

# 2025 Interim Financial Report

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## ◀ Balance sheet

**€66.3<sub>bn</sub>**

Portfolio of assets  
(cover pool)

**€53.6<sub>bn</sub>**

covered bonds

**122.6%**

Over-collateralization ratio

## ◀ Business activity

**€2.7<sub>bn</sub>**

Loans to the French  
public sector acquired

**€2.1<sub>bn</sub>**

Export credits refinanced

**€3.4<sub>bn</sub>**

Covered bonds issued

## ◀ Asset quality

**0.2%**

Doubtful and litigious loans  
(% cover pool)

**66%**

Assets eligible for Banque  
de France refinancing  
(% cover pool)

## ◀ Liquidity ratio

**100%**

LCR Ratio

**117%**

NSFR Ratio

## ◀ Financial ratings

Moody's

**Aaa**

DBRS

**AAA**



# 1

# General business environment

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# 1.1 Nature and legal framework of the Company

## 1.1.1 Nature of the Company

Caisse Française de Financement Local (hereinafter referred to as Caffil), created on 29 December 1998 for a period of 99 years, is a credit institution whose business is the refinancing of loans to French public sector entities through the issuance of covered bonds, called *obligations foncières*.

This specialized credit institution was authorized to operate as a *société de crédit foncier* by the Comité des Établissements de Crédit et des Entreprises d'Investissement (now part of the Autorité de contrôle prudentiel et de résolution – ACPR) at its meeting of 23 July 1999. This approval became definitive on 1 October 1999. On 31 January 2013, the Company took the name

Caisse Française de Financement Local, replacing Dexia Municipal Agency, upon the sale of its sole shareholder, Sfil (formerly Société de Financement Local), to the French Republic, the Caisse des Dépôts Group and La Banque Postale.

As a credit institution, Caffil is subject to all legal and regulatory provisions that apply to credit institutions. It conducts banking transactions in its ordinary course of business.

Caffil is a French limited liability company (*société anonyme*) with an Executive Board and a Supervisory Board whose registered office is located at 112-114, avenue Émile Zola - 75015 Paris.

## 1.1.2 Applicable legal framework

As a *société de crédit foncier*, Caffil engages in specialized transactions that have an exclusive purpose, as defined in articles L.513-2 et seq. of the French Monetary and Financial Code. In the case of Caffil, this specialization is exclusively limited to transactions with public sector entities or entities they fully guarantee as specified in its 1 October 1999 authorization and its own by-laws.

*Sociétés de crédit foncier* issue covered bonds, known as "*obligations foncières*" and may contract other covered bonds that are or are not tradeable on regulated markets. These instruments are characterized by the legal privilege, which, as a priority, allocates the sums from the Company's assets (cover pool) to pay their interest and reimbursements. *Sociétés de crédit foncier* may also issue or contract non-covered debt.

The bonds that Caffil issues have the "European Covered Bond (Premium)" label.

The legal and regulatory framework applicable to Caffil is set out below.

### French legal and regulatory framework

*Sociétés de crédit foncier* are governed by the contents of articles L.513-2 to L.513-27 and R.513-1-A to R.513-18 of the French Monetary and Financial Code. These articles of the law are complemented by the following regulatory texts:

- Regulation No. 99-10 of the Comité de la Réglementation Bancaire et Financière of 9 July 1999, as amended, relating to *sociétés de crédit foncier* and *sociétés de financement de l'habitat*;
- ACPR instructions 2022-I-03, 2022-I-04 and 2022-I-05.

In addition to the laws and regulations described below, Caffil is subject to the same reporting and liquidity ratio obligations *vis-à-vis* the regulator as any credit institution. Monitoring of solvency (solvency ratios, major risks and leverage) is carried out on a consolidated basis at the level of the parent company, Sfil.

The table below describes the main provisions of the French legal and regulatory framework, including the European provisions on covered bonds, for *sociétés de crédit foncier* as well as its application to Caffil.

Main provisions of the French legal and regulatory framework	Application to Caffil
<b>Legal framework for the operation of <i>sociétés de crédit foncier</i>:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>article L.513-2 which describes in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>their exclusive purpose which is to finance guaranteed home loans, loans to the public sector and exposure to credit institutions, refinanced by <i>obligations foncières</i> and other resources which may or may not benefit from the legal privilege;</li> <li>the possibility of obtaining financing by pledging certain assets;</li> <li>the impossibility of owning subsidiaries or affiliates.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>assets solely made up of exposure to the public sector and exposures to credit institutions;</li> <li>large volume of available assets eligible for European Central Bank refinancing transactions, which provide additional access to financing that can be mobilized very quickly in the event of liquidity need;</li> <li>no equity interest held.</li> </ul>
<b>Definition of assets eligible to <i>sociétés de crédit foncier</i>:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>article L.513-3 (home loans);</li> <li>article L.513-4 (exposure on public sector entities);</li> <li>article L.513-5 (securitization shares);</li> <li>article L.513-6 (exposure to credit institutions).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Caffil's major assets: exposure on public sector entities (article L.513-4), in other words, loans and/or bond issues representing a commitment on, or totally guaranteed by, these entities;</li> <li>Caffil's other assets: exposure to credit institutions (article L.513-6) with a credit quality step 1 (triple A or double A level) or step 2 (single A level) rating or, when their remaining maturity does not exceed 100 days, a credit quality step 3 rating. The amount of these exposures is limited, depending on their rating scale, in relation to the total covered bonds issued by Caffil. This asset category is used for Caffil's cash investments.</li> </ul>
<b>Legal privilege:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>article L.513-2: possibility for <i>sociétés de crédit foncier</i> to issue debts which may or may not benefit from the privilege;</li> <li>article L.513-10: possibility of hedging the risks associated with the assets and liabilities that benefit from the privilege through derivative contracts. In that case, the derivative contract also benefits from the privilege;</li> <li>article L.513-11: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>when a <i>société de crédit foncier</i> is subject to a safeguard, bankruptcy, resolution, liquidation, or conciliation procedure, the cash flows generated by the eligible assets after financial instrument hedges, if applicable, are allocated as a priority to service the <i>obligations foncières</i> and other resources benefiting from the privilege, also after any financial instrument hedges, if applicable;</li> <li>the liquidation of a <i>société de crédit foncier</i> does not accelerate the reimbursement of <i>obligations foncières</i> and other debts benefiting from the privilege, which continue to be paid on their contractual due dates with priority over all other commitments;</li> </ul> </li> <li>article L.513-20: the bankruptcy, safeguard or liquidation of the shareholder of a <i>société de crédit foncier</i> cannot be extended to the <i>société de crédit foncier</i>;</li> <li>article L.513-15: the <i>société de crédit foncier</i> entrusts the management of its transactions to another credit institution to which it is bound by a contract* which itself benefits from the legal privilege defined in article L.513-11;</li> <li>article L.613-55-1.I, transposing the BRRD directive: the <i>obligations foncières</i> cannot be used to absorb losses in the event of the resolution of the <i>société de crédit foncier</i> (bail-in).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Caffil contracts that benefit from the legal privilege are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>obligations foncières</i>;</li> <li>registered covered bonds;</li> <li>derivative contracts that hedge the risks associated with the privileged assets and liabilities;</li> <li>the management agreement signed with Sfil in accordance with article L.513-15.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Other provisions:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>articles L.513-12 and R.513-8: the over-collateralization (ratio between the assets covering the debts benefiting from the legal privilege and the debts benefiting from the legal privilege) must at all times be greater than 105%.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Caffil shall at all times maintain an over-collateralization greater than 105%. In practice, for several years, it has been set at a much higher level, in order to comply with the minimum requirements required by rating agencies to ensure Caffil's current financial rating levels (see section 2.1.3 "Financial and non-financial ratings" in the management report).</li> </ul>

\* To maintain the privilege which benefits investors in *obligations foncières* and other covered resources, the *société de crédit foncier* must not have employees (who would benefit under French law from a first ranking privilege). This management agreement itself benefits from the privilege of article L.513-11, *pari passu* with holders of privileged debt.

The other articles of the French Monetary and Financial Code define management and control procedures for *sociétés de crédit foncier*. They can be accessed on the Company's website (<http://www.caffil.fr>) or on the official Légifrance website (<http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr>).

## European framework

At the European level, covered bonds are defined and governed by:

- Directive (EU) 2019-2162 of 27 November 2019, known as the Covered Bonds Directive, aims to harmonize the European models of covered bonds and to regulate issues; it specifies the assets that may be incorporated into the portfolio financed by the covered bonds, the privilege that protects investors, as well as the required levels of over-collateralization, public oversight and transparency in terms of communication. This directive has been transposed into French law and has been applicable since 8 July 2022;
- Article 129 of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR), combined with the Capital Requirements Directive (CRD) on regulatory capital requirements; a new version of this article entered into force on 8 July 2022, at the same time as the Covered Bonds Directive.

Covered bonds issued after 8 July 2022 that comply with the Covered Bonds Directive may be awarded the "European Covered bond" label. If, in addition, they also comply with article 129 of the CRR, then they can also apply for the "European Covered bond (Premium)" label.

Covered bonds issued before 8 July 2022, if they comply with article 52-4 of the UCITS (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Directive on the legislative, regulatory and administrative provisions concerning certain undertakings for collective investment securities, may continue to be classified as covered bonds. Investors holding these bonds can continue to enjoy the same financial and regulatory benefits as the labeled issues.

All covered bond issuances comply with the requirements of the new Covered Bonds Directive, article 129 of the CRR and article 52-4 of the UCITS directive. In this respect, *obligations foncières* issued after 8 July 2022, which are labeled "European Covered Bond (Premium)" and *obligations foncières* issued before that date, all benefit from the best possible financial and regulatory/prudential treatment, and in particular from a preferential weighting of 10% for bank solvency calculations according to the standard method (given their current rating).

Current and future *obligations foncières* issued by Caffil comply with the eligibility criteria for refinancing by the European Central Bank.

Furthermore, all the *obligations foncières* issued on the basis of the Caffil cover pool benefit from the Covered Bond Label. The European Covered Bond Council (ECBC) created the label in 2012 to improve the quality of the financial information and the transparency of the European covered bonds market. To meet label requirements, Caffil is committed to complying with the above-mentioned directives and to ensuring a high level of transparency in its communication to investors. All detailed information on Caffil's issued covered bonds and cover pool is accessible via the Covered Bond Label <sup>(1)</sup> website. A harmonized standard quarterly reporting template (Harmonized Transparency Template - HTT) used by all beneficiaries of the label is presented.

## 1.2 Shareholding structure

Sfil wholly owns Caffil's share capital. Sfil is a credit institution approved by the ACPR. Since 30 September 2020, its shareholder, Caisse des Dépôts, holds 99.99% of its shares. The French Republic retained one ordinary share. Sfil's shareholders thus remain firmly anchored in the public sphere, reflecting the

missions the French Republic assigned it. Caisse des Dépôts is the reference shareholder of Sfil. Sfil is also the institution managing Caffil, in accordance with article L.513-15 of the French Monetary and Financial Code.



(1) <https://www.coveredbondlabel.com/issuer/45-caisse-francaise-de-financement-local>



## 1.3 Business model

Caffil and its parent company Sfil are key components of the financing system set up by the French State in 2013 for French local authorities and public hospitals. At the end of 2024, this system was extended to include financing for French public entities and French public sector institutions *sui generis*. This system is based on a commercial activity developed by La Banque Postale since 2013 and by Caisse des Dépôts via Banque des Territoires since the end of 2022, for which Caffil is responsible for refinancing.

Since 2015, the French State has entrusted Sfil and Caffil with a second mission, which is to refinance large export credits (i.e. for a minimum amount of €70m) with the guarantee of the French Republic and extended since the end of 2024 to transactions of French interest benefiting from a guarantee issued by other export credit agencies of the European Union or multilateral lenders.

The objective is to provide the best financing conditions to French local authorities and public hospitals, as well as export credits, through a first rank rating and impeccable risk management.

### 1.3.1 French local public sector lending

The Sfil Group, fully integrated into Caisse des Dépôts Group, is at the heart of a system whose objective is to provide the French local public sector, i.e. to date French local authorities and public hospitals, with sustainable and efficient access to long-term bank financing.

Within this framework, Caffil finances the investments of local authorities and public hospitals through two partnerships with La Banque Postale and Caisse des Dépôts, which are subject to assignment agreements. These schemes share the following characteristics:

- the partners originate loans to French local authorities and public hospitals and then sell them to Caffil;
- the loan offer is intended for all local authorities throughout France, from the smallest municipalities to the largest inter-municipal, departmental or regional structures;
- these amortizing loans, for a minimum amount of €40,000, are exclusively denominated in euros and bear a fixed interest rate or a single-indexed (Euribor + margin) or double-phased (fixed rate then variable rate) interest rate;

- Caffil acquires loans by using a transfer form (*bordereau de cession*) that is provided by law and specific to *sociétés de crédit foncier*;
- Caffil finances acquired loans by issuing *obligations foncières* (covered bonds). When these loans are use-of-proceeds loans (i.e. green or social loans to local authorities or loans to public hospitals), they are financed by green, social or sustainable bonds (see 1.3.3 "Issuance of *obligations foncières*").

These partnerships enable Caffil to maintain control of its credit risk:

- before origination, the two entities involved carry out an initial analysis of the counterparty. The loans that do not meet the credit and eligibility criteria of Caffil cannot be transferred to its balance sheet. These eligibility criteria are strictly governed by law and internal management policies;
- in the case of the partnership with La Banque Postale, before each acquisition of loans by Caffil, a new analysis of loans is carried out. Caffil may then refuse any loan that no longer meets its criteria, before the transfer.



★ Caffil's credit decision-making process

<sup>(1)</sup> Only in the case of the partnership with La Banque Postale

More specifically, loans originated by La Banque Postale:

- have maturities between 10 and 30 years;
- since mid-2019, also consist of green loans whose purpose is to finance investments by local authorities that contribute to the environmental transition and sustainability in the fields of renewable energies, sustainable water management and sanitation, waste management and recovery, soft mobility and clean transport, and energy efficiency in construction and urban planning;
- since the end of 2022, La Banque Postale has offered a range of social loans intended to finance the social investments of local authorities in the fields of health, education, sport, culture, development and regional cohesion.

For their part, the loans originated by Banque des Territoires:

- cover long periods of between 25 and 40 years;
- are for the large majority intended for the financing of sustainable investments on green use-of-proceeds identical to those developed with La Banque Postale or the financing of public hospitals. Since June 2024, the offer also covers three social themes (sport, culture and community life, health, social and family action as well as education and professional training).

### 1.3.2 Refinancing of export credits

The second mission of the Sfil Group is to ensure the refinancing of export contracts that are of French interest and that are covered by export credit agencies of the European Union or multilateral lenders. Its objective is to improve the competitiveness of the financing linked to French exports, according to a public refinancing scheme that also exists in several OECD countries, and this by leveraging on the Group's excellent financing capacities on the international financial markets.

