		32,122,876	27,314,663
Total assets		7,699,926,899	8,040,047,076

The notes are an integral part of the annual accounts.

LIABILITIES

(expressed in EUR)	Notes	2020 EUR	2019 EUR
Accounts payable to credit institutions	3, 12		
Demand debts		160,036,732	333,532,749
Debts with agreed maturity dates or notice periods		466,382,708	471,971,279
		626,419,440	805,504,028
Accounts payable to clients	3, 12		
Other debts			
Demand debts		5,250,271,334	4,932,960,238
Debts with agreed maturity dates or notice periods		1,301,668,676	1,745,096,159
		6,551,940,010	6,678,056,397
Other liabilities	14	22,456,053	24,384,288
Accruals		10,634,005	23,823,691
Provisions			
Other provisions	15	34,040,713	39,478,798
		34,040,713	39,478,798
Special items with a share of reserves	16	2,075,356	2,075,356
Subscribed capital	17, 19	415,000,000	415,000,000
Reserves	18, 19	45,956,584	54,197,784
Earnings carried forward	19	5,788,733	13,837,998
Net result for the period	19	(14,383,995)	(16,311,264)
Total liabilities		7,699,926,899	8,040,047,076

The notes are an integral part of the annual accounts.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

(expressed in EUR)	Notes	2020 EUR	2019 EUR
Contingent liabilities	3, 20.1	141,001,008	151,539,343
Of which:			
Guarantees and assets pledged as collateral security		141,001,008	151,539,343
Commitments	3, 20.2	1,163,714,508	921,331,439
Fiduciary transactions		17,360,581	23,485,036

The notes are an integral part of the annual accounts.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

EXPENSES

(expressed in EUR)	Notes	2020 EUR	2019 EUR
Interest and similar expenses		17,818,344	50,112,073
Fees paid		12,399,280	14,692,400
Administrative overhead expenses			
Staff expenses including:	23	63,180,778	75,189,196
- salaries and wages		53,724,695	64,462,513
- social security contributions		5,667,752	5,985,339
of which:			
- social security contributions covering pensions		2,091,782	2,899,651
Other administrative expenses	24	51,142,364	58,811,343
		114,323,142	134,000,539
Value adjustments in respect of intangible and tangible assets	9,10	2,553,415	2,399,150
Other operating expenses	22.1	4,088,969	2,120,021
Value adjustments in respect of receivables and provisions for contingent liabilities and for commitments		933,331	358,489
Value adjustments in respect of securities considered long-term investments, equity interests and shares in affiliated companies	8	28,530,577	16,949,802
Taxes on earnings from ordinary activities	22.3	-	-
Other taxes not appearing in the above items	22.3	612,737	1,063,432
Total expenses		181,259,795	221,695,906

The notes are an integral part of the annual accounts.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

INCOME

(expressed in EUR)	Notes	2020 EUR	2019 EUR
Interest and similar income		50,850,313	85,579,081
of which:			
<i>Interest and similar income from fixed-income securities</i>		<i>1,808,263</i>	<i>1,172,066</i>
Income from securities			
Income from equity interests		68,289	136,578
Income from shares in affiliated companies		857,458	1,907,438
		925,747	2,044,016
Fees received	21	85,528,524	93,589,735
Earnings from financial transactions		15,539,201	12,419,059
Other operating income	22.2	14,032,015	11,752,751
Loss for the year		14,383,995	16,311,264
Total income		181,259,795	221,695,906

The notes are an integral part of the annual accounts.

NOTES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

Note 1 – General information

Crédit Agricole Luxembourg S.A. (hereinafter the “Bank” or “CAL”) was formed on 28 February 2003, following approval by the Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders of Crédit Agricole Indosuez Luxembourg S.A. (hereinafter “CAIL”), of the CAIL split-off plan, approved on 10 January 2003 by the Board of Directors of CAIL.

CAIL had been created in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on 19 July 1989 in the form of a limited liability company under Luxembourg law.

The demerger of CAIL was carried out by the transfer of its entire asset base on 28 February 2003 with retroactive effect to 1 January 2003 to Crédit Agricole Indosuez Luxembourg S.A. and Crédit Agricole Investor Services Bank Luxembourg S.A.

Crédit Agricole Indosuez Luxembourg S.A. thus took over the traditional activities of services delivered to private clients, including account keeping, lending, custody of securities, portfolio management, investment advice, and related activities.

Following the decision of the Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders of 1 July 2005, Crédit Agricole Indosuez Luxembourg S.A. proceeded with the takeover merger on 1 July 2005, with retroactive effect to 1 January 2005, of its subsidiary Crédit Lyonnais Luxembourg S.A. (hereinafter “CLL”). The Extraordinary General Meeting also decided on this same date to change the name of Crédit Agricole Indosuez Luxembourg to Crédit Agricole Luxembourg S.A.

As mentioned in the notarised merger declaration dated 26 April 2008, Crédit Agricole Luxembourg S.A. carried out the takeover merger on 26 April 2008, with accounting effect on 1 January 2008, of its subsidiary Crédit Agricole Luxembourg Bank S.A. (hereinafter “CALB”).

On 3 November 2011, the Bank became a subsidiary of Crédit Agricole Private Banking through a transfer of the 195,480 shares constituting the Bank's share capital held by Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, a bank under French law.

On 6 July 2012, the Bank created a branch in Spain under the name of Crédit Agricole Private Banking España (hereinafter “CAPBE”). In October 2012, this entity took over a private banking business of the Spanish branch of Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Banking (“CA-CIB”). The contribution to the total balance sheet was EUR 264 million, 3.4% of the Bank's balance sheet at 31 December 2020. The impact on the Bank's net earnings for 2020 was EUR (4,091,113).

On 12 April 2013, the Bank carried out a cross-border merger with its subsidiary Crédit Agricole Van Moer Courtens (“CAVMC”) and created the subsidiary Crédit Agricole Private Banking Belgium (hereinafter “CAPBB”). Its contribution to the total balance sheet was EUR 204 million, 2.6% of the Bank's balance sheet at 31 December 2020. The impact on the Bank's net earnings for 2020 was EUR 1,892,888.