In this context, Sfil organizes its relations through bilateral agreements with almost all the banks that are active in the French export credit market. Sfil may acquire a portion of the interest of each of these banks in an export credit (maximum 95% of this interest depending on the size of the transactions and the number of lenders involved in the transaction).

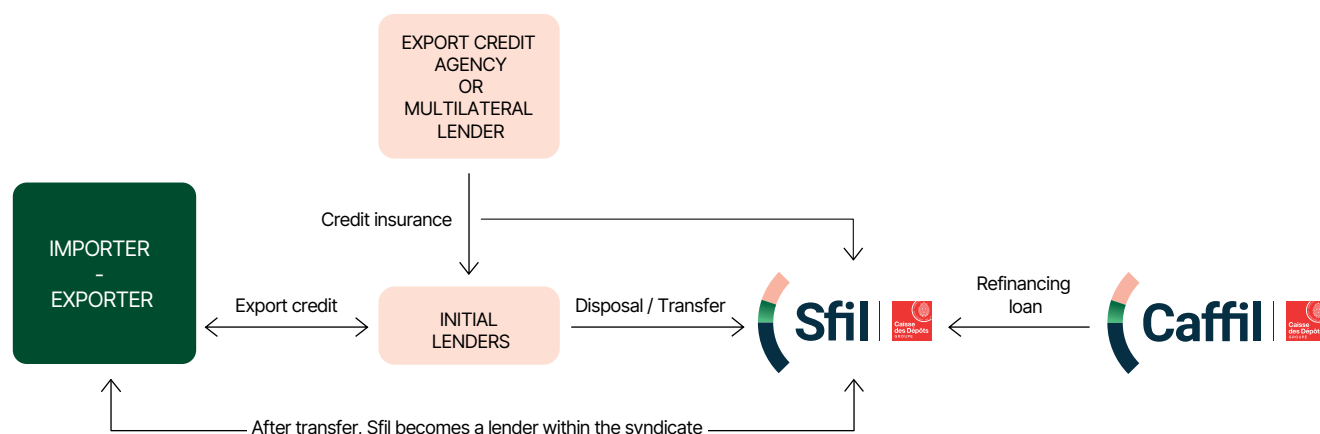
Each of these acquisitions is refinanced by Caffil through the granting of refinancing loans to Sfil, as detailed below.

The scheme operates as follows:

- Sfil contributes to the financial proposal prepared by one or more banks of the banking syndicate granting the buyer credit covered by an export credit insurance granted by a Member State of the European Union or a multilateral lender;

- the export credit agencies, acting in the name, on behalf of, and under the control of their respective States or governing bodies, issue insurance policies or guarantees. The guarantor State or multilateral lender bears the risks associated with these guarantees;
- after signing the export credit agreement, the partner banks sell to Sfil a share of the loan, the rights attached to it as well as those attached to the portion of the loan that they retain. They retain the portion of the loan that does not benefit from credit insurance;
- Caffil grants Sfil a refinancing loan which is backed by the acquired export credit. In this context, the portion of the export credit acquired by Sfil is pledged to Caffil. Sfil's rights to compensation under the credit insurance policy are also delegated by Sfil to Caffil.
- in addition to this mechanism, the refinancing loans granted by Caffil to Sfil, covered by export credit insurance granted by Bpifrance Assurance Export and concluded before September 2024, benefit from an unconditional guarantee on first demand issued by the French Republic, known as an enhanced guarantee;

Caffil finances these loans by issuing *obligations foncières* (covered bonds). When these export credit contracts are eligible for the Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Framework, they are refinanced by green, social or sustainable bonds (see 1.3.3 "Issuance of *obligations foncières*").



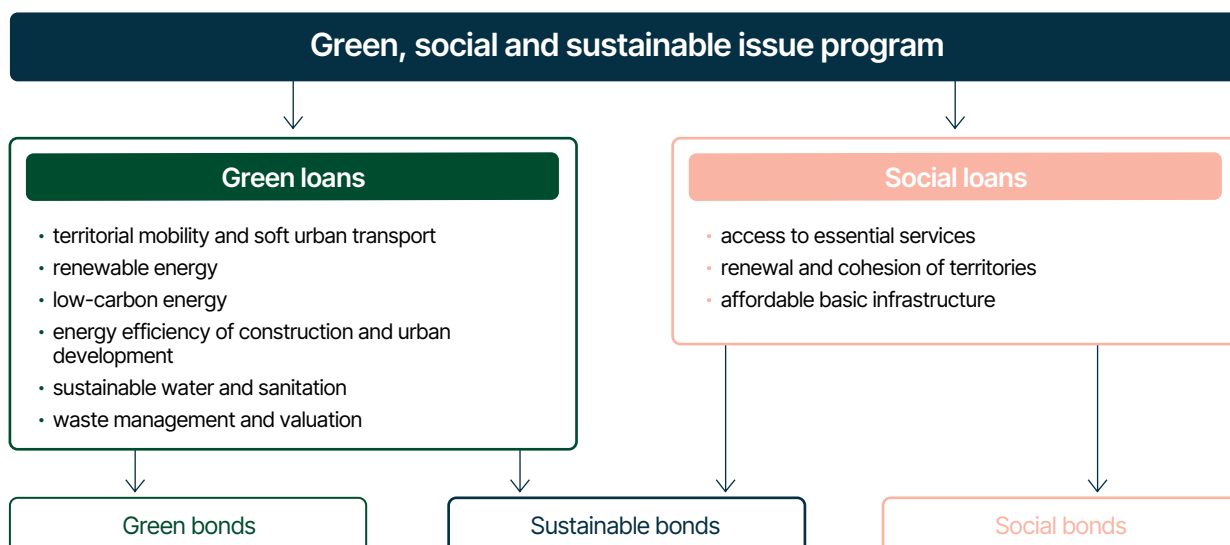
As at 30 June 2025, the transactions financed by the Sfil Group are fully covered by Bpifrance Assurance Export, the export credit agency acting in the name, on behalf of, and under the control of the French Republic, pursuant to article L.432-2 of the French Insurance Code.

### 1.3.3 Issuance of *obligations foncières*

In order to refinance these two activities, Caffil issues *obligations foncières* (covered bonds) on financial markets both in the form of benchmark public issues and in the form of private placements, particularly in the registered covered bonds format, suitable for its very broad investor base. These instruments are characterized by the legal privilege, which, as a priority, allocates the sums from Caffil's cover pool to pay their interest and reimbursements. The *obligations foncières* issued by Caffil benefit from the European Covered Bond (Premium) label.

*Obligations foncières* are the main source of financing for Caffil.

In addition, since 2019, Caffil has issued green and social *obligations foncières* to support its customers in their investments in favor of ecological transition and social cohesion. These issues are governed by the Sfil Group's Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Framework of October 2022. The updated November 2024 version of this program includes all key areas of green and social investments of French local authorities and public hospitals.



Caffil has already issued social bonds to finance the French public hospital sector in a separate program from the Sfil Group, the Social Note Framework. This remains applicable to all bonds previously issued under this program and remains publicly available.

Caffil does not use the option of issuing securities with an extendable maturity date. All outstanding bonds have a fixed contractual maturity date; there are no plans to change this practice.

### 1.3.4 Servicing and financing by Sfil

Sfil's role *vis-à-vis* Caffil consists mainly of:

- operational management of all the Company's transactions in accordance with the regulations applicable to *sociétés de crédit foncier*, in particular within the meaning of article L.513-15 of the French Monetary and Financial Code. In this context, Sfil and Caffil signed a management agreement developed into a Service Level Agreement that precisely determines the tasks entrusted to Sfil and the indicators for monitoring the quality of the service provided. This agreement and its Service Level Agreement are regularly updated by both parties;
- provision of Caffil with the non-privileged funding and derivatives it needs to carry out its activities. Sfil obtains the resources necessary to finance Caffil's activity (financing of over-collateralization and derivatives) through the issuance on the financial markets of long-term bonds and, to a lesser extent, short-term debt (Neu CP).

In addition to the commitments made by Caisse des Dépôts as Sfil's reference shareholder, Sfil signed a statement of support for Caffil on 5 November 2020: "Since 31 January 2013, Sfil has been the reference shareholder of Caisse Française de Financement Local, a *société de crédit foncier* subject to the provisions of articles L.513-2 et seq. of the French Monetary and Financial Code, and holds 99.99% of its share capital. Sfil will continue to play the role of reference shareholder of Caisse Française de Financement Local and will hold more than 99.99% of the capital over the long term. Sfil, its reference shareholder, Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations and the French State will ensure, subject to the European Union rules on State aid, to protect the economic base of Caisse Française de Financement Local and to preserve its financial viability throughout its existence in accordance with the obligations imposed by the banking regulations in force."

# 2

## Interim activity report

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## 2.1 Highlights

### 2.1.1 Geopolitical and macroeconomic context

The first half of 2025 was marked by continued conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East and by the uncertain political configuration in France, generating high uncertainty on financial markets.

On the economic front, the European Central Bank, observing an inflation rate in the eurozone approaching the 2% target, continued its monetary easing policy during the first half of the year. The economies of several European Union countries have

nevertheless been affected given US trade policies. In addition, fiscal constraints and low productivity weigh on the economic outlook of countries such as France and Italy.

For its part, economic activity in the United States contracted in the first quarter of the year. The US Federal Reserve maintained its key rates in the 4.25%-4.5% range, in the context of inflation of around 2.5%.

### 2.1.2 Interim activity

#### French local public sector lending

In 1H25, Caffil acquired or refinanced €2.7bn in loans (compared to €2.8bn in 1H24) through the partners La Banque Postale and Banque des Territoires. This amount reflects the sustained level of activity observed in 2024 in view of the nearing end of the municipal bloc's electoral cycle.

Use-of-proceeds loans represented 36% of the loans acquired (compared to 44% in 1H24) and included:

- €0.4bn in green loans to local authorities (€0.6bn in 1H24);
- €0.5bn in social loans to local authorities (€0.3bn in 1H24);
- €0.1bn in loans to hospitals (€0.3bn in 1H24).

#### Refinancing of export credits

The activity increased in 1H25 compared to the same period in 2024 with the conclusion of two export credit transactions for a total amount transferred to Sfil of €2.1bn, enabling the conclusion of €3.1bn in export contracts. These two transactions concerned the defense sector.

Since the launch of its export business at the end of 2015, the financing granted by the Sfil Group has reached €20.6bn, enabling the conclusion of €35.3bn in export contracts.

#### Issuance of *obligations foncières*

The economic context in 1H25 was buoyant for the bond issuance activity in the covered bonds segment and resulted in sustained overall investor demand as well as a movement in the performance of spreads against swaps.

In addition, the improvement in the market sentiment regarding French sovereign risk promoted the performance of spreads against swaps of French covered bonds over the period, despite the high degree of uncertainty in the geopolitical, economic and financial environment during the first half of the year.

As part of a recurring €5.5bn to €6.5bn annual program, Caffil's issuance policy aims first and foremost to build a coherent benchmark curve on the euro market while ensuring the strong performance of its issues on the secondary market. The diversification of its funding sources is necessary to achieve long maturities consistent with its needs. This involves an active presence in the private placements market as part of the EMTN program or by issuing registered covered bonds, a format dedicated to German investors.

In 1H25, Caffil issued a total volume of €3.4bn with a 10-year average maturity, enriching its benchmark curve with three new public issues, as well as being active on matching transactions and in the private placement segment.

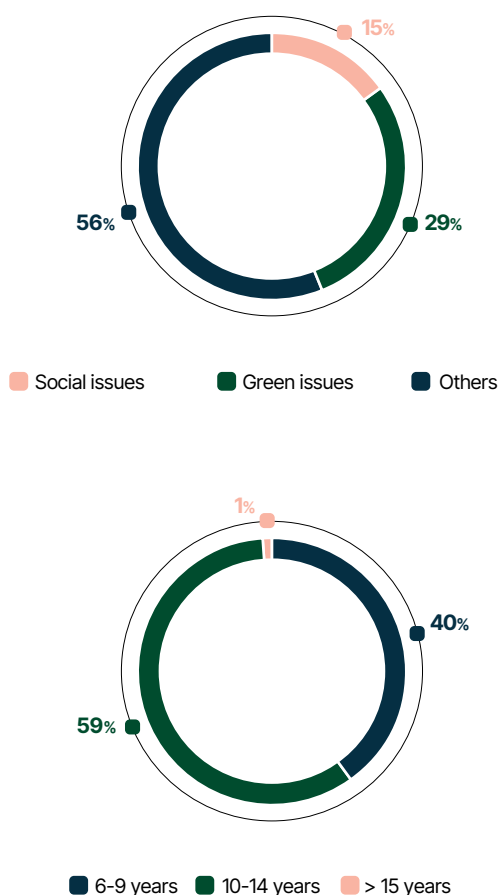
Caffil solicited the public primary market three times for a total amount of €2.75bn:

- a 8.5-year maturity issue in January 2025 in the amount of €1.25bn;
- a 10-year maturity "green" issue in April 2025 in the amount of €1bn;
- a 12-year maturity "social" issue in May 2025 in the amount of €0.5bn;

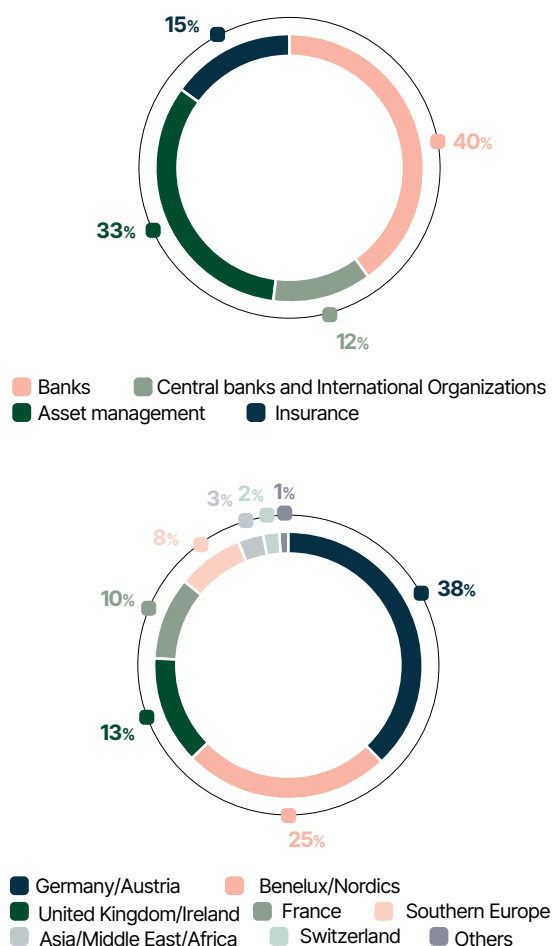
At the same time, Caffil provided additional liquidity to its benchmark issues with a €0.15bn matching transaction.

In addition to these public transactions, Caffil responded to specific requests from investors in the private placements segment, in the EMTN and RCB formats, for an amount of €0.53bn with long maturities, with a 10.4-year average maturity. The sustainable bonds issued by Caffil in 1H25 represented approximately 44% of its total financing program completed over the period.