On 9 December 2014, the Bank created a branch in Italy under the name of Crédit Agricole Private Banking Italia (hereinafter “CAPBI”). In October 2019, this branch carried out a transfer of assets to the Bank's subsidiary, CA Indosuez Wealth (Italy) S.p.A. This branch was closed in 2020.

In 2015, the Bank carried out a takeover merger of its subsidiaries CAGP Belgium and Jumillia.

The Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders of 15 January 2016 decided to change the company name from Crédit Agricole Luxembourg to CA Indosuez Wealth (Europe).

Following the decision of the Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders of 19 December 2016, the Bank proceeded with the takeover merger as of 19 December 2016, without retroactive effect, of its subsidiary CA Indosuez Wealth (Global Structuring) S.A.

Finally, on 11 December 2020, the Bank carried out the takeover merger, without retroactive effect, of its subsidiary CA Indosuez (Insurance Brokerage) S.A.

The Bank's registered office is at 39, allée Scheffer, L-2520 Luxembourg.

Consolidation within the CA-CIB group

The Bank is a subsidiary of Crédit Agricole Private Banking, a bank under French law. As such, the Bank's annual accounts are included in the consolidated accounts prepared by Crédit Agricole CIB, themselves incorporated into the consolidated accounts of the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group. The consolidated accounts can be obtained from the registered office of Crédit Agricole CIB, 12, place des Etats-Unis, CS 70052, 92547 Montrouge.

Note 2 – Main accounting methods

The significant accounting policies used by the Bank are as follows:

2.1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The consolidated annual accounts were prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the banking sector in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Apart from the rules laid down by law and by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier, the accounting policies and valuation principles were determined and introduced by the Board of Directors.

On the basis of the criteria established by Luxembourg law, the Bank is exempt from the obligation to draw up consolidated accounts and a consolidated management report for the financial year ended 31 December 2020. Accordingly, in compliance with the law of 17 June 1992 as amended, these accounts were drawn up on a non-consolidated basis.

The classification of interest and similar income and interest and similar expenses at 31 December 2019 was modified for comparability purposes.

2.2. FOREIGN CURRENCY CONVERSION

The annual accounts are expressed in euros (EUR). The Bank uses the multi-currency accounting method, which involves recording all transactions carried out in currencies other than that of the share capital in the currency or currencies of those transactions. Income and expenses are converted into the currency of the share capital at the exchange rate in force on the date of the transaction.

2.2.1. SPOT TRANSACTIONS

Asset and liability items denominated in foreign currencies are converted into the currency of the share capital at the spot rate in force at the balance sheet closing date.

However, equity interests, shares in affiliated companies considered long-term investments, as well as tangible and intangible assets not hedged on the spot or futures market are converted into the currency of the share capital at the exchange rates in force at the date of their acquisition.

Spot foreign currency transactions not yet closed out are converted into the currency of the share capital at the spot rate in force at the balance sheet closing date.

2.2.2. FORWARD TRANSACTIONS

Forward foreign currency transactions not yet closed out are converted into the currency of the share capital at the forward rate for the remaining term at the balance sheet closing date.

Unrealised foreign exchange losses on non-hedged forward transactions not closed out are recorded in the profit and loss account on the basis of the forward rates for the corresponding terms. Unrealised foreign exchange gains on non-hedged forward transactions are not recognised.

For hedged forward exchange transactions, negative valuation results are offset against previously recognised positive valuation results. A provision is recognised to cover losses that are not offset.

2.2.3. FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAINS AND LOSSES

Foreign exchange gains and losses recorded in respect of forward-hedged spot items and spot-hedged forward items are offset in the accrual accounts. Differences between spot and forward exchange rates (contango, backwardation) are recognised in the profit and loss account on a prorata basis for swaps related to balance sheet items.

Foreign exchange gains and losses recorded in respect of non-forward-hedged spot items are recognised in the profit and loss account.

The main rates used at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are:

31/12/2020	31/12/2019
EUR/USD: 1.2267	EUR/USD: 1.1228
EUR/CHF: 1.0807	EUR/CHF: 1.0860
EUR/GBP: 0.8984	EUR/GBP: 0.8511

2.3. RECEIVABLES

Receivables are recorded in the balance sheet at their acquisition price, and accrued interest not yet due is recorded in accrued income. The Bank's policy is to recognise, according to the circumstances and for the amounts determined by the responsible bodies, specific value adjustments to hedge the risk of losses and non-recovery for held receivables considered bad debt. These value adjustments are deducted from the relevant asset items and are no longer maintained if the reasons for them have ceased to exist.

2.4. LIABILITIES

Debts are recorded in liabilities at their repayment amount.

2.5. VALUATION OF SECURITIES

For reasons relating to valuation, the Bank divided its securities into three portfolio categories:

2.5.1. LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS PORTFOLIO

This comprises fixed-income securities that were purchased with the intention of holding them until they mature as well as equity interests and shares in affiliated companies considered long-term investments.

Fixed-income securities considered long-term investments are recorded at their acquisition price in their original currency. The acquisition price is obtained by adding incidental expenses to the purchase price. They are subject to value adjustments in order to give them the lower value to be attributed to them at the balance sheet closing date if the Board of Directors considers that the impairment will be permanent.

Positive (premiums) and negative (discounts) differences between the acquisition price and the redemption value are recorded on a straight-line basis in the profit and loss account over the residual lifetime of the assets concerned.

At 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Bank held no fixed-income securities in this portfolio.

Equity interests and shares in affiliated companies considered fixed assets are recorded in the balance sheet at their acquisition price and in the currency of the issuing company's share capital. The acquisition price is obtained by adding incidental expenses to the

purchase price. They are subject to value adjustments in order to give them the lower value to be attributed to them at the balance sheet closing date if the Board of Directors considers that the impairment will be permanent.

Affiliated companies refer to companies between which a dominant influence is directly or indirectly exerted. Equity interests include shares in the share capital of other companies intended to contribute to the company's activity through the creation of a permanent link.

2.5.2. TRADING BOOK

The trading book is made up of fixed- and variable-income securities acquired with the intention of reselling them in the short term. These are securities that can be traded on a market in which liquidity can be considered ensured and the market prices are constantly accessible to third parties.

The securities in the trading book appear in the balance sheet at their market value if they are listed fixed-income securities, or at the acquisition cost or market value, whichever is lower, if they are equities or other securities.

At 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Bank had no trading book.

2.5.3. INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO

The investment portfolio consists of securities acquired for investment or yield purposes or to create liquidity on the secondary market. It also includes securities not meeting the criteria of the two previous categories.

Securities in the investment portfolio appear in the balance sheet at their acquisition cost or market value, whichever is lower.

Premiums (positive differences between the acquisition price and the redemption value) are amortised on a straight-line basis.

2.5.4. ACQUISITION COST OF SECURITIES OF THE SAME CATEGORY

The valuation of securities of the same category is based on the weighted average cost method.

2.6. FIXED ASSETS OTHER THAN LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS

Fixed assets other than long-term investments are recorded at their historical acquisition cost. The acquisition cost is obtained by adding incidental expenses to the purchase price. The acquisition cost of fixed assets with a time limit on use is decreased by value adjustments calculated so as to systematically amortise the value of these items over their estimated duration of use.

In case of permanent impairment, fixed assets with or without a time limit on use are the subject of value adjustments in order to give them the lower value to be attributed to them at the balance sheet closing date. These value adjustments are reversed when the reasons that motivated them have ceased to exist.

2.6.1. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets other than goodwill are amortised on a straight-line basis at the annual rate of 33%. Goodwill is amortised over a period of five years.

2.6.2. TANGIBLE ASSETS

Tangible assets, other than land, are amortised on a straight-line basis, based on durations of use estimated at the following rates:

Buildings	2.5% to 10%
Technical facilities and machines	10%
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and furniture	10% to 20%
IT equipment	20% to 33%

2.7. DERIVATIVES

2.7.1. INTEREST RATE SWAPS

Financial futures concerning interest rates rate exchanges, mainly IRS (Interest Rate Swaps), traded on the OTC market and not allocated to specific assets or liabilities are valued at market price. Unrealised losses are recorded in the profit and loss account, whereas unrealised gains are disregarded.

Interest rate swaps traded on the OTC market and concluded for the hedging of the Bank's interest rate positions are not valued at market price.

2.7.2. OPTIONS

For options traded on the OTC market and not allocated to specific assets or liabilities, premiums paid or received are recorded in the balance sheet until the option is exercised or until maturity. Commitments in respect of issued options are recorded in off-balance sheet items. Options contracted for hedging purposes are not revalued.

Options not contracted for hedging purposes are valued at their market value. Provisions are recognised for unrealised losses on open positions as well as unrealised net losses on closed positions. Gains are recognised only at the exercise or maturity date.

Options traded on the organised market for hedging purposes on reverse options also concluded on the organised market and presenting identical characteristics, are traded as follows: the position on these instruments being fixed, the earnings made on premiums collected and paid is entered in the profit and loss account.

2.8. FIXED PROVISION

In accordance with Luxembourg law, the Bank's policy is to recognise a fixed provision calculated on the basis of the risk-weighted assets constituting the denominator of the solvency ratio. By agreement, the fixed provision calculated is deducted from the entry "Receivables with credit institutions - Other receivables". At 31 December 2020, this totalled EUR 11,510,793 (2019: EUR 11,510,793).

Note 3 – Use of financial instruments

3.1. ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

3.1.1. INFORMATION ON PRIMARY FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The tables below provide information about the Bank's level of activity in primary financial instruments, broken down as follows: as a book value, by category of financial instruments and depending on the residual life, after deducting the fixed provision.

At 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Bank held primary financial instruments belonging to the trading book.

3.1.1.1. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020 – PRIMARY FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (BOOK VALUE)

(book value – in EUR)	PRIMARY INSTRUMENTS					Total
	Up to 3 months	More than 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	No maturity date	
Instrument categories						
Cash, credit balances with central banks, and post office cheque accounts	1,803,920,555	-	-	-	-	1,803,920,555
Accounts receivable from credit institutions *	1,620,613,439	385,307,999	490,294,806	87,792,000	-	2,584,008,244
Accounts receivable from clients	1,105,852,491	964,783,310	268,336,659	300,847,998	-	2,639,820,458
Bonds and other fixed-income securities						
From public issuers	79,891,418	44,674,400	15,236,250	-	-	139,802,068
Total financial assets	4,610,277,903	1,394,765,709	773,867,715	388,639,998	-	7,167,551,325

* after deducting the fixed provision.

3.1.1.2. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT 31 DECEMBER 2020 PRIMARY FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (BOOK VALUE)

	PRIMARY INSTRUMENTS					
(book value – in EUR)	Up to 3 months	More than 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	No maturity date	Total
Instrument categories						
Accounts payable to credit institutions						
Demand debts	160,036,732	-	-	-	-	160,036,732
Debts with agreed maturity dates or notice periods	420,113,092	46,222,990	46,626	-	-	466,382,708
Accounts payable to customers						
Other debts						
Demand debts	5,250,271,334	-	-	-	-	5,250,271,334
Debts with agreed maturity dates or notice periods	1,200,256,363	81,062,313	20,350,000	-	-	1,301,668,676
Commitments and contingent liabilities	467,987,454	116,901,161	148,140,748	571,686,153	-	1,304,715,516
Total financial liabilities	7,498,664,975	244,186,464	168,537,374	571,686,153	-	8,483,074,966

3.1.1.3. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019 – PRIMARY FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (BOOK VALUE)

(book value – in EUR)	PRIMARY INSTRUMENTS					Total
	Up to 3 months	More than 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	No maturity date	
Instrument categories						
Cash, credit balances with central banks, and post office cheque accounts	889,819,051	-	-	-	-	889,819,051
Accounts receivable from credit institutions *	2,676,280,085	479,248,085	470,275,121	87,786,800	-	3,713,590,091
Accounts receivable from customers	1,196,023,291	1,096,375,679	208,797,022	279,713,121	-	2,780,909,113
Bonds and other fixed-income securities						
From public issuers	10,578,225	20,889,350	79,891,418	-	-	111,358,993
Total financial assets	4,772,700,652	1,596,513,114	758,963,561	367,499,921	-	7,495,677,248

*after deducting the fixed provision.