The breakdown by theme and by maturity range of the issues carried out during 1H25 is presented below:



The breakdown by type of investor and by geographic area of the benchmark public issues carried out during 1H25 is presented below:



## 2.1.3 Financial ratings

Caffil's issuance program is rated by Moody's and Morningstar DBRS. The credit rating of the *obligations foncières* issued by Caffil, at the highest credit level, did not change during 1H25.

	Moody's	Morningstar DBRS
Long-term rating	Aaa	AAA
Outlook	-	-
Date of update	March 2025	September 2024

The ratings of the obligations foncières issued by Caffil provided by these agencies are at the highest level of credit quality. This requires that the quality of the cover pool and strict management rules be consistent with the criteria and approaches of these agencies. The principle by which each agency rates *obligations foncières* (and covered bonds in general) involves taking as a starting point the issuer's rating or that of the parent company if the issuer is not rated, and enhancing this rating by one or more notches in function of existing safeguards (legal framework, quality of assets, balance sheet management, over-collateralization, etc.).

## 2.1.4 Governance

The terms of office of the members of the Executive Board were renewed for a period of four years from 31 January 2025, with the exception of that of Ms. Lan-Anh PHAM, replaced by Mr. François-Xavier TURNAU. Ms. Herdile GUERIN was reappointed as Chairwoman of the Executive Board and Mr. Olivier EUDES as Chief Executive Officer for the duration of their respective terms of office as members of the Executive Board.

The Shareholders' Meeting held on 27 May 2025 renewed the terms of office of Ms. Nathalie ARGOURD and Anne CRÉPIN

and Mrs. Philippe MILLS, François LAUGIER and Florent LECINQ as members of the Supervisory Board for a period of four years, i.e. until the end of the Shareholders' Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the financial year ending on 31 December 2028. The terms of office of Mr. Philippe MILLS as Chairman of the Supervisory Board and that of Mr. François LAUGIER as Vice Chairman of the Supervisory Board were renewed for the duration of their respective terms of office as members of the Supervisory Board.

## 2.2 Change in assets

Caffil's asset portfolio consists mainly of assets held in the cover pool and a few non-eligible assets held outside the cover pool <sup>(1)</sup>.

€bn	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2024
Assets held in the cover pool	66.3	64.7
Assets held outside the cover pool	0.3	0.3
<b>TOTAL OUTSTANDING</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>65.0</b>

The cover pool is exclusively composed of exposures to public sector borrowers, or guaranteed by the same, and exposures to credit institutions (within the limits specified by current legislation).

€bn	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2024
Loans and bonds to the public sector	62.2	60.3
of which local public sector and export credit	60.6	59.3
of which treasury investment in public sector bonds	1.6	1.0
Banque de France cash deposit	1.0	1.3
Exposures to credit institutions	3.1	3.1
<b>ASSETS IN THE COVER POOL</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>64.7</b>
Financing commitments granted to refinance large export credits*	9.7	7.9
Financing commitments granted to other public sector loans	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL FINANCING COMMITMENTS GRANTED</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>

\* The commitments granted in respect of large export credits correspond to contracts entered into in the course of payment and to firm refinancing offers from Caffil to Sfil valid as at 31 December 2024 and 30 June 2025.

(1) Loans or securities assigned in guarantee with the central bank in order to obtain financing on the occasion of tenders organized by the Banque de France are then taken out of the cover pool and replaced by the cash thus obtained. The same treatment would be applied to assets in the cover pool if they were mobilized in interbank repurchase agreements implemented in the event of a liquidity need. During the last three years, Caffil has mobilized assets of very small amounts in the context of the regular tests of its operational procedures for accessing refinancing from the Banque de France or bank counterparties. Assets held may also be removed from the cover pool if they are not eligible under article 129 of the CRR, pending their maturity or disposal. As at 30 June 2025, this outstanding excluded from the cover pool consisted of EUR 0.3 billion of loans to French local public sector entities or to local authorities located outside the European Union, which had become ineligible for the Caffil's cover pool following the application of Directive (EU) 2019-2162 of November 27, 2019, known as the Covered Bonds Directive.



In 1H25, Caffil acquired or refinanced loans to the French local public sector and to French public hospitals originated by its partners for an amount of €2.7bn. Drawdowns on loans to refinance large export credits granted to Sfil amounted to €1.3bn over the period.

As at 30 June 2025, the total outstanding loans to the French local public sector amounted to €50.2bn and refinancing of export credits reached €10.4bn.

Cash surpluses are held at the Banque de France or invested in either European public sector bonds or exposures to credit institutions (banking sector securities or short-term loans to Sfil, its parent company). The total amount of these cash surpluses increased to €5.7bn at the end of June 2025 from €5.4bn at the end of December 2024.

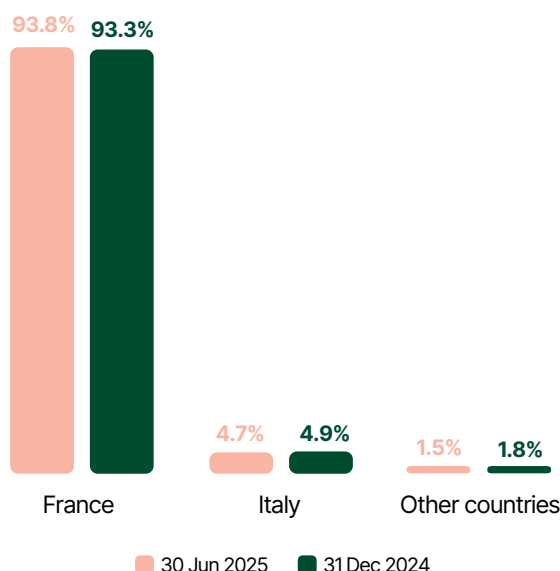
The amount of the liquid assets and assets eligible for refinancing by the *Banque de France*, before haircut, excluding cash deposited with banks, the French Treasury or the Banque de France, represented €44.1bn, i.e. 66% of the cover pool at the end of June 2025 (compared to €42.1bn and 65% of the cover pool at the end of 2024). The high-quality liquid assets (level 1, 2A and 2B) were composed of exposures to credit institutions amounting to €2.3bn and of other high-quality liquid assets (level 1, 2A and 2B) amounting to €3.4bn. In addition, the other assets eligible for refinancing by the Banque de France before haircut, excluding cash deposited with banks, the French Treasury or the Banque de France, totaled €38.4bn.

## 2.2.1 Public sector loans and securities

### Geographical breakdown

As at 30 June 2025, the exposures to the French public sector were predominant (93.8%) in the cover pool (excluding exposures to credit institutions and cash deposits with the Banque de France and the French Treasury). The other assets are managed in run-off mode; they correspond to granular and geographically diversified exposures to foreign public sector entities.

The change in the relative proportion of total assets by country was as follows:

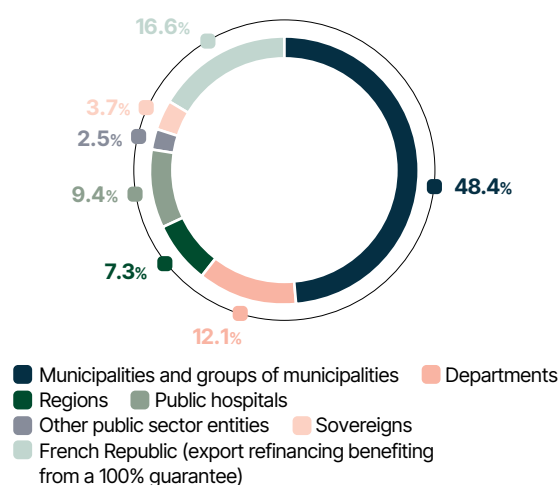


As at 30 June 2025, the Italian assets represented the largest portion of the non-French assets in run-off mode, with a total volume of €2.9bn, or 4.7% of public sector loans and securities in the cover pool. These assets are granular exposures (about 80 counterparties consisting mainly of regions and municipalities) distributed throughout Italy.

### Breakdown by type of counterparty

Nearly 68% of the cover pool (excluding exposures to credit institutions and cash deposits with the Banque de France and the French Treasury) consisted of exposures to municipalities and their groups, departments or regions.

The breakdown of the cover pool by type of counterparty is as follows:



## 2.2.2 Exposures to credit institutions

In accordance with article 129 of the CRR and with EU Directive 2019-2162 applicable from 8 July 2022, articles L.513-7 and R.513-6 authorize the institution to hold exposures to credit institutions in respect of replacement assets or liquid assets, in addition to exposures to the public sector, which are the main assets held in Caffil's cover pool.

These exposures considered as safe and liquid correspond to securities, exposures and deposits for which credit institutions are debtors. They are subject to the limits specified below <sup>(1)</sup>:

- the exposures to credit institutions authorized by law are those benefiting from the best or second-best credit quality step, or the third-best credit quality step when their duration does not exceed 100 days;
- exposure to credit institutions benefiting from the best credit quality step is limited to 15% of the nominal outstanding of *obligations foncières* and registered covered bonds. As at 30 June 2025, this amount represented 5.0%;
- exposure to credit institutions with the second-best credit quality step is limited to 10% of the nominal outstanding of *obligations foncières* and registered covered bonds. As at 30 June 2025, this amount represented 0.8%;
- exposure to credit institutions benefiting from the third-best credit quality step and taking the form of short-term deposits or

derivative contracts is limited to 8% of the nominal outstanding of *obligations foncières* and registered covered bonds. In addition, the French regulator, the Autorité de contrôle prudentiel et de résolution, does not authorize the conclusion of derivatives with counterparties rated in the third-best credit quality step. As at 30 June 2025, no exposure to credit institutions was in the third-best step;

- exposure to credit institutions with the best, second-best or third-best credit quality step is limited to 15% of outstanding *obligations foncières* and registered covered bonds. As at 30 June 2025, this amount represented 5.8%;
- exposure to credit institutions benefiting from the second-best or the third-best credit quality step is limited to 10% of the nominal outstanding of *obligations foncières* and registered covered bonds. As at 30 June 2025, this amount represented 0.8%.

Caffil holds exposures to credit institutions as part of its management of surplus cash. In addition to deposits with the Banque de France and investments in European public sector bonds, its exposures to credit institutions correspond to:

- banking sector bonds;
- loans to its parent company, Sfil;
- the balance of its current bank accounts in various currencies.

They are broken down below according to the rating of the issuers:

€bn	Country	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2024
<b>STEP 1 CREDIT RATING</b>			
Covered bonds	France	0.9	0.8
	Other countries	1.4	1.3
Other bank bonds	France	0.1	0.1
	Other countries	0.4	0.3
Loans to the parent company, Sfil	France	-	-
Bank accounts balances	France and other countries	0.0	0.0
<b>STEP 2 CREDIT RATING</b>			
Covered bonds	France	-	-
	Other countries	0.0	0.0
Other bank bonds	France	0.2	0.2
	Other countries	0.2	0.3
Bank accounts balances	France and other countries	0.0	0.0
<b>STEP 3 CREDIT RATING</b>			
Bank securities (maturity <100 days) and current account balances	France and other countries	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>

(1) Securities, exposures and deposits that are sufficiently safe and liquid that contribute to a minimum over-collateralization of 5% are not subject to these limits and are not counted for the purposes of these limits.

## 2.3 Change in liabilities

### 2.3.1 Debt benefiting from legal privilege

As at 30 June 2025, the debt benefiting from legal privilege was composed of the *obligations foncières* and registered covered bonds issued by Caffil, as well as the cash collateral received from counterparties in derivative transactions.

€bn	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2024
Cash collateral received	0.1	0.1
<i>Obligations foncières</i> and registered covered bonds	53.6	53.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>53.6</b>

The change in outstanding *obligations foncières* and registered covered bonds between 31 December 2024 and 30 June 2025, in swapped value, is as follows:

€bn, value after currency swaps	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2024
<b>BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>53.2</b>
Issues	3.4	5.3
Amortizations	(3.3)	(5.0)
Buybacks	-	-
<b>END OF THE PERIOD</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>53.5</b>

In addition, since 2020, Sfil has carried out three "green" bond issues for a total amount of €2.25bn. Sfil lent the funds obtained from these issues to Caffil, with the obligation to use them to

finance green loans acquired from La Banque Postale which originated them. These loans granted by Sfil to Caffil do not benefit from the legal privilege of the *sociétés de crédit foncier*.

### 2.3.2 Non-privileged debt

The cover pool asset surplus compared to *obligations foncières* and registered covered bonds (over-collateralization), the assets held outside the cover pool (where applicable) and miscellaneous needs are financed by equity and debt that does not benefit from the legal privilege on *sociétés de crédit foncier*. This financing is obtained from the parent company, Sfil, under a financing agreement.

Temporary financing may also be obtained from the Banque de France. These debts do not benefit from the privilege provided by the law on *sociétés de crédit foncier*. They are guaranteed by loans and/or securities deposited as collateral in the Caffil account opened with the Banque de France. Since the creation of Sfil, Caffil has not contracted any loans with the Banque de France, except for the purpose of testing the procedures for accessing this financing, which is regularly used for very small amounts. Neither has it obtained financing from credit institutions other than its parent company.

€bn	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2024
Sfil*	11.8	10.0
Banque de France*	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>7.9</b>

\* Excluding accrued interest not yet due

## 2.4 Interim results

The income statement according to French Gaap is presented below:

€m	30 Jun 2025	30 Jun 2024
Interest margin	106	78
Net commissions	(1)	(1)
Net gains or losses on portfolio transactions	(1)	-
Net gains or losses on placement portfolios	3	(0)
Other income and expense	(0)	-
<b>NET BANKING INCOME</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>76</b>
General operating expenses	(49)	(46)
Taxes	(3)	(3)
<b>GROSS OPERATING INCOME</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>28</b>
Cost of risk	(4)	0
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>28</b>
Gains or losses on fixed assets	-	-
Income tax	(18)	(5)
<b>NET INCOME</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>24</b>

The French GAAP financial statements are published in accordance with the legal requirements and serve as a basis for calculating income subject to corporate income tax.

The presentation and valuation methods used in accordance with French accounting standards are described in the notes to these financial statements. The accounting treatment adopted by Caffil for the recognition of early repayment indemnities for loans and compensation payments for hedging swap cancelations follows the treatment required by the tax authorities. This accounting treatment leads to recognition of the results earlier than would an amortization approach over the life of the transactions. These indemnities and compensation payments are generated by early repayments or renegotiation of the debt of certain borrowers (sensitivity reduction or active management of their debt), but also when liability swaps are terminated in order to match these liabilities with a portfolio of acquired loans, or when asset swaps are terminated in order to match a new bond issue with a portfolio of loans covered by these swaps.

Caffil's net income reached €33m in 1H25, up by 38% compared to 1H24

This change was driven by the sharp increase in net banking income to €106m (+39% compared with 1H24). The sustained level of activity, for financing both the French local public sector and export credits, has offset the increase in financing costs observed since the end of 2023 in a context of financial market volatility.