3.1.1.4. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT 31 DECEMBER 2019 PRIMARY FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (BOOK VALUE)

	PRIMARY INSTRUMENTS					
(book value – in EUR)	Up to 3 months	More than 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	No maturity date	Total
Instrument categories						
Accounts payable to credit institutions						
Demand debts	333,532,749	-	-	-	-	333,532,749
Debts with agreed maturity dates or notice periods	403,115,268	68,809,385	46,626	-	-	471,971,279
Accounts payable to customers						
Other debts						
Demand debts	4,932,960,238	-	-	-	-	4,932,960,238
Debts with agreed maturity dates or notice periods	1,107,378,763	584,217,396	51,600,000	1,900,000	-	1,745,096,159
Commitments and contingent liabilities	300,454,448	124,984,397	148,594,722	498,837,215	-	1,072,870,782
Total financial liabilities	7,077,441,466	778,011,178	200,241,348	500,737,215	-	8,556,431,207

3.1.2. INFORMATION ON DERIVATIVES

3.1.2.1. DESCRIPTION OF DERIVATIVES USED

At 31 December 2020, the Bank was engaged in transactions in the following instruments: currency forwards, interest rate swaps and exchange rate and interest rate options for the following purposes: hedging for management of assets/liabilities, working capital, and micro-hedging of client transactions.

Under its market risk management policy, the Bank hedges its transactions on derivatives with CA-CIB, respecting the "VAR - Value at risk" limits set by the shareholder.

3.1.2.2 ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIVES USED AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

The table below provides information on the level of use of derivatives outside the trading book, broken down on the basis of the notional value and the residual lifetime since the closing date. At 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Bank did not use derivatives for trading purposes.

Derivatives outside the trading book (notional value) at 31 December 2020:

(book value - in EUR)	CATEGORIES OF OFF-EXCHANGE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS				Total
	Up to 3 months	More than 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	
Interest rate instruments					
Swaps	331,843,720	1,324,899,876	785,394,980	785,034,533	3,227,173,109
Foreign currency/gold instruments					
Futures contracts (currencies to be delivered)	1,345,166,233	222,397,412	17,523,291	-	1,585,086,936*
Options (sold)	531,987,690	253,586,550	526,695,832	-	1,312,270,072
Total	2,208,997,643	1,800,883,838	1,329,614,103	785,034,533	6,124,530,117

* Note that the total includes deferred spot exchange transactions of EUR 208,353.

The tables below provide information on the fair value of financial instruments (excluding options):

FINANCIAL ASSETS		
(book value - in EUR)	Notional amount	Positive fair value*
Categories of financial instruments		
Interest rate instruments		
Swaps	2,875,836,256	49,610,649
Foreign currency/gold instruments		
Futures contracts (currencies to be delivered)	551,268,474	3,771,655
Total	3,427,104,730	53,382,304

* Excluding accrued interest not due.

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
(book value - in EUR)	Notional amount	Negative fair value*
Categories of financial instruments		
Interest rate instruments		
Swaps	351,336,853	12,323,240
Foreign currency/gold instruments		
Futures contracts (currencies to be delivered)	1,033,818,462	3,646,953
Total	1,385,155,315	15,970,193

* Excluding accrued interest not due.

The Bank uses interest rate swaps for macro-hedging as part of ALM and for micro-hedging for a limited number of transactions on behalf of clients.

Transactions involving options on currencies are exclusively carried out on behalf of clients and are therefore not revalued.

3.1.2.3. ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIVES USED AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

Derivatives outside the trading book (notional value) at 31 December 2019:

(book value - in EUR)	CATEGORIES OF OFF-EXCHANGE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS				Total
	Up to 3 months	More than 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	
Interest rate instruments					
Swaps	499,679,420	960,314,020	1,208,549,240	784,386,052	3,452,928,732
Foreign currency/gold instruments					
Futures contracts (currencies to be delivered)	961,346,246	120,566,405	10,527,158	-	1,092,439,809*
Options (sold)	375,192,841	346,754,076	796,700,988	-	1,518,647,905
Total	1,836,218,507	1,427,634,501	2,015,777,386	784,386,052	6,064,016,446

* Note that the total includes deferred spot exchange transactions of EUR 321,875.

The tables below provide information on the fair value of financial instruments (excluding options):

FINANCIAL ASSETS		
(book value - in EUR)	Notional amount	Positive fair value*
Categories of financial instruments		
Interest rate instruments		
Swaps	2,045,161,537	35,795,799
Foreign currency/gold instruments		
Futures contracts (currencies to be delivered)	581,316,710	2,091,659
Total	2,626,478,247	37,887,458

* Excluding accrued interest not due.

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
(book value - in EUR)	Notional amount	Negative fair value*
Categories of financial instruments		
Interest rate instruments		
Swaps	1,407,767,195	11,194,603
Foreign currency/gold instruments		
Futures contracts (currencies to be delivered)	511,123,099	1,494,359
Total	1,918,890,294	12,688,962

* Excluding accrued interest not due.

The Bank uses interest rate swaps for macro-hedging as part of ALM and for micro-hedging for a limited number of transactions on behalf of customers.

Options on currencies and interest are exclusively carried out on behalf of clients and are therefore not revalued.

3.2. CREDIT RISK

3.2.1. DESCRIPTION OF CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk that a third party will not meet its commitments according to the terms that had been set. Accordingly, the risk pertains not only to loans and securities but also guarantees, commitments, interbank deposits, forward exchange contracts, swaps, futures, options, etc.

The Bank's credit risk policy is as follows:

- establishing and monitoring counterparty limits;
- investment in high-quality securities when making portfolio investments;
- prudent management of granted credit facilities. Prior to the development of a credit facility proposal, the following analyses are performed:
 - analysis of the applicant's situation;
 - analysis of the coverage of the new commitment by a guarantee in favour of the Bank;
 - valuation of the amount of outstandings already existing with the Bank as well as the client's likely cash position.
- the need for the Credit Committee's prior approval for any loan commitment;
- the establishment of a Provisions Committee intended to monitor potentially defaulting clients and overdrawn accounts.

3.2.2. MEASUREMENT OF CREDIT RISK EXPOSURE

The Bank calculates the credit risk relating to derivatives in accordance with the provisions of the circulars issued by the supervisory authority.

The table below indicates the Bank's degree of credit risk exposure according to the notional amounts, the equivalent risk amount, and the net risk exposure taking into account any collateral.

Credit risk relating to off-market derivatives at 31 December 2020:

(book value – in EUR)	Notional amounts	Amounts exposed to risk	Guarantees	Net risk exposure
Degree of solvency of counterparties (on the basis of external or internal ratings)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) = (2) – (3)
Interest rate contracts	3,227,173,109	54,884,187	-	54,884,187
Foreign exchange contracts	1,585,086,936	15,936,535	11,793,657	4,142,878
Total	4,812,260,045	70,820,722	11,793,657	59,027,065

Credit risk relating to off-market derivatives at 31 December 2019:

(book value – in EUR)	Notional amounts	Amounts exposed to risk	Guarantees	Net risk exposure
Degree of solvency of counterparties (on the basis of external or internal ratings)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) = (2) – (3)
Interest rate contracts	3,452,928,732	58,101,300	-	58,101,300
Foreign exchange contracts	1,092,439,809	9,128,445	5,871,013	3,257,432
Total	4,545,368,541	67,229,745	5,871,013	61,358,732

3.2.3. CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

The tables below indicate the concentration of credit risk by geographical area and by economic sector.

GEOGRAPHICAL CONCENTRATION

At 31 December 2020:

	GEOGRAPHICAL REGION (BY COUNTRY OR REGION)		
(book value - in EUR)	Credit facilities and other balance sheet items*	Commitments and contingent liabilities**	Off-market derivatives
EU	5,644,264,244	1,105,701,917	5,070,659,352
Switzerland	675,414,945	19,249,655	123,301,766
Outside EU and Switzerland	847,872,136	94,837,205	930,568,999
Total	7,167,551,325	1,219,788,777	6,124,530,117

* Note that the total includes the Bank's assets and receivables as well as bonds

** Note that the total includes deferred spot exchange transactions of EUR 84,926,739.

Au 31 décembre 2019 :

	GEOGRAPHICAL REGION (BY COUNTRY OR REGION)		
(book value - in EUR)	Credit facilities and other balance sheet items*	Commitments and contingent liabilities**	Off-market derivatives
EU	4,434,540,312	965,088,410	5,257,050,333
Switzerland	1,864,211,918	19,524,601	123,927,084
Outside EU and Switzerland	1,196,925,018	68,802,125	683,039,029
Total	7,495,677,248	1,053,415,136	6,064,016,446

* Note that the total includes the Bank's assets and receivables as well as bonds.

** Note that the total includes deferred spot exchange transactions of EUR 19,455,649.

CONCENTRATION BY ECONOMIC SECTOR

At 31 December 2020:

(book value – in EUR)	ECONOMIC SECTOR		
	Credit facilities and other balance sheet items*	Commitments and contingent liabilities**	Off-market derivatives
Credit Institutions	4,527,730,874	317,807,339	4,459,564,325
Other financial intermediaries	92,076,191	31,887,321	100,779,785
Financial holdings	780,347,942	304,630,963	137,829,133
UCITS	266,732,708	146,551,600	705,194,363
Other	1,500,663,610	418,911,554	721,162,511
Total	7,167,551,325	1,219,788,777	6,124,530,117

* Note that the total includes the Bank's assets and receivables as well as bonds.

** Note that the total includes deferred spot exchange transactions of EUR 84,926,739.

At 31 December 2019:

(book value – in EUR)	ECONOMIC SECTOR		
	Credit facilities and other balance sheet items*	Commitments and contingent liabilities**	Off-market derivatives
Credit Institutions	4,714,843,986	374,377,612	4,468,117,108
Other financial intermediaries	141,582,385	34,906,476	42,515,708
Financial holdings	695,347,890	149,211,442	148,002,418
UCITS	328,138,069	123,365,630	715,493,790
Other	1,615,764,918	371,553,976	689,887,422
Total	7,495,677,248	1,053,415,136	6,064,016,446

* Note that the total includes the Bank's assets and receivables as well as bonds.

** Note that the total includes deferred spot exchange transactions of EUR 19,455,646.

Note 4 – Cash, credit balances with central banks, and post office cheque accounts

In accordance with the requirements of the European Central Bank, the Central Bank of Luxembourg has put in place, since 1 January 1999, a system of mandatory reserves required of all Luxembourg credit institutions.

At 31 December 2020, the amount of assets with central banks, including the mandatory reserve, was EUR 1,803,478,245 (2019: EUR 889,553,074).

Note 5 – Bonds and other fixed-income securities

Bonds and other fixed-income securities break down as follows:

	2020 EUR	2019 EUR
Securities in the investment portfolio	139,802,068	111,358,993
Total	139,802,068	111,358,993

At 31 December 2020, "Bonds and other fixed-income securities" consisted solely of securities of public issuers purchased in connection with the establishment of an HQLA (High Quality Liquid Assets) portfolio in order to move towards compliance with the LCR (Liquidity Coverage Ratio) requirement.

The amount of securities maturing in 2021 was EUR 124,565,818 (2019: amount of securities maturing in 2020: EUR 31,467,575).

Note 6 – Data regarding securities, equity interests and shares in listed and unlisted affiliated companies

At 31 December 2020 and 2019, securities in the HQLA portfolio were listed (see note 5).

Shareholdings and shares in affiliated companies were not listed.

Note 7 – Shares in affiliated companies

At 31 December 2020, the list of companies in which the Bank holds at least 20% of the share capital was as follows:

SHARES IN AFFILIATED COMPANIES					
(book value – in EUR)	Head office	Net book value	Share of capital held	Equity in foreign currencies ³	Earnings in foreign currencies
Immobilière Comète S.à.r.l.	Luxembourg	1,490,497	100,00%	1,912,261 ¹	194,244
The Investors House S.A.	Luxembourg	746	100,00%	1,293,792 ¹	132,466
Immobilière Sirius S.A. ^b	Luxembourg	13,174,593	100,00%	4,908,138 ¹	629,442
CAHub@Luxembourg S.A. ^a	Luxembourg	6,000	20,00%	(439,634) ⁴	(285,883)
Financière Lumis	France	351,521,129	100,00%	411,359,420 ¹	(1,481,415)
S.G.A. Services S.A.	Luxembourg	22,076	100,00%	42,669 ¹	6,567
BPH Finance S.A. ^a	Luxembourg	225,104	100,00%	206,772 ¹	1,234
Apeiron Advisors S.A.R.L. ^a	Luxembourg	12,500	100,00%	(6,337) ²	(4,544)
Apeiron Investment S.A.R.L. ^a	Luxembourg	30,000	96,00%	30,086 ²	(3,586)
FMS Services S.A. ^a	Luxembourg	31,000	100,00%	27,267 ¹	6,618
CA Fiduciaria	Italy	698,902	58,61%	1,711,666 ¹	(543,293)
CA Indosuez Wealth (Italy) S.p.A. ^c	Italy	100,481,202	99,998%	106,469,000 ¹	(7,264,000)

¹ On the basis of the unaudited position at 31 December 2020.