The general operating expenses increased by 6% compared to 1H24, mainly due to the increase in operating costs re-invoiced by Sfil.

The cost of risk remained limited to €4m, mainly due to an increase in provisions taking into account the difficult financial context of French public hospitals..

Income tax increased by €13m, of which €7m was related to the exceptional contribution of large companies calculated on the tax for the 2024 financial year and 1H25.

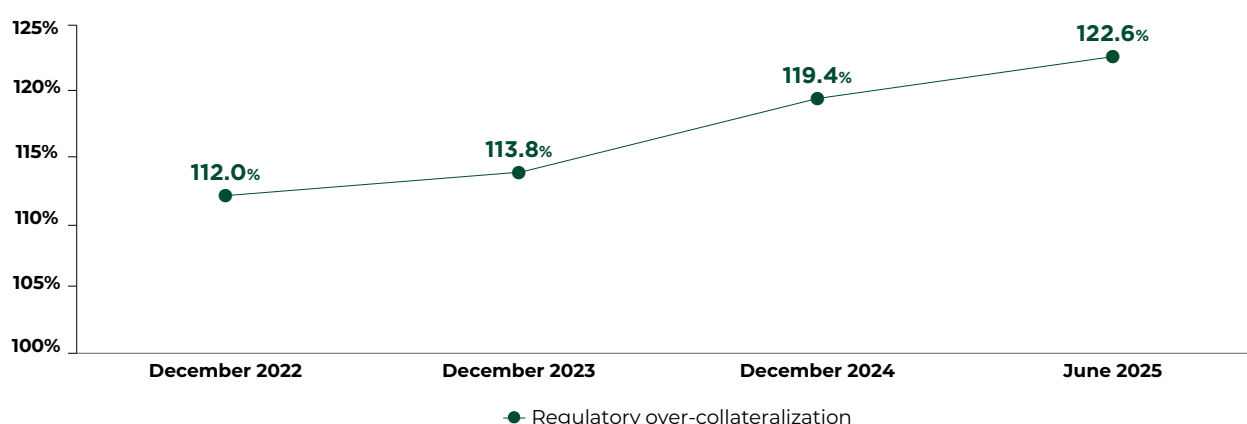
## 2.5 Over-collateralization ratio

The over-collateralization ratio, which is calculated on the basis of regulatory standards governing *sociétés de crédit foncier*, is the ratio between the assets of the cover pool (except for assets in default) and the debt benefiting from legal privilege. Its minimum level has been set by law at 105%, which corresponds to the minimum level that Caffil must comply with pursuant to articles L.513-8, L.513-11 and L.513-12 and the article of the French Monetary and Financial Code.

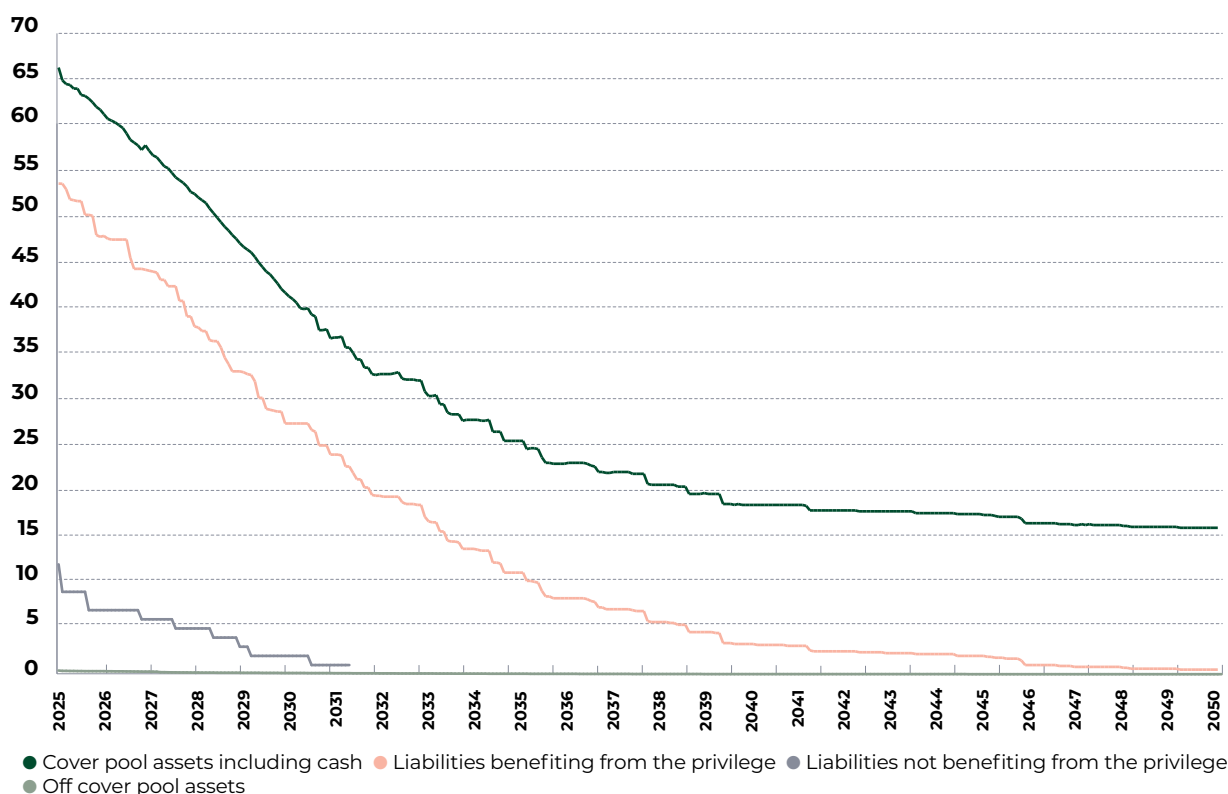
In practice, the over-collateralization ratio is regularly higher than 105%. To maintain a sufficient rating, a level of over-collateralization

of more than 5% may be required by the rating agencies. This requirement depends on the methodology used by each rating agency and the new assets and liabilities recorded on the balance sheet of Caffil. It is also variable over time. Caffil takes these specific requirements into account in the steering of its business to ensure that they are always met.

The rules for calculating the regulatory over-collateralization ratio were modified as at 8 July 2022, when the European Covered Bonds Directive of November 2019 entered into force, without a material impact for Caffil.



Over-collateralization may also be illustrated by the gap between the amortization curves of the cover pool and privileged liabilities. The following graph, in €bn, presents the curves as at 30 June 2025.



This graph assumes that the cash surpluses generated over time are retained in the cover pool.

## 2.6 Post-closing events

On 10 July 2025, regarding the case relating to the taxation in Ireland of the results of the former branch of Dexia Municipal Agency (former company name of Caffil) in Dublin, which closed in 2013, the French tax authorities announced their decision to close

the mutual agreement procedure under the Franco-Irish treaty. As a result of the settlement agreement between Caffil and Dexia SA, this will generate a revenue of €5m in 2H25 financial statements.

## 2.7 Outlook

In 2H25, Caffil will continue to implement the priorities defined for 2025, in line with the "Objective 2026" strategic plan of its parent company, Sfil:

- execute the financing program under the best possible financial conditions in a disrupted context;
- maintain leadership in its two activities, while maintaining a very low risk profile;
- continue to support its clients in their efforts to promote ecological and environmental transition.

The uncertainties of the geopolitical and macroeconomic context are not expected to disrupt the finalization of the financing program, already 61% completed as at 30 June 2025, with the aim being to continue the issuance strategy on long maturities.

The loan activity to the local public sector is expected to benefit from the dynamism usually observed at the end of the electoral cycle and to continue its increase in 2H25, in line with the

ambitious investment programs of local authorities observed in 1H25. Following the European Commission's decision of 18 December 2024, which authorizes the expansion of the French local public sector financing activity, the Sfil Group and its partner *La Banque Postale* are working on its operational implementation and aim to complete a first transaction by the end of 2025.

The outlook for export-credit refinancing is also very positive. The active files amounted to €69bn for a total of 175 files, of which about 30% concern the defense sector. In addition, the authorization granted by the European Commission on 18 December 2024, allowing the Sfil Group to expand its activities to include transactions covered by export credit agencies in the European Union other than Bpifrance Assurance Export, opens up opportunities that will be examined by the end of 2025. Discussions are currently underway on this subject and will continue in 2H25 with both the commercial banks potentially interested in a transfer to the Sfil Group and with the export credit agencies concerned.

## 2.8 Management of the main risks

### 2.8.1 Global risk management system

Within the framework of the management agreement entered into with Sfil, Caffil implements processes and mechanisms for the measurement, monitoring and control of risks (credit and counterparty risk, liquidity, interest rate, foreign exchange and euro/currency basis risk, market risk, operational risk and

non-compliance risk) in order to ensure that they are compatible with the legal and regulatory framework for *sociétés de crédit foncier* and its by-laws, and are adapted to its appetite for risks.

The overall risk management system is detailed on pages 40 and 41 in the 2024 annual financial report.

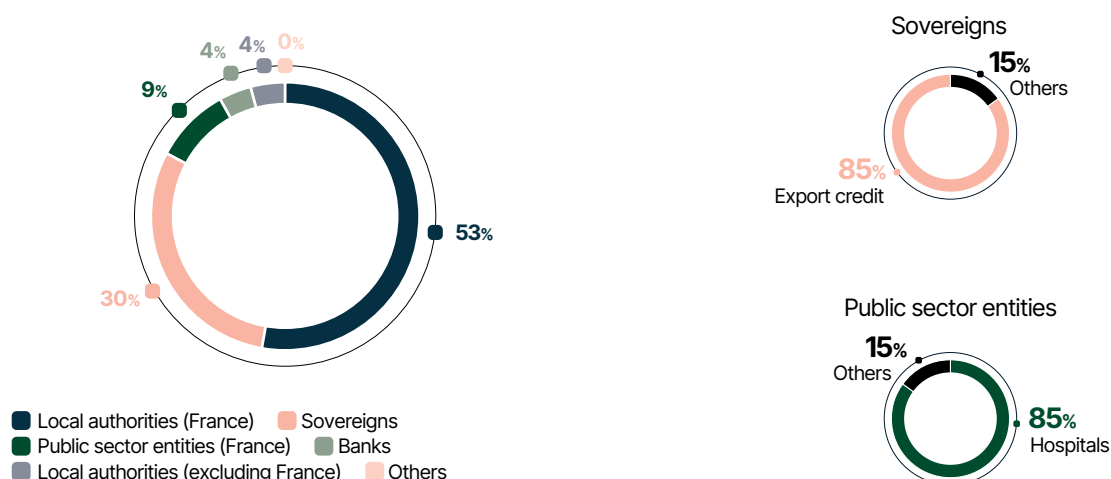
## 2.8.2 Main risks

Definitions, as well as information on the organization, governance and risk monitoring system, are detailed on pages 40 to 56 in the 2024 annual financial report.

### Credit risk

#### Exposure to credit risk

The breakdown of the portfolio is illustrated by the exposure in the event of default, which takes into account the undrawn portion of loans granted.



- 53% of these exposures were concentrated on French local authorities (regions, departments, municipalities, groups of municipalities, etc.);
- 25% of the exposures resulted from the export refinancing activity;

- 8% of the exposures concerned the public hospital sector.

This breakdown differs from that presented in section 2.2, which only presents the outstanding principal of loans recorded in the balance sheet.

#### Breakdown of exposures by risk weighting

The quality of the portfolio is illustrated by the risk weightings assigned to its assets.



The weighted risks are determined according to the standardized approach for the entire portfolio. This approach is essentially based on flat-rate weighting factors, which for certain categories of counterparties may depend on the valuation provided by external assessment bodies.

This analysis confirmed the excellent quality of the assets in Caffil's portfolio: nearly 85% of the portfolio had a risk weighting of 0%. The average asset weighting is 3.4% (compared to 3.5% as at 31 December 2024).

## Arrears, doubtful loans and provisions

Financial year	Non-technical arrears	Doubtful loans
30 Jun 2025	<b>€1.7m</b> i.e. 0.00% of the assets	<b>€144m</b> (€125m of which for loans with no arrears)
31 Dec 2024	<b>€2m</b> i.e. 0.00% of the assets	<b>€155m</b> (€147m of which for loans with no arrears)

As at 30 June 2025, the non-technical arrears amounted to €1.7m and concerned only 12 clients in France. The non-technical arrears were slightly down in 2025. They represented less than 0.1% of Caffil's total assets.

As at 30 June 2025, the doubtful loans amounted to €144m, or 0.2% of Caffil's total assets. They had decreased by €11m compared to 31 December 2024 (€155m).

The doubtful loans at the end of June 2025 concerned only French clients.

The total amount of the provisions associated with balance sheet assets (loans or securities) or financing commitments amounted to €26m as at 30 June 2025, up by €2m compared to 31 December 2024.

€m	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2024
Specific impairments	3	7
Collective impairments	24	17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>24</b>

As at 30 June 2025, the stock of specific provisions amounted to €3m. They had decreased by €4m compared to 31 December 2024, mainly due to the early repayment of a doubtful loan.

In addition, collective provisions are calculated on the various portfolios of assets and financing commitments. They amounted to €24m as at 30 June 2025 compared to €17m as at 31 December 2024. This change was mainly due to entry/exit decisions taken during the year from the scope of clients monitored on the credit watchlist.

## Counterparty risk

All derivative exposures as at 30 June 2025 are listed below:

€bn	Total notional	% of total notional	Mark to Market		Collateral received	Collateral paid
			-	+		
Cover pool - external counterparties	<b>74.6</b>	<b>79%</b>	(0.6)	0.1	<b>(0.1)</b>	-
Cover pool - Sfil	19.8	21%	(1.1)	-	-	-
Outside of cover pool - Sfil	0.2	0%	(0.1)	-	-	0.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>(1.8)</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>(0.1)</b>	<b>0.1</b>

As at 30 June 2025, Caffil was exposed to eight bank counterparties, all of which pay cash collateral for a total amount of €0.1bn, which neutralizes the total exposure.

The total outstanding amount of swaps is 79% with external counterparties and 21% with Sfil. The swaps signed with the five largest external counterparties represented a total of 50% of the notional amounts.

## Liquidity risk

### Liquidity reserves

Caffil owns:

- liquid assets in the form of liquid level 1, 2A or 2B securities and short-term exposures to credit institutions (including short-term deposits);
- a very large stock of assets eligible for European Central Bank refinancing via the Banque de France. Caffil can easily access

the central bank refinancing in its own name, if necessary, to cover its cash flow requirements. This access is regularly tested for small amounts to ensure the proper functioning of tools and procedures and to maintain the appropriate level of knowledge.