² On the basis of the unaudited position at 31 December 2019.

³ Including earnings for the financial year.

⁴ On the basis of the audited position at 31 December 2019.

a In the opinion of the Bank's Board of Directors, any impairments of these shares in affiliated companies at 31 December 2020 are not permanent. Accordingly, no value adjustments were recorded in respect of these shares in affiliated companies at 31 December 2020.

b No value adjustments were recognised in respect of this entity given that the properties held by Immobilière Sirius S.A. are maintained at acquisition costs, in accordance with the Luxembourg accounting principles, which are significantly lower than the estimated market values.

c In 2020, the Bank recorded an additional value adjustment of EUR 28.3 million with respect to its interest in CA Indosuez Wealth (Italy) S.p.A. to reflect the decrease in the latter's funds at the end of the 2020 financial year, bringing the total value adjustment to EUR 75.2 million at 31 December 2020. At the same time, in line with the mechanisms provided for in the "Sale and Purchase Agreement" signed by the Bank and Banca Leonardo's former shareholders, a EUR 4.8 million receivable was recognised in the Bank's books at 31 December 2020 (see note 11) equal to the share of the Escrow Accounts that the Bank believes that it will be able to recover.

Note 8 – Financial fixed assets

The movements in long-term investments during the financial year can be summarised as follows:

(book value – in EUR)	Equity interests	Shares in affiliated companies	Total long-term investments
Gross value at 01 January 2020	45,209	534,385,350	534,430,559
Incoming/conversion	-	15,000,000	15,000,000
Outgoing/conversion	-	(150,022)	(150,022)
Gross value at 31 December 2020	45,209	549,235,328	549,280,537
Cumulative value adjustments at 31 December 2020	-	(77,038,424)*	(77,038,424)
Net value at 31 December 2020	45,209	472,196,904	472,242,113

* At 31 December 2020, additional value adjustments were recorded in the amount of EUR 28.5 million (see Note 7).

Note 9 – Intangible assets

The movements in other intangible assets can be summarised as follows:

(valeur comptable – en EUR)	Softwares 2020	Softwares 2019
Gross value at 1 January	7,295,396	5,662,053
Incoming	2,029,014	1,633,343
Outgoing	-	-
Gross value at 31 December	9,324,410	7,295,396
Cumulative value adjustments at 31 December	(5,836,954)	(5,564,393)
Net value at 31 December	3,487,456	1,731,003

At 31 December 2020 and 2019, the net value of goodwill had a zero balance.

Note 10 – Tangible assets

The movements in tangible assets can be summarised as follows:

(book value – in EUR)	Land and buildings	Technical facilities and machines	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and furniture	Total tangible assets 2020	Total tangible assets 2019
Gross value at 1 January	17,982,509	21,839,941	7,233,857	47,056,307	45,706,225
Incoming	447,824	1,227,326	159,809	1,828,941	2,188,502
Outgoing	(264,631)	(6,018)	-	(264,631)	(838,420)
Gross value at 31 December	18,165,702	23,061,249	7,393,666	48,620,617	47,056,307
Cumulative value adjustments at 31 December	(16,092,200)	(20,147,393)	(5,000,800)	(41,240,393)	(39,225,607)
Net value at 31 December	2,073,502	2,913,856	2,392,866	7,380,224	7,830,700

The net value of land and buildings used as part of own activities was EUR 2,073,502 (2019: EUR 2,418,432).

Note 11 – Other assets

This item primarily consists of the following:

	2020 EUR	2019 EUR
Amounts due from the tax authorities and VAT	9,927,132	11,409,416
Pension plan investments	445,821	465,403
Escrow accounts (see Note 7)	4,764,015	5,252,177
Equity interest liquidation surplus to be received	-	955,176
Other assets	2,005,937	3,488,579
	17,142,905	21,570,751

Note 12 – Accounts receivable from and payable to affiliated companies

This item primarily consists of the following:

Assets	2020 EUR	2019 EUR
Accounts receivable from credit institutions*	2,446,724,903	3,573,056,841
Accounts receivable from clients	4,733,760	3,706,714
	2,451,458,663	3,576,763,555

* Before allocation of the fixed provision.

The CSSF notified the Bank that it would no longer take into account, for the purposes of calculating limits on major risks, the risks taken by the Bank with regard to the entities of the group to which it belongs as provided for by the regulations in force.

Liabilities	2020 EUR	2019 EUR
Accounts payable to credit institutions	614,969,898	790,639,381
Accounts payable to customers	361,786,048	379,742,293
	976,755,946	1,170,381,674

Note 13 – Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

At 31 December 2020, the equivalent in euros of assets and liabilities in foreign currencies respectively amounted to EUR 1,949,998,062 (2019: EUR 2,443,871,886) and EUR 1,952,708,292 (2019: EUR 2,444,194,142).

Note 14 – Other liabilities

This item primarily consists of the following:

	2020 EUR	2019 EUR
Staff pension fund	6,030,563	6,344,123
Miscellaneous creditors	8,177,415	9,983,758
Preferential creditors	8,030,856	8,002,384
Short-term debts	217,219	54,023
	22,456,053	24,384,288

Note 15 – Other provisions

This item primarily consists of the following:

	2020 EUR	2019 EUR
FGDL/FRL/FRU/AGDL provision (Note 15.1)	9,834,684	13,400,953
Provisions for staff expenses	12,608,747	13,579,821
Provisions for overhead expenses	9,800,671	9,650,375
Provisions for specific risks	1,796,611	2,847,649
	34,040,713	39,478,798

15.1 DEPOSIT GUARANTEE AND RESOLUTION FUND

The law on resolution, recovery and liquidation measures for credit institutions and some investment firms, on deposit guarantee schemes and indemnification of investors (the "Law"), transposing into Luxembourg law Directive 2014/59/EU establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms and Directive 2014/49/EU on deposit guarantee and investor indemnification schemes was passed on 18 December 2015.

The deposit guarantee and investor indemnification scheme in force up until then, implemented by the Association for the Guarantee of Deposits, Luxembourg (AGDL), has been replaced by a new contributory deposit guarantee and investor indemnification scheme. The new system will guarantee all eligible deposits of a depositor up to EUR 100,000, investments up to EUR 20,000. The Law further provides that deposits resulting from specific transactions, fulfilling a social objective, relating to special life events, are protected beyond EUR 100,000 for a period of 12 months.

The provisions recognised in the annual accounts over the years in order to be able to meet, where applicable, the obligations of banks with regard to the AGDL, are used as they are contributed to the Luxembourg Single Resolution Fund (FRU), or on the establishment of the new Luxembourg Deposit Guarantee Fund (FGDL).

By the beginning of 2024, the amount of financial resources of the FRU should reach at least 1% of the guaranteed deposits, as defined in Article 1 paragraph 36 of the Law, of all authorised credit institutions in all participating Member States. This amount will be collected from credit institutions through annual contributions during the financial years 2016 to 2023.

The target level of funding resources of the FGDL is set at 0.8% of guaranteed deposits, as defined in Article 153 paragraph 8 of the Law, of member institutions and should be reached by the end of 2018. The contributions will be payable annually between 2016 and 2018. For the 2020 financial year, a provision of 0.2% of guaranteed deposits was recognised in anticipation of these contributions, against use of the existing AGDL provision.

When the level of 0.8% is reached, Luxembourg credit institutions will continue to contribute for eight additional years so as to provide an additional safety buffer of 0.8% of guaranteed deposits as defined in Article 153 paragraph 8 of the law.

At 31 December 2020, the FGDL/FRU provision totalled EUR 9,834,684 (2019: EUR 13,400,953). The amount paid in 2020 for the FRU and the FGDL totalled EUR 3,270,382 (2019: EUR 1,723,442) and EUR 295,887 (2019: EUR 404,154).

Note 16 – Special items with a share of reserves

This item consists of reinvestment gains realised following the sale of two investments in 2000 and 2001 and the sale of an apartment in July 2009. At 31 December 2020, this totalled €2,075,356 (2019: €2,075,356) following the application of Articles 53 and 54 of the income tax law.

Note 17 – Share capital

At 31 December 2020, the Bank's subscribed capital totalled EUR 415,000,000 (2019: EUR 415,000,000) and was represented by 195,480 (2019: 195,480) fully paid-up shares with no par value.

At 31 December 2007, the Bank's subscribed capital amounted to EUR 84,200,000.

During the Extraordinary General Meeting of 31 January 2008, it was decided to increase the Bank's share capital by €458.8 million, bringing the sum to €543 million through the issue of 165,168 new shares with no par value. CA-CIB S.A. subscribed for 165,168 fully paid-up new shares.

The Extraordinary General Meeting of 21 November 2008 carried out a share capital decrease of EUR 78 million, bringing it to EUR 465 million through the reduction of the book value of the shares. The purpose of this transaction was to permit the amortisation all at once of the goodwill generated following the merger with CALB of €105.7 million.

The CSSF authorised the Bank to amortise the CALB goodwill all at once through a capital reduction of €78 million, the elimination of the issue premium of €27.2 million, and the decrease in other reserves for €0.5 million.

On 3 November 2011, the Bank became a subsidiary of Crédit Agricole Private Banking through a transfer of the 195,480 shares constituting the Bank's share capital held by Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, a bank under French law.

During the Extraordinary General Meeting of 29 July 2014, it was decided to decrease the Bank's share capital by EUR 50 million to EUR 415 million by reducing the book value of the 195,480 shares and repaying the sole shareholder.

At 31 December 2007, the Bank's authorised capital totalled EUR 123,000,000. During the General Meeting of 21 November 2008, the Bank decided to eliminate the authorised capital.

Note 18 – Reserves

They include mainly:

18.1 STATUTORY RESERVE

In accordance with Luxembourg law, the Bank must allocate to the statutory reserve each year an amount equivalent to at least 5% of the net earnings for the financial year until this reserve reaches 10% of the subscribed capital. Distribution of this statutory reserve is not permitted. At 31 December 2020, this amounted to EUR 30,987,784 (2019: EUR 30,987,784).

18.2 WEALTH TAX RESERVE

In order to comply with the tax laws in force, the Bank decided to allocate an amount corresponding to five times the amount of the reduced wealth tax ("IF") to restricted reserves ("Special reserve" entry). The period of this reserve's unavailability is five years. At 31 December 2020, this amounted to EUR 14,968,800 (2019: EUR 23,210,000).

The change in the wealth tax reserve is explained as follows

	EUR
Special reserve for the wealth tax at 01 January 2020	23,210,000
Releasing of the 2014 wealth tax reserve	(8,262,000)
Allocation of the wealth tax reserve of CA Indosuez (Insurance Brokerage) S.A. following its absorption	20,800
	14,968,800

Note 19 – Shareholders' equity

The change in the Bank's shareholders' equity breaks down as follows:

	POSITION AT 1 JANUARY 2020			
(book value – in EUR)	Subscribed capital EUR	Reserves	Earnings carried forward EUR	Earnings for the financial year EUR
Position at 01 January 2020	415,000,000	54,197,784	13,837,998	(16,311,264)
Appropriation of earnings for the financial year 2019*	-	-	(16,311,264)	16,311,264
Allocation of the special reserve of CA Indosuez (Insurance Brokerage) S.A.	-	20,800	-	-
Change in the special reserve	-	(8,262,000)	8,262,000	-
Earnings for the financial year ended 31 December 2020	-	-	-	(14,383,995)
Rounded	-	-	-*	-
Position at 31 December 2020	415,000,000	45,956,584	5,788,733	(14,383,995)

* According to the decision of the Ordinary General Meeting of 29 April 2021.