## Mobilizable assets as at 30 June 2025

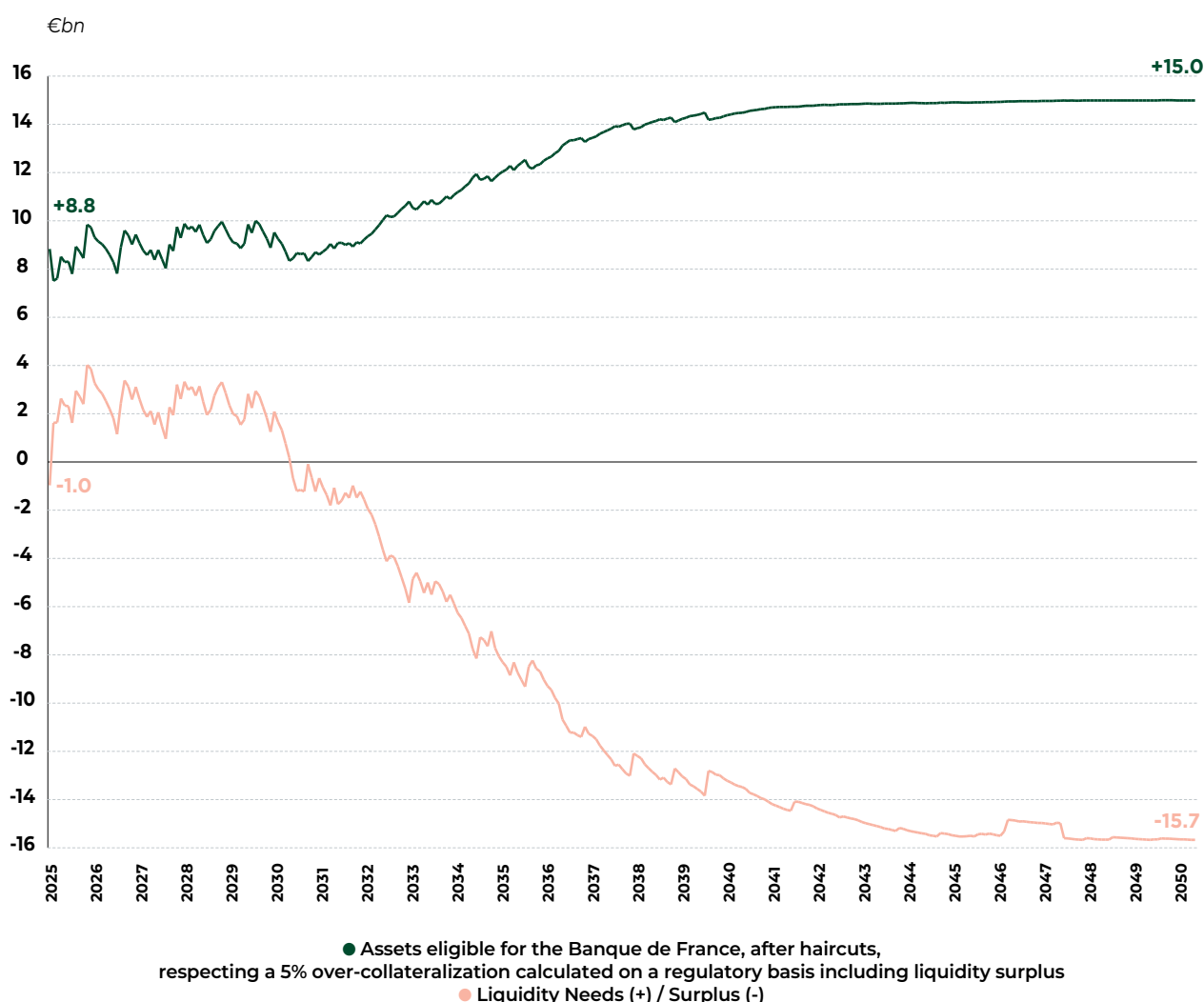
€m	(nominal value)
Central bank deposits	947
High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) - exposures to credit institutions	2,295
High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) - excluding exposures to credit institutions	3,402
Other eligible securities available at the central bank	757
Eligible private loans in central banks	37,280
<b>TOTAL LIQUIDITY RESERVES</b>	<b>44,681</b>

## Liquidity needs

The aggregate maximum liquidity requirement that Caffil could face in the future in a run-off situation in which it would be unable to issue new *obligations foncières* is lower than the maximum funding already occasionally obtained on a one-off basis from the central bank in the past. It is also lower than its refinancing

potential with the *Banque de France*, measured by the amount of eligible assets after haircut that would be available while complying with the minimum over-collateralization required by the regulations.

The chart below shows the forecast aggregate liquidity requirement and the assets needed to cover this requirement.



Caffil has thus its own autonomous, safe resources that enable it to cover its temporary liquidity needs, even in the event of the default of its parent company, since any legal proceedings

engaged for the safeguard, bankruptcy or liquidation of its parent company cannot be extended to Caffil (article L.513-20 of the French Monetary and Financial Code).

## Monitoring indicators

Caffil manages its liquidity risk using the regulatory and internal indicators described below.

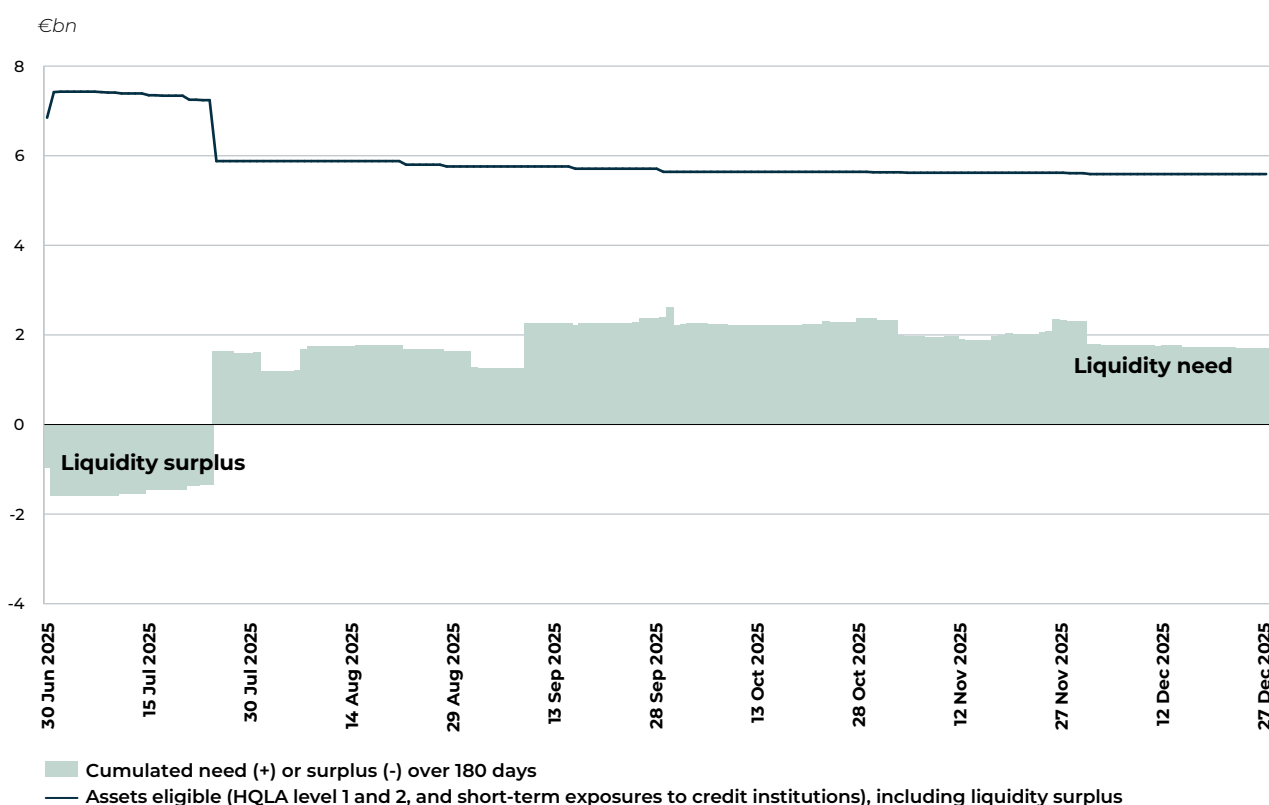
### Regulatory indicators specific to *sociétés de crédit foncier*

- the regulatory over-collateralization ratio: this represents the ratio between the assets in the cover pool and the debts benefiting from legal privilege, and must be at least 105% (see 2.5 "Over-collateralization ratio"); as at 30 June 2025, it was 122.6%.
- the maximum difference of 1.5 years between the average maturity of the privileged liabilities and that of the assets considered as pledged up to the minimum amount necessary to meet the regulatory over-collateralization.

As part of transformation risk management, Caffil limits the gap between the average maturity of the assets and that of the privileged liabilities to 18 months; as at 30 June 2025, it amounted to 0.59 years.

Weighted average life (in years)	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2024
Assets	6.80	6.79
Privileged liabilities	6.21	6.06
<b>WEIGHTED AVERAGE LIFE GAP BETWEEN PRIVILEGED ASSETS AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.73</b>
Weighted average life gap	1.5	1.5

- the projection of cash requirements over 180 days: Caffil ensures that at all times its net cash requirements over a period of 180 days, calculated in a situation of run-off, are hedged by high-quality liquid assets (level 1, 2A or 2B) and by short-term exposures to credit institutions (including short-term deposits) in the cover pool. Unsecured receivables deemed to be in default, in accordance with article 178 of the CRR, cannot be used to cover cash requirements. Cash needs include repayments of *obligations foncières* and registered covered bonds, non-privileged debt and forecast repayments of cash collateral received, after deduction of received assets repayments. This projection is published quarterly in the report on asset quality.



As at 30 June 2025, the liquidity position at 180 days showed a cash surplus up to the end of July 2025 (with a maximum of €1.6bn at the beginning of July 2025) and a cash requirement over the rest of the period (with a maximum of €2.6bn at the end of September 2025). Over the period, the liquidity needs were covered at all times by high-quality liquid assets (level 1, 2A or 2B) or by short-term exposures to credit institutions (see chart above). In addition, specific management measures (for example, the completion of a new bond issue or the use of central bank financing) may be taken to cover the needs.

#### Regulatory liquidity indicators applicable to credit institutions pursuant to the CRR

- the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR): as at 30 June 2025, Caffil's LCR was 100%. A European delegated act modified the methods for calculating the LCR provided for in the CRR for issuers of covered bonds, in order to bring them into line with

the new Covered Bonds Directive. As a result, since 8 July 2022, the LCR of issuers of covered bonds must continue to respect the minimum level of 100% but may no longer exceed it;

- the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), a transformation ratio which compares, with a one-year horizon, the proportion of available stable funding over required stable funding: as at 30 June 2025, Caffil's NSFR was 117%.

#### Internal liquidity indicators

- the permanent steering of the over-collateralization ratio, which targets an over-collateralization level consistent with Caffil's target rating;
- monitoring of the duration gap between privileged assets and liabilities (limited to three years). This difference is sensitive to interest rates (discount effect) and to significant changes in assets and liabilities; as at 30 June 2025, it amounted to 0.38 years:

Duration (in years)	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2024
Assets	6.03	6.13
Privileged liabilities	5.65	5.57
<b>DURATION GAP BETWEEN PRIVILEGED ASSETS AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.56</b>
Duration gap limit	3	3

## Interest rate risk

The sensitivity of the net present value is measured by the maximum loss in net present value observed compared to eight different interest rate scenarios. These eight scenarios correspond to the six scenarios used for calculating the regulatory "outlier" ratio, to which are added two additional internal scenarios based

on historical variations in rates. Unlike regulatory ratios, equity is taken into account in the calculation of these indicators.

The maximum loss observed at the end of the year among the eight scenarios used is presented below:

€m	Limit	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2024
Maximum loss observed in NPV	(80)	(10.2)	(10.4)



# 3

## Interim French Gaap Financial Statements

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## 3.1 Financial statements

### 3.1.1 Assets

€m	Notes	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2024
Central banks	2.1	951	1,295
Government and public securities	2.2	3,626	3,075
Loans and advances to banks	2.3	10,314	9,814
Loans and advances to customers	2.4	47,943	47,465
Bonds and other fixed income securities	2.5	4,366	4,422
Equities and other variable income securities		-	-
Investments in non-consolidated companies and other long-term investments		-	-
Investments in consolidated companies		-	-
Intangible assets		-	-
Property and equipment		-	-
Unpaid capital		-	-
Uncalled subscribed capital		-	-
Treasury stock		-	-
Other assets	2.6	78	86
Accruals and other liabilities	2.7	2,311	2,459
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>69,589</b>	<b>68,617</b>

### 3.1.2 Liabilities

€m	Notes	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2024
Central banks		-	-
Due to banks	3.1	11,880	10,216
Customer borrowings and deposits		-	-
Debt securities	3.2	53,980	53,978
Other liabilities	3.3	138	168
Accruals and other liabilities	3.4	2,102	2,736
Provisions	3.5	33	29
Subordinated debt		-	-
<b>Equity</b>		<b>1,457</b>	<b>1,490</b>
Share capital	3.6	1,350	1,350
Additional paid-in capital	3.6	-	-
Reserves and retained earnings	3.6	73	70
Net income	3.6	33	71
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>69,589</b>	<b>68,617</b>

### 3.1.3 Off-balance sheet items

€m	Notes	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2024
<b>COMMITMENTS GRANTED</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>9,720</b>	<b>7,928</b>
Financing commitments		9,661	7,921
Guarantees granted		-	-
Commitments on securities		52	-
Other commitments granted		7	7
<b>COMMITMENTS RECEIVED</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>20,899</b>	<b>18,870</b>
Financing commitments		75	50
Guarantees received		20,793	18,709
Commitments on securities		-	-
Forward commitments received		-	-
Other commitments received		31	111
<b>OTHER COMMITMENTS</b>		<b>100,799</b>	<b>99,444</b>
Foreign currency transactions	4.3	10,861	13,212
Commitments on forward financial instruments	4.4	89,939	86,232

### 3.1.4 Income statement

€m	Notes	1H25	2024	1H24
Interest income	5.1	1,470	3,354	1,706
Interest expense	5.1	(1,364)	(3,161)	(1,628)
Income from variable income securities		-	-	-
Commission income	5.2	-	0	-
Commission expense	5.2	(1)	(3)	(1)
Net gains (losses) on held for trading portfolio		(1)	0	0
Net gains (losses) on placement portfolio	5.3	3	2	(0)
Other banking income		0	0	0
Other banking expense		(0)	(0)	(0)
<b>NET BANKING INCOME</b>		<b>106</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>76</b>
General operating expenses	5.4	(52)	(98)	(49)
Depreciation and amortization		-	-	-
<b>GROSS OPERATING INCOME</b>		<b>55</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>28</b>
Cost of risk	5.5	(4)	(2)	0
<b>INCOME FROM OPERATIONS</b>		<b>51</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>28</b>
Gains or losses on fixed assets		-	(0)	0
<b>INCOME BEFORE NON-RECURRING ITEMS AND TAXES</b>		<b>51</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>28</b>
Non-recurring items		-	-	-
Income tax	5.6	(18)	(21)	(5)
<b>NET INCOME</b>		<b>33</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>24</b>
Basic earnings per share		2.46	5.22	1.74
Diluted earnings per share		2.46	5.22	1.74

## 3.1.5 Equity

€m	Amount
<b>AS OF 31 DEC 2024</b>	
Share capital	1,350
Additional paid-in capital	-
Commitments to increase share capital and additional paid-in capital	-
Reserves and retained earnings	70
Net income for the year	71
Interim dividends	-
<b>EQUITY AS OF 31 DEC 2024</b>	<b>1,490</b>
<b>MOVEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD</b>	
Changes in share capital	-
Changes in additional paid-in capital	-
Changes in commitments to increase share capital and additional paid-in capital	-
Changes in reserves and retained earnings	71
Dividends paid (-)	(67)
Changes in net income for the period	(37)
Other movements	-
<b>SITUATION AS OF 30 JUN 2025</b>	
Share capital	1,350
Additional paid-in capital	-
Commitments to increase share capital and additional paid-in capital	-
Reserves and retained earnings	73
Net income for the period	33
<b>EQUITY AS OF 30 JUN 2025</b>	<b>1,457</b>



## 3.2 Notes to the interim French GAAP financial statements

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## Note 1 Accounting and valuation policies

### 1.1 Applicable accounting standards: rules adopted by the French Accounting Standards Board (Autorité des Normes Comptables – ANC)

The financial statements as of 30 June 2025, were examined by the Management Board on 2 September 2025, and presented to the Supervisory Board on 4 September 2025.