Note 20 – Contingent liabilities and commitments

20.1 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Bank was engaged in the following off-balance sheet transactions:

	2020 EUR	2019 EUR
Guarantees and other direct credit substitutes		
- to affiliated companies	4,626,080	17,006,240
- to affiliated companies	136,374,928	134,533,103
	141,001,008	151,539,343

20.2 COMMITMENTS

At 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Bank was engaged in the following types of transactions:

	2020 EUR	2019 EUR
Forward asset purchases		
- to other third parties	10,990,239	53,123,678
Forward asset sales		
- to other third parties	84,926,739	19,455,646
Credit facilities and other confirmed credit lines not used		
- to affiliated companies	141,546,460	143,302,152
- to other third parties	884,703,319	663,847,103
Other commitments*		
- to affiliated companies	41,541,274	41,538,592
- to other third parties	6,477	64,268
	1,163,714,508	921,331,439

* At 31 December 2020, accounts receivable from affiliated companies were pledged to third parties for EUR 6,477 to guarantee the Bank's bonds as regards these third parties, and this receivable was initially in the accounts of CA Indosuez Wealth (Global Structuring), an entity absorbed by the Bank in 2016 (2019: EUR 64,268).

Note 21 – Management and representation services

The Bank provides management and representation services in the following areas:

- wealth management and management advice;
- custody and administration of securities;
- hire of safe-deposit boxes;
- fiduciary representation.

Note 22 – Profit and loss account

22.1 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

This item primarily consists of the following:

	2020 EUR	2019 EUR
Expenses for the provision of services	1,298,360	620,502
Allowances for other provisions	1,716,586	300,000
Other expenses	1,074,023	1,199,519
	4,088,969	2,120,021

At 31 December 2020, "Allowances for other provisions" also include the establishment of provisions for specific risks for EUR 1,716,586 (2019: EUR 300,000).

At 31 December 2020, "Other expenses" mainly consist of the cost related to operational errors for EUR 1,067,494 (2019: EUR 752,070).

22.2 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

This item primarily consists of the following:

	2020 EUR	2019 EUR
Liquidation surplus from shares in affiliated companies	112,238	916,819
Income from the provision of services	10,793,222	7,387,091
Recovery of tax of foreign branches	-	1,318,462
Writebacks of provisions	2,859,097	81,000
<i>Escrow accounts (see Note 7)</i>	147,366	934,749
Other income	120,092	1,114,630
	14,032,015	11,752,751

22.3 CORPORATE INCOME TAX

The Bank is subject to the local authority tax ("IRC") and the municipal commercial tax ("ICC") as well as the wealth tax ("IF"). Since 1 January 2003 and until the date of the takeover merger, the Bank was taxed as part of a tax consolidation group consisting of itself and its subsidiary CA Indosuez Wealth (Global Structuring).

The Bank was definitively taxed for IRC and ICC up to 2018.

Note 23 – Data relating to staff and management

23.1 STAFF EMPLOYED DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR

The number of staff members employed on average during the 2019 and 2020 financial years was:

Categories	2020	2019
Management	24	20
Supervisory staff	97	118
Employees	365	375
Total	486	513

The number of employed individuals includes the staff of the Bank and its branches.

23.2 REMUNERATION, PENSION COMMITMENTS AND LOANS AND ADVANCES GRANTED TO MEMBERS OF THE MANAGEMENT BODIES

They can be summarised as follows at 31 December 2020:

(book value – in EUR)	Remuneration	Pension commitments	Loans and advances
Management bodies	7,305,958	379,845	2,900

They can be summarised as follows at 31 December 2019:

(book value – in EUR)	Remuneration	Pension commitments	Loans and advances
Management bodies	6,092,100	484,007	2,900

23.3 PENSIONS

The Bank has a commitment to its employees through a supplementary pension system. Part of this commitment is covered by reinsurance.

The amount of the pension fund appears in other liabilities. The amount of the reinsurance reserve appears in other assets.

The cost of pensions relating to members of the management bodies for the 2020 financial year was EUR 379,845 (2019: EUR 484,007).

Note 24 – Registered independent auditor's fees

The fees relating to the services of the registered independent auditor of the annual accounts, Ernst & Young S.A., were as follows (excluding VAT):

	2020 EUR	2019 EUR
Statutory audit of annual accounts	168,100	164,000
Other insurance services	55,401	88,088
Tax advisory services	-	-
Other services	-	-
	223,501	252,088

At 31 December 2020 and 2019, Ernst & Young S.A. had not provided services other than auditing for the Bank's subsidiaries.

OUR ACTIVE LOCATIONS

HEAD OFFICE

Luxembourg

39, allée Scheffer
2520 Luxembourg
Tel. + 352 24 67 1

BRANCHES

Belgium

Chaussée de la Hulpe 120
1000 Brussels
Tel. + 32 (0)2 566 92 00

Godefriduskaai, 18 Bus 32
2000 Antwerp
Tel. + 32 (0)3 233 11 70

Kortrijksesteenweg 62
9830 Sint Martens Latem
Tel. + 32(0)468 48 58 87

Spain

Gran Vía 42 - 2º Dcha
48011 Bilbao
Tel. + 34 94 423 08 86

Paseo de la Castellana 1
28046 Madrid
Tel. + 34 91 310 99 10

Calle Getaria 2, Ppal. Izq.
20005 San Sebastian
Tel. + 34 943 43 02 07

c/ San Fernando 27 - 2º Planta
41004 Seville
Tel. + 34 95 429 19 66

Don Juan de Austria 32 - 3º
46002 Valencia
Tel. + 34 96 351 88 80

SUBSIDIARY

Italy

Piazza Cavour 2
20121 Milan
Tel. +39 02 72206.1

Via E. Filiberto di Savoia, 3
35137 Padova
Tel. +39 049 7841201

Via Jacopo Peri, 1
00198 Rome
Tel. +39 06 6976 1901

Via Papacino, 1 bis
10121 Turin
Tel. +39 011 23025.1

The annual report is published
in French and English.
In the case of inconsistencies
between the two versions, the original French
version shall prevail.

Design & Production:
Julien Lequepeys, CA Indosuez (Switzerland) SA
www.lamanufacture.net
www.tetris.lu