Caffil prepares its financial statements in compliance with ANC Regulation n°2014-07 issued on 26 November 2014 and related to the financial statements for the reporting entities of the banking sector, and in particular credit institutions. As stated in its article 3 and subject to the provisions of the latter regulation, these reporting entities prepare their financial statements in compliance with ANC Regulation n°2014-03 issued on 5 June 2014 and related to general accounting plan. The financial statements are furthermore in accordance with the indications of Directive 86/635/EEC of the Council of European Communities.

The financial statements as of 30 June 2025, were prepared using the same accounting policies as those used in the financial statements as of 31 December 2024.

The French Accounting Standards Board College has adopted ANC regulation N°2023-03 of 7 July 2023 amending various ANC regulations in coordination with ANC regulation N°2022-06 of 22 November 2022 relating to the modernization of financial statements. The latter will apply to financial statements beginning on or after 1 January 2025. Its application should not have a material impact on Sfil.

### 1.2 Accounting principles applied to the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with French generally accepted accounting principles, respecting the principles of prudence, sincerity and true and faithful image, on the basis of the following assumptions:

- going concern principle;
- segregation of accounting periods;
- consistency of methods;
- historical costs;
- no netting principle;
- intangibility of the opening balance sheet.

#### 1.2.1 Loans and advances to banks and to customers

Loans and advances to banks include all loans connected to banking transactions with credit institutions, except securities. They are broken down into sight accounts and term loans. They include in particular loans granted to Sfil refinancing export credit transactions.

Loans and advances to customers comprise mainly loans granted in the form of export credits.

Loans and advances to customers are recognized in the balance sheet net of impairment for possible losses.

Commissions received and marginal transaction costs related to the granting or the acquisition of a loan, if they are significant, are amortized over the maturity of the loan. Other commission income is immediately recognized in the income statement.

Interest on loans is recognized as Interest income, *pro rata temporis* for accrued amounts due and not yet due, as is interest on past-dues.

Prepayment indemnities are recognized in the income statement at the date they occur.

The undrawn portion of signed loan contracts is recognized as an off-balance sheet item.

#### Sound loans and non-performing loans

As long as loans are not classified as non-performing, they are classified as sound or stressed; they remain in their original position.

A loan is considered as non-performing when it presents one of the following characteristics:

- a probable or certain risk that it will not be repaid (past-due for more than nine months for local government borrowers, and for more than three months for the other counterparties). A counterparty that is overdue by more than this amount may not be downgraded to non-performing if special circumstances demonstrate that the overdue amounts are due to causes unrelated to the debtor's situation (technical overdue amounts).
- when the situation of a counterparty presents characteristics such that, independently of the existence of any outstanding payments, it can be concluded that a proven risk exists (worsening of the financial situation or alert procedures for example).

For the sake of operational simplicity and conservatism, Caffil has aligned the notion of non-performing loan with the prudential notion of actual default, i.e. a default due to arrears in payment and/or due to the risk of non-payment of the totality of outstanding due by the borrower (notion of "Unlikely To Pay (UTP)" with reference to the default policy of the Company. Counterparties on probation prior a potential reclassification out of the default category are also in the scope of non-performing loans from an accounting perspective.

#### Compromised non-performing loans

Compromised non-performing loans are loans to borrowers whose recovery outlook is so downgraded that they might be ultimately written off. Loans accounted for as non-performing for more than one year are transferred to this category.

#### Restructured loans:

Restructured loans for financial difficulties are loans for which the entity has modified the original contractual terms (interest rate, maturity, etc.) for economic reasons linked to the borrower's financial difficulties, in a way that would not have been envisaged in other circumstances.

The definition of restructured loans for financial difficulties meets two cumulative criteria:

- contract modifications or debt refinancing (concessions);
- customers in financial difficulty (debtors experiencing, or about to experience, difficulties in meeting their financial commitments).

Restructured loans do not include loans whose terms have been commercially renegotiated with counterparties who are not insolvent or in a deteriorated financial situation.

This notion of restructuring must be assessed at contract level and not at customer level (there is no contagion). It concerns both non-performing and performing loans, at the time of restructuring.

Depending on the terms of the restructuring, the restructured receivable may be considered as "in default", resulting in its classification in doubtful debts. The return to performing loans follows the same procedure as for a return to "non-default". Information on these loans is provided in the notes to the financial statements.

### Accounting treatment of credit risk

As soon as a loan is non-performing (see above), the probable loss must be taken into account by recording an impairment loss against the loan.

Caffil records impairment losses corresponding, in present value terms, to all its expected losses on non-performing or compromised non-performing loans.

Forecast losses are equal to the difference between initial contractual cash flows, less cash already received, and forecast cash flows. The latter are determined by taking into account the counterparty's financial situation, its economic outlook, the guarantees called or likely to be called, after deduction of the costs associated with their realization, and the status of ongoing proceedings.

Initial contractual cash flows, less cash already received, and forecast cash flows are discounted at the original effective rate of the corresponding outstanding for fixed-rate loans, or at the most recent effective rate determined in accordance with the contractual terms for variable-rate loans.

At the closing date, the carrying amount of a loan net of impairment must be equal to the lowest of historical cost or the present value of expected cash flows from interest, repayment of principal and, where applicable, the net value of collateral.

Interest on loans downgraded to non-performing continues to be recognized after the downgrade.

Impairment is at least equal to the amount of interest recorded on non-performing loans and not collected.

Impairment corresponding to unpaid interest is recognized in NBI, while the portion corresponding to principal is recognized in cost of risk.

Litigious loans are provisioned on a case-by-case basis.

## 1.2.2 Securities

Securities held by Caffil are recognized on the asset side of the balance sheet under the item Government and public securities or Bonds and other fixed income securities.

The item Government and public securities includes securities issued by public sector entities that may be refinanced through the European system of central banks.

The item Bonds and other fixed income securities includes:

- securities issued by public sector entities that are not eligible for refinancing by central banks;
- securities guaranteed by public sector entities.

Securities held by Caffil are recognized as either investment securities or placement securities.

### 1.2.2.1 Investment securities

Fixed income securities with a specified maturity are recognized as investment securities when there is the intention and the capacity to hold them to maturity. Securities in this category are subject to back-financing or interest-rate hedging over their residual maturity.

Investment securities are recognized on the date of purchase at acquisition clean price, excluding fees. Accrued interest at the date of acquisition and subsequently accrued interest at each closing date is recognized on the balance sheet in the same categories as the corresponding security. Interest on these securities is recognized as Interest income.

The difference between the redemption value and the acquisition clean cost (discount or premium) is amortized according to a quasi-actuarial method over the residual maturity of the security.

At closing date, unrealized gains are not recognized and unrealized losses are generally not impaired. By way of exception, unrealized losses are impaired in the following cases:

- a doubt about the issuer's ability to meet its obligations;
- the probability that the Company will not hold these securities until maturity due to new circumstances.

### 1.2.2.2 Placement securities

Securities that do not fit into the category investment securities are recognized as placement securities.

Placement securities are recognized on the date of purchase at acquisition clean price, excluding fees. Accrued interest at the date of acquisition and subsequently accrued interest at each closing date is recognized on the balance sheet in the same categories as the corresponding security. Interest on these securities is recognized as Interest income.

The difference between the redemption value and the acquisition clean cost (discount or premium) is amortized according to a quasi-actuarial method over the residual maturity of the security.

In application of the principle of prudence, placement securities are recognized on the balance sheet at their acquisition cost including if applicable the amortization of discount or premium or selling price at closing date, whichever is lower, after accounting, when relevant, for the value of the micro-hedge swap.

If the market for a financial instrument is not active, valuation techniques are used to calculate its selling price. The valuation model should take into account all the factors that market players would consider valuating the asset. Within this framework, Caffil relies on its own valuation models, making every effort to take into account the market conditions at the date of the valuation as well as any changes in the credit quality of these financial instruments and market liquidity.

When the decrease in the value of the security exceeds the unrealized gain on the micro-hedge, the decrease in net value is recognized as asset impairment in Net gains (losses) on placement portfolio transactions, as well as subsequent impairment reversals and capital gains and losses on sales.

Placement securities transferred to investment securities are recognized at their acquisition cost and previously recognized impairment is reversed over the residual maturity of the securities concerned.

### 1.2.3 Debt due to banks

Debt due to banks is broken down according to the type of debt (sight accounts, current accounts, long-term loans or non-allocated receivables) and the initial maturity (sight or term debt).

Interest accrued on this debt is recognized in liabilities, offsetting income statement.

### 1.2.4 Debt securities

These debts consist of *obligations foncières* and other resources benefiting from the privilege defined in article L.513-11 of the French Monetary and Financial Code (Registered covered bonds). Debt securities are recognized at nominal value.

Redemption and issue premiums are amortized according to a quasi-actuarial method over the maturity of the securities concerned *prorata temporis*. They are recognized on the balance sheet in the same categories as the corresponding debt. Amortization of these premiums is recognized in the income statement as Interest expense. If securities are issued above par, amortization of issue premiums is deducted from Interest expense.

Interest is recognized in the net interest margin for accrued amounts calculated *prorata temporis*.

Issuance costs and commissions related to issued securities are amortized according to a quasi-actuarial method over the maturity of the related debts and are recognized in the net interest margin.

Bonds issued which are denominated in foreign currencies are accounted for using the same method as foreign currency transactions (see below).

### 1.2.5 Provisions

Provisions are recognized based on their discounted value when the following three conditions are met:

- Caffil has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources representing economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation;
- a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Collective provision covers the risk of loss in value among the loans, bonds and loan commitments not yet covered by any specific loss allowance at closing date. Among this group, counterparties that are reviewed in Watchlist Committee or might be reviewed in a foreseeable future are identified through the use of automatic criteria (based in particular on internal ratings and warning indicators for rating migration determined to be risky) and *ad-hoc* analysis based on the use of professional judgment and expert opinion: outstanding on these counterparties form the base of the collective provision. Losses on these counterparties are estimated on the basis of past events (use of historical patterns), current economic environment and expectations on future economic environment. For this purpose, Caffil uses a credit risk model based on an approach derived from Basel approach; this model is subject to regular back-testing.

### 1.2.6 Derivative transactions

Caffil engages in derivative transactions only to hedge the interest rate and foreign exchange risks to which it is exposed in its activity. Depending on their purpose, these transactions are assigned to micro-hedge or macro-hedge portfolios. The valuation and accounting treatments of these financial instruments depends on the chosen category.

The notional amount of these transactions is recognized off-balance sheet over the maturity of the instruments, *i.e.* from the date the contract is signed (including forward contracts) up to maturity. The amount recognized is adjusted to reflect any changes in notional amounts so as to represent the current or future maximum commitment.

Payments made at the inception of financial instruments are amortized over their maturity for the time remaining according to a quasi-actuarial method.

#### 1.2.6.1 Micro-hedge transactions

Derivatives are booked as micro-hedges when they are designed to hedge against the interest rate risk or the foreign exchange risk related to an item or a set of homogeneous items identified from the outset.

Expense and income on these transactions are recognized in the income statement the same way as income and expense on the hedged item or set of homogeneous items.

Termination fees received or paid because of the early interruption of the hedging instrument are generally recognized in the income statement at the termination date. In the framework of a restructuring, they are by way of exception amortized when they constitute an expense in compliance with the tax rule.

#### 1.2.6.2 Macro-hedge transactions

This category includes transactions designed to hedge and manage the Company's overall exposure to interest rate risk on assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items, excluding micro-hedge transactions. They were authorized on 1 December 1999, by a specific decision of the Executive Board of Caffil.

Expense and income on these transactions are recognized in the income statement *prorata temporis*, respectively as Interest expense and Interest income. The counterpart is recognized in accruals until the payment date.

Termination fees received or paid because of the early interruption of the hedging instrument are recognized in the income statement at the termination date.

#### 1.2.7 Foreign currency transactions

Caffil recognizes foreign currency transactions in accounts opened and denominated in each of the currencies used.

Specific foreign exchange position accounts and foreign exchange position equivalent accounts are opened in each currency.

At each closing date, differences between on the one hand the amounts resulting from a market price valuation at closing date of the foreign exchange position accounts and on the other hand the amounts recognized in the foreign exchange position equivalent accounts are recognized in the income statement.

#### 1.2.8 Foreign exchange transactions

In the course of systematic hedging of its foreign exchange risk, Caffil enters into currency swaps. These currency swaps are initiated to eliminate the risk of foreign exchange rate fluctuations that might affect an asset or liability as soon as such a risk is identified. They are mainly used to hedge certain liabilities, debt securities and customer loans.

Results of foreign exchange hedging transactions are accounted for by recognizing the difference between the hedging rate and the spot rate – contango or backwardation – *prorata temporis* in the income statement.

#### 1.2.9 Guarantees

As part of its activity to refinance large export credits, Caffil benefits from an irrevocable and unconditional 100% guarantee by the French State, called an enhanced guarantee which benefits the transactions implemented until 30 September 2024. Expenses related to these guarantees are recognized *prorata temporis* in the net interest margin.

#### 1.2.10 Non-recurring income and expense

Non-recurring income and expense results from events or transactions that do not relate to ordinary business operations or routine management of the Company's assets and liabilities.

Furthermore, the income or expense involved does not depend on decisions taken within the framework of usual management of the Company's activities or assets, but results from external events of a completely exceptional nature. Only items of this nature that have a significant impact on the period's income statement are recognized as non-recurring income and expense.

#### 1.2.11 Tax consolidation

Since 1 January 2014, Caffil belongs to the tax group that is headed up by Sfil. This entity pays the total income tax and lump-sum annual tax owed by the Group. Caffil recognizes in its accounts the tax expense for which it would be liable if it were not a member of the tax group.

Tax savings realized by the tax group are recognized in the accounts of Sfil.

#### 1.2.12 Offices and activities in uncooperative States and territories

In application of article L.511-45 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, it should be noted that Caffil has no offices in countries that have not signed an administrative assistance agreement with France (subsidiaries, branches, including *ad hoc* entities, and equity interest in other entities over which the Company has exclusive or joint (or *de facto*) control).

#### 1.2.13 Identity of the parent company consolidating the accounts of Caffil Local as of 30 June 2025

Sfil  
112-114 avenue Emile Zola,  
75015 Paris

## Note 2 Notes to the assets

### 2.1 Central banks

€m	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2024
Mandatory reserves	-	-
Other deposits	951	1,295
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>1,295</b>

### 2.2 Government and public entity securities eligible for central bank refinancing

#### 2.2.1 Accrued interest included in this item: €37m

#### 2.2.2 Analysis by residual maturity excluding accrued interest

€m	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Indeterminate	Total
	-	3	84	1,146	2,356	-	3,589

#### 2.2.3 Analysis by listed securities and other securities excluding accrued interest

€m	Gross amount as of 30 Jun 2025	Impairment as of 30 Jun 2025	Net amount as of 30 Jun 2025	Unrealized capital gain or loss as of 30 Jun 2025 <sup>(2)</sup>	Net amount as of 31 Dec 2024
Listed securities <sup>(1)</sup>	3,589	-	3,589	(356)	3,031
Other securities	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,589</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,589</b>	<b>(356)</b>	<b>3,031</b>

(1) Listed securities are registered for trading on a stock exchange.

(2) The unrealized capital gain or loss is calculated as the difference between the book value and the market value, taking derivatives into account.

#### 2.2.4 Analysis by type of portfolio excluding accrued interest and changes during the financial year

Portfolio €m	Net amount as of 31 Dec 2024	Gross amount as of 31 Dec 2024	Acquisitions, increase	Amortization, redemption or disposals	Others movements	Exchange rate variation	Impairment as of 30 Jun 2025	Net amount as of 30 Jun 2025	Unrealized capital gain or loss as of 30 Jun 2025*
Trading	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placement	115	115	-	(0)	-	-	-	115	(9)
Investment	2,915	2,915	650	(101)	10	-	-	3,474	(346)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,031</b>	<b>3,031</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>(101)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,589</b>	<b>(356)</b>

\* The unrealized capital gain or loss is calculated as the difference between the book value and the market value, taking derivatives into account.

#### 2.2.5 Impairment breakdown by country

See note 2.9.



## 2.3 Loans and advances to banks

### 2.3.1 Sight accounts and advances to banks

€m	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2024
Sight accounts	10	25
Unallocated sums	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>25</b>

### 2.3.2 Term loans and advances to banks

#### 2.3.2.1 Accrued interest included in this item: €57m

#### 2.3.2.2 Analysis by residual maturity excluding accrued interest

€m	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Indeterminate	Total
	42	77	874	3,722	5,531	-	10,246

#### 2.3.2.3 Analysis by initial maturity excluding accrued interest

€m	Gross amount as of 30 Jun 2025	Impairment as of 30 Jun 2025	Net amount as of 30 Jun 2025	Net amount as of 31 Dec 2024
Loans of less than 1 year	-	-	-	-
Loans of more than 1 year	10,246	-	10,246	9,718
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,246</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,246</b>	<b>9,718</b>

#### 2.3.2.4 Breakdown by counterparty

€m	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2024
Sfil – Export credits refinancing loans guaranteed by the French Republic <sup>(1)</sup>	10,216	9,618
Cash advances granted to Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations <sup>(2)</sup>	30	100
Banks guaranteed by a local government, <i>crédits municipaux</i>	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,246</b>	<b>9,718</b>

(1) Caffil grants loans to its parent company, Sfil, to refinance large export credits granted by Sfil. These loans benefit from an irrevocable and unconditional 100% guarantee by the French Republic, referred to as enhanced guarantee. It is important to note that Caffil no longer uses this mechanism for transactions concluded since September 2024, but still benefits from the export credit insurance provided by BPI AE. This change is part of the Sfil group's effort to simplify its operations. However, it does not undermine the principle of exposure to public entities or those fully guaranteed by them, in accordance with the regulations applicable to sociétés de crédit foncier.

(2) At the end of 2022, Caffil signed a partnership with Caisse des Dépôts to offer a new long-term and very long-term fixed-rate offer to local authorities and public hospitals in France. In this context, Caffil makes cash advances with Caisse des Dépôts corresponding to the amounts of loans granted by the latter. This cash advance enables Caffil to finance the acquisition of the loans that it has committed to acquire. In return, Caisse des Dépôts also undertakes to sell the loans to Caffil at the end of the drawdown phase of the loan.

## 2.4 Loans and advances to customers

### 2.4.1 Accrued interest included in this item: €413m

### 2.4.2 Analysis by residual maturity excluding accrued interest

€m	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Indeterminate	Total
	513	646	3,319	15,873	27,182	(3)	47,530

### 2.4.3 Analysis of commitments by counterparty's economic sector excluding accrued interest

Economic sector	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2024
Public sector	46,729	46,205
Other sectors	802	851
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47,530</b>	<b>47,056</b>

### 2.4.4 Analysis by initial maturity excluding accrued interest

€m	Gross amount as of 30 Jun 2025	Impairment as of 30 Jun 2025	Net amount as of 30 Jun 2025	Net amount as of 31 Dec 2024
Loans of less than 1 year	5	-	5	5
Loans of more than 1 year	47,527	(3)	47,525	47,051
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47,533</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>47,530</b>	<b>47,056</b>

### 2.4.5 Analysis of loans by category of outstanding loans excluding accrued interest

€m	Gross amount as of 30 Jun 2025	Impairment as of 30 Jun 2025	Net amount as of 30 Jun 2025	Net amount as of 31 Dec 2024
Performing commitments <sup>(1)</sup>	47,390	-	47,390	46,909
Non-performing loans <sup>(2)</sup>	22	(1)	21	13
Compromised non-performing loans <sup>(3)</sup>	121	(2)	119	133
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47,533</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>47,530</b>	<b>47,056</b>

(1) of which loans restructured in the past and now classified as performing for €310m as of 30 June 2025

(2) of which restructured loans for €6m as of 30 June 2025

(3) of which restructured loans for €39m as of 30 June 2025

Most of the customers restructured were French local authorities or public hospitals.

### 2.4.6 Depreciation for non-performing loans - changes during the year

€m	Net amount as of 31 Dec 2024	Allocations	Reversals	Transfers	Amount as of 30 Jun 2025
<b>For non-performing loans</b>					
On loans	(0)	(0)	0	-	(0)
On interest	(0)	(1)	0	-	(1)
<b>For compromised non-performing loans</b>					
On loans	(4)	(0)	3	-	(0)
On interest	(3)	(0)	2	-	(1)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(7)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(3)</b>

Provisions on interest are recorded in Net banking income and provisions on nominal are recorded in Cost of risk.



## 2.4.7 Impairment breakdown by country

See note 2.9.

## 2.5 Bonds and other fixed income securities

### 2.5.1 Accrued interest included in this item: €37m

### 2.5.2 Analysis by residual maturity excluding accrued interest

€m	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Indeterminate	Total
	12	241	255	2,551	1,270	-	4,329

### 2.5.3 Analysis by the issuer's economic sector excluding accrued interest

€m	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2024
Public sector	1,238	1,316
Credit institutions	3,091	3,057
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,329</b>	<b>4,373</b>

### 2.5.4 Analysis by listed securities and other securities excluding accrued interest

€m	Gross amount as of 30 Jun 2025	Impairment as of 30 Jun 2025	Net amount as of 30 Jun 2025	Unrealized capital gain or loss as of 30 Jun 2025 <sup>(2)</sup>	Net amount as of 31 Dec 2024
Listed securities <sup>(1)</sup>	3,507	-	3,507	13	3,508
Other securities	822	-	822	(47)	865
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,329</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,329</b>	<b>(34)</b>	<b>4,373</b>

(1) Listed securities are registered for trading on a stock exchange.

(2) The unrealized capital gain or loss is calculated as the difference between the book value and the market value, taking derivatives into account.

### 2.5.5 Analysis by type of portfolio excluding accrued interest and changes during the financial year

Portfolio €m	Net amount as of 31 Dec 2024	Gross amount as of 31 Dec 2024	Acquisitions, increase	Amortization, redemption or disposals	Others movements	Exchange rate variation	Impairment as of 30 Jun 2025	Net amount as of 30 Jun 2025	Unrealized capital gain or loss as of 30 Jun 2025*
Trading	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placement	166	166	-	0	-	(20)	-	147	3
Investment	4,206	4,206	333	(374)	18	(0)	-	4,182	(37)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,373</b>	<b>4,373</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>(374)</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>(20)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,329</b>	<b>(34)</b>

\* The unrealized capital gain or loss is calculated as the difference between the book value and the market value, taking derivatives into account.

### 2.5.6 Breakdown of impairment by country

See note 2.9.

## 2.6 Other assets

€m	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2024
Taxes	11	20
Other receivables	7	7
Collateral cash paid to Sfil*	60	59
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>86</b>

\* It should be noted that Caffil has set up a new ISDA framework agreement with Sfil. This new framework agreement enables the implementation of interest rate and exchange rate risk hedging derivatives associated with a very limited number of Caffil's assets that do not meet the requirements of article 129 of the CRR as amended as part of the new covered bonds directive that came into force at the beginning of July 2022. Caffil has complied with this new framework in order to obtain the "European High Quality Covered Bond" label for its obligations foncières. As the new texts are more restrictive as regards the eligibility of certain assets, the derivatives used to hedge the associated risks no longer benefit from the legal privilege. A symmetrical exchange of cash collateral between the parties is carried out in line with market practices.

It should be noted that all of Sfil's other derivative counterparties benefit from the legal privilege and therefore do not receive any cash collateral paid by Caffil.

## 2.7 Accruals and other assets

€m	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2024
Deferred losses on hedging transactions	650	703
Deferred charges on bond issues	62	59
Prepaid charges on hedging transactions	155	145
Premiums on acquisition of loans	599	601
Other prepaid charges	0	0
Accrued interest not yet due on hedging transactions	844	949
Translation adjustments	-	-
Other deferred income	2	1
Other accruals - assets	0	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,311</b>	<b>2,459</b>

## 2.8 Breakdown of assets by currency

m	Amount in original currency as of 30 Jun 2025	Amount in euros as of 30 Jun 2025	Amount in original currency as of 31 Dec 2024	Amount in euros as of 31 Dec 2024
EUR	66,142	66,142	64,637	64,637
CHF	370	395	472	503
GBP	263	307	256	310
PLN	-	-	2	0
SEK	170	15	170	15
USD	3,078	2,620	3,145	3,034
AUD	0	0	0	0
CAD	175	109	175	118
JPY	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>69,589</b>		<b>68,617</b>

## 2.9 Breakdown of depreciation by country

€m	Amount as of 30 Jun 2025	Amount as of 31 Dec 2024
<b>GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC ENTITY - PLACEMENT SECURITIES</b>	-	-
France	-	-
Italy	-	-
<b>BONDS AND OTHER FIXED INCOME - PLACEMENT SECURITIES</b>	-	-
France	-	-
Belgium	-	-
Canada	-	-
Finland	-	-
Norway	-	-
Netherlands	-	-
Germany	-	-
Sweden	-	-
<b>BONDS AND OTHER FIXED INCOME - INVESTMENT SECURITIES</b>	-	-
<b>LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS</b>	(3)	(7)
France	(3)	(7)

## Note 3 Notes to the liabilities

### 3.1 Due to banks

Funding obtained from Sfil, within the framework of the financing agreement, consisted of different loans with maturities initially between one day and ten years, indexed on EURIBOR or €STER.

#### 3.1.1 Accrued interest included in this item: €110m

#### 3.1.2 Debt to credit institutions excluding accrued interest

€m	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2024
Sight accounts	-	-
Current account – parent company	-	-
Term borrowing – parent company	11,770	10,020
Unallocated sums	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,770</b>	<b>10,020</b>

#### 3.1.3 Analysis by residual maturity excluding accrued interest

€m	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Indeterminate	Total
Sight	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Term	3,000	-	1,830	5,190	1,750	-	11,770
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,830</b>	<b>5,190</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,770</b>

## 3.2 Debt securities

### 3.2.1 Debt securities (*obligations foncières*)

3.2.1.1 Accrued interest included in this item: €375m

3.2.1.2 Analysis by residual maturity excluding accrued interest

Type of securities €m	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Indeterminate	Total
<i>Obligations foncières</i>	10	1,524	3,589	18,518	23,431	-	47,073
<i>of which net issue premiums</i>	-	(0)	1	11	(101)	-	(89)

3.2.1.3 Changes during the financial year excluding accrued interest

Type of securities €m	Amount as of 31 Dec 2024	Increases	Decreases	Others movements	Amount as of 30 Jun 2025
<i>Obligations foncières</i>	47,198	3,125	(3,230)	(20)	47,073

### 3.2.2 Other bonds (registered covered bonds)

3.2.2.1 Accrued interest included in this item: €142m

3.2.2.2 Analysis by residual maturity excluding accrued interest

Type of securities €m	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Indeterminate	Total
Registered covered bonds	25	140	438	2,038	3,748	-	6,389
<i>of which net issue premiums</i>	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)	26	-	25

3.2.2.3 Changes during the financial year excluding accrued interest

Type of securities €m	Amount as of 31 Dec 2024	Increases	Decreases	Others movements	Amount as of 30 Jun 2025
Registered covered bonds	6,203	300	(114)	-	6,389

## 3.3 Other liabilities

€m	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2024
Cash collateral received	90	106
Accrued interest not yet due on cash collateral received	0	0
Taxes	18	22
Balances to pay on unwound hedging contracts	-	-
Contribution to the support fund*	30	40
Other creditors	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>168</b>

\* This item includes the residual balance of the commitments made in 2013 by Caffil to contribute €10m per year over 15 years to the multi-year local government entity support funds, for a total of €150m.

### 3.4 Accruals and other liabilities

€m	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2024
Deferred gains on hedging transactions	-	-
Deferred income on hedging transactions	567	580
Deferred income on loans	626	651
Accrued interest not yet due on hedging transactions	782	1,014
Other accrued charges	52	21
Translation adjustments	75	470
Other accruals - liabilities	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,102</b>	<b>2,736</b>

### 3.5 Provisions for risks and charges

€m	Amount as of 31 Dec 2024	Increases	Decreases	Others movements	Amount as of 30 June 2025
Loans and commitments <sup>(1)</sup>	17	7	(1)	-	24
Financial instruments <sup>(2)</sup>	12	-	(3)	0	9
Other provisions	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33</b>

(1) The change in provisions for loans and commitments is mainly due to additions and removals from the customer credit watchlist approved during the financial year.

(2) The change in provisions for risks and charges on financial instruments relates to the change in the market value of the hedged placement securities concerned.

### 3.6 Breakdown of equity

€m	Amount as of 30 Jun 2025	Amount as of 31 Dec 2024
Share capital	1,350	1,350
Legal reserve	73	70
Retained earnings (+/-)	0	0
Net income (+/-)	33	71
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,457</b>	<b>1,490</b>

On 27 May 2025, the Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting decided to allocate the 2024 financial year net profit, i.e. a balance of €66.96m after taking into account retained earnings and after deduction of the legal reserve, to payment of a dividend in the amount of €66.96m.

Caffil's share capital totaled €1,350m, comprising 13,500,000 shares.

### 3.7 Breakdown of liabilities by currency

m	Amount in original currency as of 30 Jun 2025	Amount in euros as of 30 Jun 2025	Amount in original currency as of 31 Dec 2024	Amount in euros as of 31 Dec 2024
EUR	69,068	69,068	68,054	68,054
CHF	125	134	128	136
GBP	133	155	129	156
PLN	-	-	59	14
SEK	0	0	0	0
USD	36	31	41	40
AUD	20	11	20	12
CAD	306	191	306	205
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>69,589</b>		<b>68,617</b>

### 3.8 Transactions with related parties

Analysis by nature	Parent company <sup>(1)</sup>		Other related parties <sup>(2)</sup>	
€m	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2024	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2024
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Loans and advances to banks	10,273	9,689	31	100
Bonds and other fixed income securities	-	-	41	40
Other assets	71	79	-	-
Accruals and other assets	224	235	3	1
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Due to banks	11,880	10,216	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	339	273
Other liabilities	18	22	-	-
Accruals and other liabilities	400	392	2	-
<b>INCOME STATEMENT</b>				
Interest income	288	651	2	4
Interest expense	(304)	(725)	(4)	(9)
Commission income	-	0	-	-
Commission expense	-	-	(0)	(0)
Net gains (losses) on held for trading portfolio	-	-	(0)	-
Net gains (losses) on placement portfolio	-	-	-	-
Other banking income	-	-	-	-
Other banking expense	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	(48)	(94)	-	-
<b>OFF-BALANCE SHEET</b>				
Interest rate derivatives	19,221	17,019	369	-
Foreign exchange derivatives	650	955	-	-
Financing commitments received	50	50	-	-
Other commitments received <sup>(3)</sup>	-	-	31	111
Financing commitments given <sup>(3)</sup>	9,484	7,908	-	12

(1) This item includes transactions with Sfil, the parent company of Caffil.

(2) This item includes transactions with Caisse des dépôts, shareholder of Sfil and La Banque Postale and Bpifrance, subsidiaries of Caisse des Dépôts group.

(3) At the end of 2022, Caffil signed a partnership with Caisse des Dépôts to offer a new long-term and very long-term fixed-rate offer to local authorities and public hospitals in France. In this context, Caffil makes cash advances with Caisse des Dépôts corresponding to the amounts of loans granted by the latter. This cash advance enables Caffil to finance the acquisition of the loans that it has committed to acquire. In return, Caisse des Dépôts also undertakes to sell the loans to Caffil at the end of the drawdown phase of the loan.

## Note 4 Notes to the off-balance sheet items

### 4.1 Commitments granted

€m	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2024
Financing commitments granted to credit institutions <sup>(1)</sup>	9,484	7,920
Financing commitments granted to customers <sup>(2)</sup>	178	1
Commitments on securities - commitments to pay <sup>(3)</sup>	52	-
Other commitments given, assets assigned in guarantee <sup>(4)</sup>	7	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,720</b>	<b>7,928</b>

(1) Within the framework of the export credit business, this amount corresponds to a commitment by Caffil to refinance its parent company, Sfil.

(2) Financing commitments granted to customers correspond to issued but undisbursed contracts or firm offer letters provided to the client at the end of the period.

(3) This corresponds to interbank repurchase transactions with a future value date.

(4) It means the irrevocable payment commitment to the Fonds de garantie et de résolution. These commitments are collateralized by remunerated cash deposits of the same amount. The European judgment rejecting the appeal against the Single Resolution Board (SRB) of a bank for the restitution of commitments of a subsidiary whose banking license was withdrawn, did not result in any change for Caffil in the accounting of these commitments.

### 4.2 Commitments received

€m	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2024
Financing commitments received from credit institutions <sup>(1)</sup>	75	50
Currencies borrowed	-	-
Guarantees received from credit institutions	-	-
Enhanced guarantees <sup>(2)</sup>	19,753	17,593
Guarantees received from local governments and asset transfers as guarantees of commitments on local governments	1,040	1,115
Commitments on securities - securities to be received	-	-
Other commitments received <sup>(3)</sup>	31	111
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,899</b>	<b>18,870</b>

(1) This item corresponded to the amount of the overdraft, authorized in the current account agreement set up with Sfil, totaling €50m. In the first half of 2025, this amount also includes two bonds issued with a future settlement date, totaling €25m.

(2) Caisse Française de Financement Local grants loans to its parent company, Sfil, to refinance large export credits granted by Sfil. These loans benefit from an irrevocable and unconditional 100% guarantee by the French Republic, referred to as enhanced guarantee. It is important to note that Caffil no longer uses this mechanism for transactions concluded since September 2024, but still benefits from the export credit insurance provided by BPI AE. This change is part of the Sfil group's effort to simplify its operations. However, it does not undermine the principle of exposure to public entities or those fully guaranteed by them, in accordance with the regulations applicable to sociétés de crédit foncier.

(3) At the end of 2022, Caffil signed a partnership with Caisse des Dépôts to offer a new long-term and very long-term fixed-rate offer to local authorities and public hospitals in France. In this context, Caffil makes cash advances with Caisse des Dépôts corresponding to the amounts of loans granted by the latter. This cash advance enables Caffil to finance the acquisition of the loans that it has committed to acquire. In return, Caisse des Dépôts also undertakes to sell the loans to Caffil at the end of the drawdown phase of the loan.

### 4.3 Foreign currency transactions

Cash and forward foreign exchange transactions are recorded at their value in foreign currencies translated at the exchange rate at the end of the period.

The items Currencies to receive and Currencies to deliver are composed of long currency swaps with intermediate payment

flows corresponding to hedging transactions. The Foreign exchange transactions item also includes off-balance sheet foreign currency adjustment accounts in the primary financial statements, which are not presented in the table below.

€m	30 Jun 2025	Fair value as of 30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2024
Currencies to receive	5,356	(204)	6,136
Currencies to deliver	5,430	148	6,606
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,786</b>	<b>(57)</b>	<b>12,743</b>

## 4.4 Commitments on forward financial instruments

Commitments on forward interest rate financial instruments are recorded in accordance with the provisions of regulations No. 88-02 and No. 90-15: amounts relating to firm transactions are recorded for the nominal value of the contracts.

### 4.4.1 Analysis of over-the-counter interest rate transactions by residual maturity

€m	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Indeterminate	Total
Notional amount	5,471	3,153	13,856	25,492	41,967	-	89,939
of which deferred start	-	-	2,620	3	1,250	-	3,872

These hedging transactions include micro-hedge and macro-hedge transactions.

### 4.4.2 Analysis of interest rate transactions by product type

€m	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2024
Interest rate swaps	89,939	86,232
Term contracts	-	-
Interest rate options	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>89,939</b>	<b>86,232</b>

### 4.4.3 Analysis of interest rate swap transactions

€m	30 Jun 2025	Fair value as of 30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2024
Micro-hedge	45,157	(1,600)	46,054
Macro-hedge	44,782	78	40,178
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>89,939</b>	<b>(1,522)</b>	<b>86,232</b>

### 4.4.4 Analysis of interest rate transactions by counterparty

€m	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2024
Related parties	19,590	17,019
Other counterparties	70,349	69,213
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>89,939</b>	<b>86,232</b>



## Note 5 Notes to the income statement

### 5.1 Interest and related income/expense

€m	1H25	1H24
<b>INCOME</b>	<b>1,470</b>	<b>1,706</b>
Due from banks	175	222
Due from customers	625	744
Bonds and other fixed income securities	107	143
Macro-hedge transactions	563	598
Other commitments	-	-
<b>EXPENSE</b>	<b>(1,364)</b>	<b>(1,628)</b>
Due to banks	(151)	(176)
Due to customers	(20)	(55)
Bonds and other fixed income securities	(641)	(854)
Macro-hedge transactions	(552)	(542)
Other commitments	-	-
<b>INTEREST MARGIN</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>78</b>

### 5.2 Commissions received and paid

€m	1H25	1H24
<b>COMMISSIONS (INCOME)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Commissions received on securities	-	-
Commissions received on forward financial instruments	-	-
Commissions received on financial services	-	-
Other commissions received	-	-
<b>COMMISSIONS (CHARGES)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>
Commissions paid on securities	(1)	(1)
Commissions paid on forward financial instruments	-	-
Commissions paid on financial services	(0)	(0)
Other commissions paid	(0)	(0)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>

### 5.3 Net gains or losses on portfolio transactions

€m	1H25	1H24
Transactions on placement securities*	3	(0)
Transactions on interest rate derivatives	(1)	-
Foreign exchange transactions	(0)	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>(0)</b>

\* This item regroups capital gains and losses on sales and provisions and reversals on this portfolio amount after swaps.

## 5.4 General operating expenses

Caffil has no salaried employees in accordance with article L.513-15 of the French Monetary and Financial Code. The general management of the operations of Caffil has been entrusted by way of an agreement to its parent company, Sfil, a credit institution.

€m	1H25	1H24
Payroll costs	-	-
Other general and administrative operating expenses	(49)	(46)
Taxes	(3)	(3)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(52)</b>	<b>(49)</b>
<i>of which fees charged back by Sfil</i>	<i>(48)</i>	<i>(45)</i>

## 5.5 Cost of risk

€m	1H25	1H24
Collective and specific impairments	(3)	0
Credit losses	(1)	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>0</b>

## 5.6 Corporate income tax

€m	1H25	1H24
Income tax for the year	(11)	(5)
Exceptional corporate tax surcharge for large companies*	(7)	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(18)</b>	<b>(5)</b>

\* The 2025 Finance Act introduced an exceptional corporate tax surcharge for large companies. This surcharge is based on the average corporate income tax owed for the 2024 and 2025 fiscal years. The applicable rate for the Sfil Group is 41.2%

## Note 6 Impact of the war in Ukraine on the Company's financial statements

The foreseeable impacts of the war situation in Ukraine are very limited for Caffil. Caffil has no exposure to Russia or Belarus. Sfil, its parent company, has only one exposure in Ukraine, representing an outstanding amount of €27m as at 30 June 2025. This exposure was granted as part of Sfil's export credit activity and is 100% guaranteed by the French Republic. Sfil is therefore

not directly exposed to credit risk on this file. This contract benefited from a refinancing loan granted by Caffil which, in addition to the 100% credit insurance, benefits from the 100% guarantee granted by the French Republic, known as the "garantie rehaussée".

## Note 7 Cash flow statement

€m	1H25	1H24
<b>NET INCOME BEFORE TAX</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>28</b>
+/- Net depreciation and amortization of tangible and intangible fixed assets	-	-
+/- Depreciation and write-downs	3	(1)
+/- Expense / income from investing activities	-	-
+/- Expense / income from financing activities	-	-
+/- Other non-cash items	(218)	(70)
<b>Non-monetary items included in net income before tax and other adjustments</b>	<b>(216)</b>	<b>(71)</b>
+/- Cash from interbank operations	(952)	(1,091)
+/- Cash from customer operations	(463)	(691)
+/- Cash from financing assets and liabilities	(521)	(306)
+/- Cash from not financing assets and liabilities	(10)	(10)
- Income tax paid	(14)	(13)
<b>Decrease / (increase) in cash from operating activities</b>	<b>(1,959)</b>	<b>(2,112)</b>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (A)</b>	<b>(2,124)</b>	<b>(2,154)</b>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES (B)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
+/- Cash from or for shareholders	(67)	(63)
+/- Other cash from financing activities	1,832	3,169
<b>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (C)</b>	<b>1,766</b>	<b>3,106</b>
<b>EFFECT OF CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES ON CASH (D)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH EQUIVALENTS (A + B + C + D)</b>	<b>(359)</b>	<b>952</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>1,070</b>
Cash and balances with central banks (assets & liabilities)	1,295	1,053
Interbank accounts (assets & liabilities) and loans / sight deposits	30	17
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>2,022</b>
Cash and balances with central banks (assets & liabilities)	951	1,996
Interbank accounts (assets & liabilities) and loans / sight deposits	16	26
<b>CHANGE IN NET CASH</b>	<b>(359)</b>	<b>952</b>

## Note 8 Post-closing events

On 10 July 2025, regarding the case relating to the taxation in Ireland of the results of the former branch of Dexia Municipal Agency (former company name of Caffil) in Dublin, which closed in 2013, the French tax authorities announced their decision to close

the mutual agreement procedure under the Franco-Irish treaty. As a result of the settlement agreement between Caffil and Dexia SA, this will generate a revenue of €5m in 2H25 financial statements.

## 3.3 Statutory Auditors' review report on the interim financial information

### For the six months ended 30 June 2025

*This is a free translation into English of the Statutory Auditors' report issued in French and is provided solely for the convenience of English speaking readers. This report should be read in conjunction with, and construed in accordance with, French law and professional auditing standards applicable in France.*

To the Shareholders,  
CAISSE FRANCAISE DE FINANCEMENT LOCAL  
112-114 avenue Emile Zola  
75740 PARIS CEDEX 15

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

- the review of the accompanying interim financial statements of Caisse Française de Financement Local for the six months ended 30 June 2025;
- the verification of the information contained in the interim management report.

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Executive Board. Our role is to express a conclusion on these financial statements based on our review.

### Conclusion on the financial statements

We conducted our review in accordance with professional standards applicable in France.

A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards applicable in France and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim financial statements have not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with French accounting principles.

### Specific verification

We have also verified the information given in the interim management report on the interim financial statements subject to our review.

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

Neuilly-sur-Seine, 9 September 2025

**PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit**  
Ridha Ben Chamek

Paris la Défense, 9 September 2025

**KPMG S.A.**  
Jean-François Dandé

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## Statement by the person responsible

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Statement by the person responsible

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## Statement by the person responsible

I hereby affirm that, to the best of my knowledge, these interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting standards and provide an accurate and fair view of the assets and liabilities, financial position and earnings of the Company, and that the interim activity report presents a fair

image of the significant events that took place during the first six months of the financial year, their impact on the interim financial statements, the major transaction between related parties and a description of all the major risks and uncertainties concerning the remaining six months of the financial year.

Paris, 9 September 2025

Herdile GUÉRIN

Chairwoman of the Executive Board



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**Registered office**

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A limited liability company with an Executive Board  
and a Supervisory Board (société anonyme  
à directoire et conseil de surveillance)  
Capital of EUR 1,350,000,000  
Trade and Companies Register (RCS) 421 318 064 PARIS